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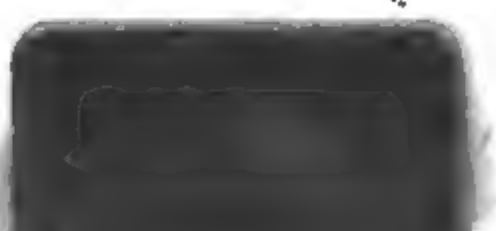
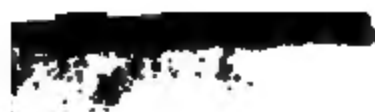
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Rhode Island
Seaside Lanes
May 1858 - Apr. 1861

John F. Tobey
Thomas A. Jenckes

138
E. .

John F. Tobey
ACTS AND RESOLVES
T. A. Jenckes
OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations,

PASSED AT THE

MAY SESSION, 1858;

**WITH THE ROLL OF MEMBERS, PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWO HOUSES IN GRAND
COMMITTEE, AND REPORTS ORDERED TO BE PUBLISHED.**



State of Rhode Island, &c.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, MAY, 1858.

PROVIDENCE:

KNOWLES, ANTHONY & CO., STATE PRINTERS.

1858.

THE General Assembly convened at Newport on the last Tuesday in May, 1858, (being the 25th,) in conformity with the provisions of the 3d section of Article 4 of the Constitution, as amended by the electors on the first Tuesday of November, 1854, and adjourned on Friday, the 28th day of May, following, to meet again in Providence, on the third Monday in January, 1859.

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ACTS AND RESOLVES

PASSED AT THE
MAY SESSION, 1858.

[The Chapters of Public Acts are numbered continuously from the Revised Statutes]

CHAPTER 286.

[Passed May 28, 1858.]

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE, AND THE SEVERAL ACTS IN ADDITION THERETO AND IN AMENDMENT THEREOF.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The voters in each ward of the city of Providence shall hereafter annually elect one alderman, four common councilmen, and one assessor of taxes, each of whom shall be a qualified voter in said city, resident in the ward from which he is elected. The aldermen so elected shall constitute the board of aldermen of said city ; the common councilmen so elected shall constitute the common council of said city, and both shall constitute the city council of said city ; and the assessors of taxes so elected shall constitute the board of assessors of said city.

Board of
aldermen

SEC. 2. There shall be elected hereafter, annually, by the electors of said city, qualified to vote for general officers, a city clerk, city treasurer, city solicitor, collector of taxes, city marshal, harbor master, overseer of the poor, and superintendent of health of said city.

Officers
annually
elected.

SEC. 3. The annual election of the several officers specified in the preceding sections shall be held on the day

Mode of
election.

appointed by law for the election of mayor in said city. The names of the candidates for aldermen and common councilmen in each ward shall be written or printed on one ballot, and the name of the candidate for assessor of taxes in each ward shall be written or printed on a separate ballot. The names of the candidates for the several offices specified in section two of this act, shall be written or printed on one ballot, and the election of all said officers shall, in all respects, be conducted, and the ballots sealed up and returned, in the same manner as is required in the election of mayor. The votes shall be opened and counted by the board of aldermen, who shall cause written notice to be given to such person as shall have been elected to either of said offices.

Plurality to
elect.

SEC. 4. The persons receiving the largest number of votes cast at an election of the officers specified in the first and second sections of this act, shall be elected to the office for which such votes shall have been so given. The officers so chosen shall severally hold their said offices for one year from said annual election, and until other persons are elected and qualified to fill their places. In case there shall be no choice of either of said officers at said annual election, or in case any person elected to either of said offices shall refuse to accept, the board of aldermen shall issue warrants for another election; and so from time to time shall order new elections until all said offices shall have been filled.

Of removals
for miscon-
duct.

SEC. 5. The city council may, by joint resolution, receiving the votes of a majority of all the members elected to each board, remove any of the officers named in section second, for misconduct; and the vacancy so created may be filled by the city council until a new election can be had by order of the board of aldermen, as provided in the preceding section.

Division of
wards.

SEC. 6. The city council shall have power, if at any time they shall deem it expedient, to divide each of the several wards in said city into four districts, each of which districts shall choose, at said annual election, from the qualified electors in such ward, one common councilman, in the same manner, and with the same formalities required in the election of common councilmen by this act; and the councilmen so elected, together with the board of aldermen, shall thereafter constitute the city council of said city, and said councilmen shall thereafter constitute the common council of said city.

SEC. 7. An election of one assessor of taxes in each ward, and of the several officers named in section second of this act, shall be holden in said city, in the month of June, A. D. 1858, on such day in said month as shall be designated by the board of aldermen of said city; and the persons elected to said offices shall hold the same until the time appointed for the annual election, and until other persons are chosen and qualified to fill their places. In the event of a failure to choose any of said officers, at such election, or if any person elected shall refuse to accept, the board of aldermen shall have the same power to order new elections as are given to them after an annual election.

SEC. 8. Such portions of the "act to incorporate the city of Providence," and of the several acts in amendment thereof and addition thereto, as are inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect immediately after the passage thereof.

CHAPTER 287.

[Passed May 28, 1858.]

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING ON THE THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be authorized by law, are hereby appropriated to the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and to be paid out of the several appropriations herein mentioned.

FOR SALARIES.

To the governor, one thousand dollars.

To the lieutenant governor, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To the chief justice of the supreme court, twenty-five hundred dollars, and to each of the associate justices, eighteen hundred dollars.

To the secretary of state, one thousand dollars.

To the attorney general, twelve hundred dollars.

To the general treasurer, eight hundred dollars.

To the state auditor, one thousand dollars.

To the reporter of the decisions of the supreme court, five hundred dollars.

To the commissioner of public schools, twelve hundred dollars.

To the justices of the court of magistrates in the city of Providence, twenty-six hundred dollars.

To the justices of the court of justices in the city of Newport, one thousand dollars.

To the justices of the court of magistrates in the village of Woonsocket, seven hundred dollars.

For the clerks of the supreme court and court of common pleas in the county of Providence, the sum of twenty-eight hundred dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

For the pay and mileage of the members of the General Assembly, six thousand dollars.

For expenses of General Assembly, including pay of its clerks and officers in attendance, and for stationery, twenty-five hundred dollars.

FOR JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

For the maintenance of courts, including the pay of clerks, except the clerks of the supreme court and court of common pleas in the county of Providence, jurors, justices of the peace, witnesses, officers, and all other expenses authorized by existing laws, thirty thousand dollars.

FOR EDUCATION.

For public schools, fifty thousand dollars. Of the amount appropriated, the general treasurer is directed to pay eight thousand dollars on or after the fifteenth day of July, and the remainder on or after the fifteenth day of December.

For the Normal school, three thousand dollars.

FOR INSANE AND OTHER DEPENDENT PERSONS.

For the support of the insane poor at the Butler hospital or other curative hospitals, and for the support and education of deaf, dumb, idiotic and blind persons, as authorized by existing statutes, ten thousand dollars.

FOR JAILS AND REFORM SCHOOL.

For the board of persons confined in jail and the fees of jailors, three thousand dollars.

For the support of juvenile offenders sentenced to the Providence reform school, eight thousand dollars.

FOR THE MILITIA.

For the pay and expenses of the active militia, six thousand dollars; *provided*, that no compensation shall be allowed to any person on the roll of active militia of the state, who shall not have performed field duty at least two days in the year.

FOR PRINTING.

For publishing the laws, printing the schedules, the annual report of the commissioner of public schools, the annual report upon the registration of births, marriages and deaths, all printing ordered by the General Assembly, and such as may be required in the office of the secretary of state and other public offices, two thousand dollars.

FOR COURT HOUSES AND JAILS.

For the building of and repairs upon court houses and jails, five thousand dollars.

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

For the pay and expenses of the railroad commissioners, five hundred dollars.

ORDERS OF THE GOVERNOR.

To pay drafts upon the treasury drawn by the governor, six hundred dollars.

INDIAN TRIBE.

For expenses of the Narragansett tribe of Indians, one hundred dollars.

FOR MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

To meet appropriations made by the General Assembly, and for objects not specified in this act, twelve thousand dollars.

CHAPTER 288.

[Passed May 23, 1858.]

AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE SALARIES OF THE CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT AND THE CLERK OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN THE COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Salaries
\$200 each.

SECTION 1. The clerk of the supreme court in the county of Bristol, shall be hereafter allowed and paid the sum of two hundred dollars, and the clerk of the court of common pleas in said county shall hereafter be allowed and paid a salary of two hundred dollars in each year, in full for all services in their said offices, instead of the fees now allowed them by law.

Of fees.

SEC. 2. The said clerks shall continue to receive and collect all the fees now required by law to be paid them by other parties than the state, in all civil and criminal cases, and shall render an account thereof to the state auditor, once in six months, and if on the settlement of said account, the amount of fees which said clerks severally shall have received, or which they shall have collected and received in said six months, shall not exceed the half part of said salary, the said auditor shall give an order on the general treasurer for the amount of such deficiency in said half year's salary; and if the amount received by said clerks, or which they should have collected and received in said six months, shall exceed the amount of their salary for the said six months, the said clerks shall pay such excess into the general treasury.

Of fees.

SEC. 3. All fees now allowed by law, which have been

or may be received by said clerks, before this act goes into operation, shall be collected and received by them in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 4. This act shall go into operation immediately after its passage.

CHAPTER 289.

[Passed May 28, 1858.]

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT INCORPORATING THE CITY OF NEWPORT AND OF THE ACTS IN AMENDMENT THERETO."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The first section of an act in addition to an act entitled "an act incorporating the city of Newport," passed at the January session, 1854, is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

Executive powers invested in mayor and aldermen.

The executive powers of said city generally, and the administration of police, with all the powers hitherto possessed by the town council of the town of Newport, and of its members by virtue of their office, (whether said last mentioned powers were conferred by the General Assembly or by the town,) except the power of passing by-laws and ordinances, shall be vested in the mayor and aldermen. All other powers now vested in, or by the charter of said city conferred upon the inhabitants or electors of Newport, or in the town council thereof, shall be vested in the mayor and aldermen and the common council of said city, to be exercised by concurrent vote, each board to have a negative upon the other.

SEC. 2. Such portions of the acts of which this is in amendment as are inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 290.

[Passed May 28, 1858.]

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE XVIII. CHAPTER 117, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF AUCTIONEERS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. No duty shall be exacted or paid on any

Exemptions from duty.

goods exhibited at any fair held by the Rhode Island society for the encouragement of domestic industry, or by the Aquidneck agricultural society, and which may be sold at auction during the continuance of such fair.

CHAPTER 291.

[Passed May 27, 1858.]

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE TOWN COUNCIL OF WARWICK TO ESTABLISH SIDEWALKS IN SAID TOWN.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Of sidewalks. SECTION 1. The town council of said town are hereby authorized and empowered, in their discretion, to pass such ordinances in relation to laying down and establishing sidewalks within the limits of the highways in said town as they may think proper, and impose such penalties for the violation of any such ordinances as they may think proper, not exceeding for any one offence the sum of ten dollars.

CHAPTER 292.

[Passed May 28, 1858.]

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CITY OF NEWPORT" AND OF THE SEVERAL ACTS IN AMENDMENT THEREOF.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

**Salary of
mayor.**

SECTION 1. That the salary of the mayor of the city of Newport shall be fixed by the city council, annually, at the first regular meeting thereof in June.

SEC. 2. So much of the charter of said city as fixes or limits the salary of the mayor thereof is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately after the passage thereof,

RESOLUTIONS OF A PUBLIC NATURE.

RESOLUTION adopting joint rules and orders.

Res. 1.

Resolved, That the joint rules of the house of representatives and senate of the last General Assembly, together with the joint rules recommended by the joint select committee on the engrossment of public acts, be adopted as the joint rules of this present General Assembly.

Rules and orders.

REPORT of joint select committee appointed to consider the subject of the engrossment of public acts.

Your committee recommend that rule 13, of the senate, and rule 16, of the house, be repealed.

Engrossment of public acts.

The committee further recommend that the following additional joint rules be adopted by the house and senate, to be inserted between what are now the third and fourth numbers of our joint rules.

1. No bill of a public nature shall be introduced in either house without one day's previous notice, and leave granted by the house in which such bill is introduced, after such notice; and no bill of a public nature shall be passed or concurred in, without three readings; nor shall such a bill be read a second time, unless first passed by a vote of the house in which such bill is introduced, to a second reading; nor be read a second time on the same day, without special order of the house.

2. All bills and resolves of a public nature, that have been passed to a third reading, shall then be communicated to the other house; and whenever either house shall concur in the passage of said bill or resolve to a third reading, the same shall then pass to be engrossed. The

said bills and resolves shall then be delivered to the secretary of state, who shall cause it to be fairly engrossed, on at least one sheet of paper, in a plain and legible hand writing, without interlineation or erasure, with a margin of not less than one inch on each side ; and the same shall then be delivered to the committee on engrossed bills.

3. There shall be a joint committee of both houses on engrossed bills, to consist of five members of the house of representatives and three senators, whose duty it shall be to receive all engrossed bills and resolves from the secretary of state, and to examine and compare the same with the original acts and resolves, and to ascertain that the same be rightly and truly engrossed, and to place their endorsement thereon : and the same shall then be passed to be enacted without any farther reading, unless on motion of any member, a majority shall be in favor of reading the same as engrossed.

4. No engrossed bill or resolve, shall be amended.

5. All bills and resolves, on their final passage, shall be signed by the secretary of state.

All of which, is respectfully submitted.

GEO. MANCHESTER,
For the Committee.

REPORT of the select committee on the rules of the senate.

Rules of the
senate.

The committee to whom was referred the "rules of the senate," for the last year, recommend the following amendments :

In rule 18th, strike out the words "all committees shall be appointed by the senate, unless otherwise ordered," and insert—"all committees shall be appointed by the president."

To rule 24th, add the words—"a committee on elections."

CHARLES RANDALL,
For the Committee.

Res. 2. RESOLUTION for the adoption of the rules of the senate.

Rules of the
senate.

Resolved, That the rules of the senate for the last year, as amended, be, and the same are hereby adopted, for the government of the senate for the current year.

RESOLUTION relative to the amendments of the city charter *Res. 3.*
of Providence.

Resolved, That Messrs. Jenckes, Kimball, and Potter, of the senate, and Messrs. Bradley, Dexter Clark, Sheffield, King, and Manchester of Portsmouth, of the house of representatives, be a committee of the General Assembly for the purpose of receiving from the secretary of state the ballots cast by the electors of the city of Providence, upon the propositions for the amendment of the charter of said city, and to count the same, and to report the result to the senate and to the house of representatives.

Amend-
ments to city
charter, Pro-
vidence.

Resolved, That said committee also report an act embodying such of said propositions as may have received a majority of the ballots cast by said electors; and also report what action they would recommend upon the several acts, petitions and remonstrances upon the subject of said propositions now pending before the General Assembly.

Resolved, That all said acts, petitions and remonstrances be referred to said committee.

RESOLUTION for the distribution of the colonial records. *Res. 4.*

Resolved, That the third volume of the colonial records be distributed by the secretary of state to the states and territories; to the public institutions, towns, etc. as the previous volumes were distributed; and a copy to each of the members of the present General Assembly.

Colonial
records.

Resolved, That a copy of the second volume of the colonial records be distributed to such of the present members of the General Assembly as did not before receive it.

Resolved, That one hundred dollars be paid to John R. Bartlett by the general treasurer, towards refunding him for certain books used as materials, and purchased by him for illustrating and completing the colonial records.

RESOLUTION in relation to the half pay of officers of the revolution. *Res. 5.*

Whereas, the resolves of October 21, 1780, and other acts of Congress, promising half pay to the officers of the continental army, who should serve to the end of the war,

Half pay of
officers of
the revolu-
tion.

passed in pursuance of the recommendation of General Washington, for the purpose of preventing the frequent resignations of officers, and the consequent dissolution of the army, formed a contract between the United States and the said officers, in their individual capacity; and whereas, Congress, on the 22d day of March, 1783, passed a commutation act, granting to said officers five years full pay, instead of half pay for life, which latter act was not submitted to the officers *individually*, for their acceptance, but to *lines* and *states*, thereby and in consequence of the depreciation of the certificates of commutation, avoiding, in a great measure, the grant previously made, and causing the officers who had so gallantly performed their part of the contract, in achieving the independence of their country, to realize but a pittance from such certificates:

And whereas, this General Assembly has learned with pleasure that efforts are being made in the present Congress for the just settlement of this debt, to the payment of which, the faith and honor of the government of the United States have been pledged; therefore,

Resolved, That our senators and representatives in Congress be requested to advocate and vote for a bill to provide for the payment, for the half pay for life, which was promised by the continental Congress to the officers of the revolutionary army, in the resolves of Congress, passed October 21, 1780, and subsequently, deducting the value of the commutation certificates issued in favor of such officers, and to cause the amount found due, to be paid to them, if living, and if dead, to their lineal descendants, and if none, to the next of kin, of such deceased officers; and also that suitable provision be made for the widows and children of those officers who were killed in battle, or died in service.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted by the secretary of state to each of the senators and representatives in Congress from this state.

- Res.* 6. RESOLUTION authorizing the sheriff of Washington county to commit prisoners in his custody, to the jail in Kent county.

Sheriff of
Washington
co. to com-
mit prison-
ers to Kent
co. jail.

Resolved, That during the time required in erecting and completing the addition and repairs of the jail in the county of Washington the sheriff of said county be, and he

hereby is, authorized and empowered to commit prisoners in his custody to the jail in the county of Kent, and to commit such prisoners to the jail in said county of Washington when the addition or repairs thereto shall be completed; and said jail in the county of Kent may be used by all officers of the laws for all purposes for which the jail in the county of Washington can be now by law used for said period.

Resolved, That it be the duty of the sheriff and jailor of the county of Kent to receive the prisoners aforesaid, and to aid in carrying the foregoing resolution into effect.

Resolved, That no additional cost shall be taxed against any prisoner by the resolution aforesaid.

RESOLUTION appropriating \$2000 for completing the addition to Washington county jail. *Res. 7.*

Resolved, That in addition to the amount voted at the last January session, to erect an addition to the jail in Washington county, two thousand dollars (\$2,000) be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise voted, to build a jail in said county, according to the plan and specifications of the special committee, who were appointed for said purpose. And the state auditor is hereby directed to draw his order in two installments, viz.: one half when the building is fairly commenced, the remainder, when the same is completed.

Additions to
Washington
county jail.

RESOLUTION for making repairs upon the court house in Kent county. *Res. 8*

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding eight hundred dollars, be appropriated for the purpose of making repairs upon the court house, in the county of Kent; and that William E. Peck and Joseph Taylor be a committee to carry this resolution into effect, and to draw on the general treasurer for the amount above appropriated, upon the order of the state auditor.

Kent county
court house.

RESOLUTION for making repairs upon the court house, in Bristol county. *Res. 9.*

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars, be appropriated for the purpose of making repairs

Bristol co.
court house.

upon the court house in the county of Bristol ; and that William H. S. Bailey, Samuel Sparks and Charles Randall, be a committee to carry this resolution into effect, and to draw on the general treasurer for the amount above appropriated, upon the order of the state auditor.

Res 10. RESOLUTION for making repairs upon the court house, in Washington county.

Washington
co. court
house.

Resolved, That E. R. Potter, be a committee to cause the jury seats in the court house at Kingstown, to be altered ; *provided*, the expense thereof does not exceed twenty-five dollars ; and that he have power to draw on the general treasurer, for the amount above appropriated, upon the order of the state auditor.

Res. 11. RESOLUTION of inquiry relative to Bristol county jail.

Bristol co.
jail.

Resolved, That W. H. S. Bailey, of the senate, Henry H. Luther and Massadore T. Bennet, of the house of representatives, be, and hereby are appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of repairing, altering or enlarging the state jail, at Bristol ; that they procure a plan for said alterations, with an estimate of the expenses therefor, and report the same to the next session of this General Assembly.

Res. 12. RESOLUTION for making repairs on Kent county jail.

Kent county
jail.

Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding fifty dollars, be appropriated for the purpose of repairing the jail in Kent county ; and that Joseph Taylor be appointed a committee to repair said jail, and draw on the general treasurer for the amount above appropriated, upon the order of the state auditor.

Res. 13. RESOLUTION appointing a committee to visit the jails and court houses in the state.

Resolved, That Messrs. Samuel B. Wheaton, Ansel E.

Bradley, and Joseph Anthony, of the house, and Nathaniel Church and Charles Randall, of the senate, be, and they are hereby appointed to visit all the jails and court houses in the state, and to ascertain, if possible, how much money will be required to put said buildings in a suitable condition.

Committee
to visit court
houses and
jails.

RESOLUTION for printing the rules and orders.

Res. 14.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to cause to be published, three hundred copies of the constitution of this state, with the names of the members and officers of the senate and house of representatives; and the rules, orders and standing committees of the two houses; to be printed in book form, for the use of the General Assembly.

800 copies to
be printed.

RESOLUTION authorizing the general treasurer to procure a carpet. Res. 15.

Resolved, That the general treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to procure a carpet for his office, at an expense not to exceed the sum of thirty dollars, to be paid out of the treasury, upon the order of the state auditor.

\$30 appro-
priated.

RESOLUTION to pay William C. Forbes for rent of rooms for the city guards. Res. 16.

Resolved, That the general treasurer, upon the order of the state auditor, be directed to pay to William C. Forbes, the sum of three hundred dollars, for rent of room, occupied by the "Providence City Guards," as an armory, from April 1, 1857, to April 1, 1858.

Rent for
city guards.

RESOLUTION for making repairs on Central Falls bridge. Res. 17.

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, be, and is hereby appropriated for the repair of the Central Falls bridge, in Smithfield, to be expended under the di-

Committee
to repair

rection of a special committee, consisting of Arthur M. Kimball, Turner Haskell and Charles Moies, if upon examination, said committee shall deem such repairs to be beneficial to the state; *provided*, also, that the state does not incur hereafter, any liability in consequence of the appropriation.

Res. 18. RESOLUTION for the payment of sundry accounts against the state.

Accounts
against the
state.

Voted and resolved, That the following sums be allowed and paid to the following named persons, upon the order of the state auditor, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

John H. Gould	-	-	-	-	\$78 00
Newport artillery company	-	-	-	-	291 91
George A. Billings,	-	-	-	-	30 00
Orlando Smith,	-	-	-	-	30 55
William D. Lake,	-	-	-	-	21 14
Daniel Howland	-	-	-	-	9 00
William Cameron	-	-	-	-	33 30
And the following, if found by the auditor to be correct.					
Orlando Smith	-	-	-	-	438 45
Greene & Brown	-	-	-	-	157 34
S. B. Cushing	-	-	-	-	130 25
Stephen Randall	-	-	-	-	78 00
William H. Cooke	-	-	-	-	80 00
Benjamin Hadwin	-	-	-	-	9 00
J. M. Anthony	-	-	-	-	10 00
William B. Spooner	-	-	-	-	18 00

Res. 19. RESOLUTION providing for the pay of officers and persons attending upon the General Assembly, at the May session, A. D. 1858.

Appropriation.

Voted and resolved, That the following sums be allowed and paid by the state auditor, out of the appropriation for the expenses of the General Assembly.

John F. Tobey, six days	-	-	\$24 00
Thomas S. Anthony, six days	-	-	24 00
Samuel A. Pearce, six days	-	-	24 00
Francis R. Peckham, Jr., three days	-	-	12 00

Charles F. Brownell, three days	-	-	-	12	00
William D. Lake, Sheriff	-	-	-	12	00
William C. Thurston, janitor	-	-	-	18	90
Henry Taggart, attendant	-	-	-	6	00
Charles C. Cozzens	"	-	-	6	00
Charles A. Swazey, page	-	-	-	4	00
Henry Minkley	"	-	-	4	00

ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS

OF A

PRIVATE NATURE.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PROVIDENCE."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Daniel Remington, Samuel James, Earl P. Corporators. Mason, Nathaniel W. Brown, William S. Goodell, Isaac Brown, Jr. and Thomas A. Doyle, together with such other persons as may hereafter be duly associated with them, their successors and assigns, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, under the name of the "Hope Insurance Company of Providence," and by that name may have perpetual succession, and shall be capable in law to make insurance against loss by fire, on all kinds of real and personal property :—on vessels, freight, and all merchandise laden on board thereof, against marine disasters ; and, against all the hazards of inland transportation by canals, lakes and railroads ; and upon all other legal subjects of insurance, except life and health ; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities applicable to such corporations, set forth in chapters one hundred twenty-five (125) and one hundred twenty-nine (129) of the revised statutes.

SEC. 2. The annual meetings for the choice of said di- Directors. rectors, shall, after the first election, be holden in the city of Providence, on the last Wednesday in June in each year.

Capital
stock.

SEC. 3. The capital stock of said company shall not be less than one hundred thousand dollars, and may at any time be increased, at the pleasure of said company, to any sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each. No insurance shall be effected by said company, until the sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed, and two-fifths of that amount paid in, in cash, and the remaining three-fifths secured to the satisfaction of the directors, to be paid at such times, and by such installments as they shall require; and every subscriber to the capital stock, who shall neglect to pay the installments as aforesaid, on the day whereon the same may become due and payable, shall forfeit to said company, his share or shares, and all payments made, and all profits that may have accrued thereon: *provided*, that the stockholders in said company shall not be liable to any responsibility, further than the amount of their respective shares and interest therein, for, or on account of any damage or loss sustained by said company, or for, or on account of any debts due thereon. The shares shall be transferable at the office of the company only, and by such form as the directors shall prescribe, and the stock of each stockholder is declared to be at all times pledged to the company for any debts due or liability incurred to said company.

Record of
proceedings.

SEC. 4. The said directors shall cause to be kept a record of their proceedings, and from and after the first policy shall have been issued, shall quarterly cause the accounts to be regularly stated; and once a year, or oftener, after one hundred thousand dollars of the capital stock of said corporation shall be paid in, shall cause a dividend to be made of so much of the profits of the company as they may judge advisable: *provided, however*, that in case of a diminution of the capital stock, by losses, no dividend shall be made until a sum equal to such diminution, arising from the profits, be added to the capital stock.

Failing to
elect officers.

SEC. 5. In case said company fail to elect their directors, or any part thereof, on the days respectively appointed by this charter, for that purpose, the same may nevertheless be elected at any meeting of the stockholders thereafterwards to be holden.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Section 1. Said company may insure buildings and other property against loss or damage by fire, in a class separate from that already established, which shall be called the manufacturers' class, and therein may take premium notes of ten times the cash premium, which shall be liable to assessment in case of loss, to the full amount of said note ; but no assessment in said class shall be made other than upon said note, nor beyond the amount thereof ; nor shall either class be in any manner responsible for losses sustained in the other. Each class shall be governed by such rules, regulations and by-laws as the company or directors may determine, and neither class shall borrow any money from the other, and each shall pay its own losses.

State mutual fire insurance company.

Manufacturers' class.

SEC. 2. In said manufacturers' class, a dividend of all the profits shall be made to, and among the insured, in such manner and at such times as the directors, by general rule, may prescribe.

Dividends.

SEC. 3. When the sum subscribed to be insured in said class, shall amount to three hundred thousand dollars, the said corporation may, and they are hereby authorised to insure for a term not exceeding two years, any manufactories or other buildings, with their contents, against loss or damage by fire.

Insurances.

SEC. 4. Whenever the said corporation shall make insurance upon any building or other property which they are by this act authorized to insure, the said building, with the land under the same, with all fixtures, machinery, tools and implements so insured, shall be held by said corporation as security for any deposit note, which they may hold of the member for whom they are insured. And the policy of insurance to any member or members of said corporation, upon his, her or their building and fixtures, machinery, tools, or implements, shall of itself create a lien upon said building, with the land under the same, and upon the fixtures insured therein, for the sum of any such deposit note, and the costs which may accrue in collecting the same, without any other act in law whatever ; and said lien shall continue during the existence of said poli-

Insurances.

cy, or till the amount of said note shall be paid, or otherwise secured to the satisfaction of said corporation; notwithstanding the transfer or alienation thereof.

Of losses.

SEC. 5. Whenever any person shall sustain any loss by fire, of buildings or other property, insured by said corporation, he or they shall, immediately after the fire, notify the office thereof, and within thirty days, when required by the office, shall make, in writing, and under oath, a full statement at the office of the corporation, of the damage by them sustained, and how said fire originated according to their best knowledge and belief; whether any, and what other insurance had been made on the same property; what was the whole value of the subject insured, and what was their interest therein. They shall also, if required, produce their books of account and other vouchers, and permit extracts to be made therefrom; and if there appear any fraud, or false swearing, the insured shall forfeit all claim under the policy.

Failure to
pay assessments.

SEC. 6. If any member of said corporation, or the legal representative of any member, shall neglect or refuse to pay the amount which may be assessed upon the deposit note for the space of thirty days, after demand shall have been made for the payment of the same, in the manner said corporation shall appoint, he or they shall be liable to the suit of the corporation therefor, in an action of the case in any court of competent jurisdiction; and the said corporation having obtained judgment and execution for the amount, may, at their election, cause said execution to be levied upon the estate or property whereon by this act they may have a lien, for the same; and the officer having said execution, shall proceed to satisfy the same, by the sale and conveyance of said estate or property, in the same manner as is provided by law in case of attachment of similar property or estate, on execution. and the owner or owners thereof shall have the right of redeeming the same within one year, by paying to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, the amount of said execution and costs, with interest on the same, at the rate of twelve per cent.

Directors.

SEC. 7. Five directors, in addition to those now by law provided for, may be elected at any meeting of the board of directors.

SEC. 8. The act in amendment of an act to incorporate the state mutual fire insurance company, passed at the

January session, A. D. 1858, and so much of the act to which this is an amendment, as is inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NATIONAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Robert H. Ives, William Goddard, Byron Sprague, James Y. Smith, George C. Nightingale, Edward E. Manton, and Moses B. Lockwood, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, by the name of the National Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the purpose of insuring manufactories, and other buildings, with their contents, against loss or damage by fire ; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities, applicable to such corporations, set forth in chapters one hundred and twenty-five (125), and one hundred and twenty-nine (129) of the revised statutes. Corporators.

SEC. 2. All and every person or persons, who shall at any time become insured by or with said company, and also their respective heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, (being allowed by their by-laws to continue as persons insuring in said company,) shall be members thereof for and during the time specified in their respective policies, and no longer.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, in the city of Providence, on the third Monday in November, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them ; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting ; but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter. Annual meetings.

SEC. 4. The board of directors of said company are hereby authorized to delegate to an executive committee, to be appointed by them from their own number, such of their powers as they may deem expedient for the more prompt and advantageous management of their business. Executive committee.

SEC. 5. When the sum subscribed to be insured by the associates, shall amount to one million dollars, the said corporation may, and they are hereby authorized to insure for Capital stock

a term not exceeding two years, any manufactories or other buildings, with their contents, against loss or damage by fire. And in case any member shall sustain damage by fire, over and above the then existing fund of said corporation, the directors may assess such further sum or sums upon the deposit notes of the members, as may be necessary to pay such loss: *provided*, however, that no individual member, during the term of one year, shall be held to pay, by way of assessment, more than ten times the amount of premium money which he shall be required to pay for his insurance that year.

Lien upon
property in-
sured.

SEC. 6. Whenever the said corporation shall make insurances upon any building or other property, which they are by this act authorized to insure, the said building, with the land under the same, with all fixtures, machinery, tools and implements so insured, shall be held by said corporation as security for any deposit note which they may hold of the member for whom they are insured. And the policy of insurance to any member or members of said corporation, upon his, her, or their building and fixtures, machinery, tools, or implements, shall of itself create a lien upon said building, with the land under the same, and upon the fixtures insured therein, for the sum of any such deposit note; and the costs which may accrue in collecting the same, without any other act in law whatever; and said lien shall continue during the existence of said policy, or till the amount of said note shall be paid, or otherwise secured, to the satisfaction of said corporation, notwithstanding the transfer or alienation thereof.

SEC. 7. Whenever any person shall sustain any loss, by fire, of buildings or other property insured by said corporation, he, or they shall, immediately after the fire, notify the office thereof, and as soon as possible, and within thirty days, when required by the office, make, in writing under oath, a full statement at the office of the corporation, of the damage by them sustained, and how said fire originated, according to their best knowledge and belief; whether any, and what other insurance had been made on the same property; what was the whole value of the subject insured and what was their interest therein. They shall also, if required, produce their books of account and other vouchers and permit extracts to be made therefrom; and if there appear any fraud or false swearing, the insured shall forfeit all claim under the policy.

SEC. 8 If any member of said corporation, or the legal representative of any member, shall neglect or refuse to pay the amount which may be assessed upon the deposit note, for the space of thirty days after demand shall have been made for the payment of the same, in the manner said corporation shall appoint, he or they shall be liable to the suit of the corporation therefor, in an action of the case in any court of competent jurisdiction; and the said corporation, having obtained judgment and execution for the amount, may, at their election, cause said execution to be levied upon the estate or property, whereon, by this act, they may have a lien for the same; and the officer having said execution, shall proceed to satisfy the same by the sale and conveyance of said estate or property, in the same manner as is provided by law in cases of attachment of similar property or estate, on mense process or execution; and the owner or owners thereof, shall have the right of redeeming the same within one year, by paying to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, the amount of said execution and costs, with interest on the same, at the rate of twelve per cent.

Failure to
pay assess-
ments.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "WHAT CHEER FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY," IN PROVIDENCE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. William E. Richmond, Job Andrews, Benjamin N. Lapham, Albert Sanford, Thomas H. Rhodes, Amos C. Barstow, Ansel E. Bradley, Samuel Havens, George A. Howard, and Daniel Field, of said company, together with their successors and assigns, and such others as may associate with them, are hereby erected, created and ordained a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the "What Cheer Fire and Marine Insurance Company," in Providence, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able and capable in law to make insurance on vessels, and on freight, and all property laden on board thereof; upon houses and other buildings, and the furniture and other goods therein; and upon all other legal subjects of insurance, except life and health insurance; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities, applicable to such corporations,

Corporators.

set forth in chapters one hundred twenty-five (125) and one hundred twenty-nine (129) of the revised statutes.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Annual
meetings.

SEC. 2. Said company are hereby authorized and empowered to hold annual meetings on the first Wednesday in August in each and every year, and at all such other times in each year as they may deem necessary.

Directors.

SEC. 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of director, as aforesaid, unless at the time of his election he shall be a proprietor of at least twenty shares in said company, and a resident in this state; and no director shall hold office longer than he shall continue a proprietor and resident as aforesaid. In case of a diminution of the capital stock, by losses, no dividend shall be made until a sum equal to such diminution, be added to the capital stock. If any director or other officer shall commit fraud or embezzlement upon the funds or property of said company, he shall forfeit all his shares and interest therein, and be liable to further prosecution at law.

Neglect of
duty.

SEC. 4. If any person, who now is, or may hereafter be indebted to said company for shares therein, shall neglect to pay to said company any of his installments on or before the day whenever the same may become payable, he so neglecting, as aforesaid, shall be liable to forfeit to said company all his shares and interest therein, and also the money which he may have paid to said company for shares as aforesaid; and shall moreover be liable to the payment of the remaining installments on his note or notes respectively: *provided, nevertheless*, that in case of the death of any stockholder, a failure of payment of such stockholder's share or shares, shall not operate as a forfeiture of such share or shares, if payment thereof, with the interest, shall be made within six months after such death as aforesaid.

Provision in
case of death.

Transfer of
stock.

SEC. 5. The stock or shares shall be transferable at the insurance office only, and by such form as the president and directors shall prescribe from time to time; but no stockholder being indebted to the company, either as principal or endorser, individually or as copartner, whether the same has become due and payable or not, shall be allowed to sell or transfer his or her shares, without the consent of the president and directors for the time being. And the stock of each stockholder is declared to be at all

times pledged and liable for the payment of any debts due or liability incurred to said office other than original installments; and may be sold, or so many shares thereof as shall be necessary, by said president, directors and company, at public auction, for the satisfaction thereof—sixty days previous notice of such sale being given in one of the newspapers printed in Providence, and the surplus, if any, paid over to such stockholder.

SEC. 6. The capital of said company shall not be less than one hundred thousand dollars, nor exceed the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each; *provided*, that shares to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars shall be taken by the stockholders, and two-fifths of the amount paid in before any policy shall be issued by said company; and the remaining three-fifths shall be secured by notes and other security to the satisfaction of the directors, and paid in when it may be deemed expedient by the board of directors; and the stockholders in said company shall not be liable to any responsibility farther than the amount of their respective shares and interest thereon, for, or on account of any damage or loss sustained by said company, or for, or on account of any debts due therefrom: *provided, nevertheless*, that the stock of said company shall not be increased beyond the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, unless a majority of all the votes of the stockholders present at any legal meeting specially called for that purpose shall be given for the augmentation thereof: *and provided also*, that no regulation shall be made to affect the rights acquired under subscription previous to augmentation.

Capital
stock.

SEC. 7. In case said company fail to elect their directors, or any part thereof, on the days respectively appointed by this charter, for that purpose, the same may be nevertheless elected at any meeting of the stockholders thereafterwards to be holden.

Failing to
elect officers.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF THE CHARTER OF "THE PROVIDENCE FIRE
AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The third section of said charter is hereby so far amended that said company shall, at their annual

Amendment
of charter.

meeting, elect not less than seven nor more than twenty-one directors.

SEC. 2. All parts of said section three of said charter, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "PHENIX SAVINGS BANK IN
WARWICK."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Corporators.

SECTION 1. Elisha Lanphear, William B. Spencer, Thomas P. Lanphear, Robert Levalley, Horatio A. Stone, John S. Brown, Edwin Johnson, Thomas G. Dorrance, Benjamin Sweet, Asahel A. Bennett, Stephen S. Potter, Almon C. Whitman, B. C. Harris, W. A. Howard, Jr., S. M. Angell, Welcome Matteson, George O. Gilbert, John Nicholas, W. C. Ames, John Remington, G. W. Whitman, Henry L. Greene, John Potter, 2d, Stephen E. Card, Caleb Congdon, Samuel G. Allen, Elisha Harris, Joseph S. Clark, P. T. Johnson, Jas. P. Arnold, N. A. Capron, J. J. Smith, Henry D. Brown, Harris Henry, David Whitman, Samuel H. Brayton, Otis Steere, Henry Howard, Ray W. Atwood, John W. Atwood and Lyman R. Hopkins are hereby created a body corporate, by the name of the "Phenix Savings Bank," and they and such others as shall be elected members of said corporation, shall be, and remain a body corporate with perpetual succession; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities applicable to such corporations, set forth in chapters one hundred twenty-five (125), two hundred sixty-four (264), and two hundred seventy-three (273) of the revised statutes.

Name.

Board of
trustees.

SEC. 2. Said corporation shall hereafter meet in Phenix, on the second Monday of May, annually, and as much oftener as they may judge expedient. Seven members of said corporation, of whom two, at least, shall be trustees, shall constitute a quorum. At the said annual meeting, said corporation shall have power to elect a president, three vice-presidents and eight directors, who together shall constitute a board of trustees, together with such other officers as shall appear necessary, which officers shall continue in office one year, and until others are chosen in their room. On failure of electing any officers at the annual meeting, they may be elected at any other meeting convened in manner to be provided for in the by-laws.

SEC. 3. Said corporation shall have power to receive in deposit, any sum of money not exceeding the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, and to use and improve the same, for the purposes and according to the directions herein provided. Amount to be received

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the board of trustees to cause the monies deposited, to be invested in some public stocks, in bank or other stock, or in private securities, at the discretion of said trustees, or of a standing committee of the board; and said trustees may cause the money deposited, to be invested in real estate, as they may deem for the interest of the institution, not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, in addition to that which may be annexed to them by mortgage, and they may sell or dispose of the same at their pleasure; and any deeds, transfers, discharges of mortgages, or other instruments, signed by their president, or any other person that may be duly authorized by a vote of the trustees, shall be valid. Mode of investment.

SEC. 5. The board of trustees shall twice in each year, declare and cause to be paid on all sums of and above five dollars, which shall have been deposited for the space of at least three calendar months preceding, a dividend of such per centum per annum, as they shall determine after deducting the expenses of managing the affairs of the corporation, and such further deductions as the trustees may think expedient to make up any losses that may have been sustained. No interest shall be paid on any sums withdrawn, for the period which may have elapsed since the last dividend: *provided*, that at the time of making any dividend, or within one month thereafter, the board of trustees may, at their pleasure, pay off the whole of any deposits due to any depositor, whose aggregate sum shall amount to two hundred dollars, or such proportion thereof, as they may think proper. All dividends which shall not have been called for, within three months after the same shall have become payable, shall be added to the principal of the depositor, and be entitled to dividends as much as the original deposit; but no interest shall be computed on the fractional parts of a dollar. Of dividends.

SEC. 6. All accounts on which no deposit or draft shall be made for twenty years in succession, shall be so far closed, that neither the sums deposited, nor the interest which shall have accrued thereon, shall be entitled to any interest after the expiration of twenty years from the time of the last deposit or draft. Deposits of twenty years standing.

Of the treasurer.

SEC. 7. The treasurer before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall give bonds with sufficient sureties to the corporation, in a sum to be determined by the trustees, for the faithful execution of the duties of his office. He may receive such reasonable compensation for his services, as may be allowed by the board of trustees; he shall receive all deposits, enter the same in the books of the corporation, pay out all dividends which shall be declared, and render an account of the property and funds of the corporation at their annual meeting, and to the board of trustees whenever required by said trustees.

Of deposits.

SEC. 8. All deposits shall be made at the office of the treasurer. The smallest deposit shall be one dollar, and the lowest sum which shall be put upon interest shall be five dollars, and no fractional parts of a dollar shall be received. An account shall be given in a book to each depositor by the treasurer, of the sum deposited, which shall be prima facie evidence of the depositors property in said corporation; who shall, on making the first deposit, subscribe and thereby signify his assent to the rules, regulations and by-laws of the corporation. Any depositor, at the time of making his deposit, may designate the period for which he is desirous the same should remain, and the person for whose benefit the same is made, which shall be binding on him, and his legal representatives; *provided, however*, that said deposit and its accruing dividends, may be paid off according to the provisions herein mentioned.

Of deposits.

SEC. 9. Any one making a deposit personally, may withdraw the money deposited, and the dividends that may have accrued thereon, notwithstanding the person at the time of withdrawing the same, may be a minor or a married woman, and the receipt of such person shall be a sufficient discharge, notwithstanding the infancy or coverture. Any person having money deposited in this institution, who shall die without disposing of said money, the trustees may order said deposit, together with the interest which may have accrued thereon, paid to the legal heir or heirs of such deceased person, and the receipt of such heir or heirs shall be a sufficient discharge. No person shall receive any part of his principal or dividends, without producing the original book, or evidence to the satisfaction of the trustees, that his book is lost or destroyed, that payment may be entered thereon; and when payment shall have been entered thereon, it shall be a receipt in full, for

said sum or sums so entered, to whomsoever the money may be paid, and when said deposit and interest is paid in full to any person presenting said book, then said book shall be given up to said corporation, which shall be a full discharge of said person's deposit and interest.

SEC. 10. No money shall be withdrawn, except on the second Mondays in May, August, November and February, and one week's notice of their intention of withdrawing the same, shall be given to the treasurer in writing, and no sum less than ten dollars of his capital, shall be withdrawn by any depositor, unless the whole sum by him deposited shall be less than that amount; *provided*, the treasurer may, under the advice of the president, or any of the trustees, pay out to the depositors, the whole or any part of their deposits and dividends, at any time when called for.

Of drawing
money.

SEC. 11. The board of trustees, by a vote of the major part of the whole number, may at any time divide the whole property among the depositors, in proportion to their respective interests therein, upon giving three months notice thereof, and shall also have power to refuse to receive any deposit at their pleasure.

Division of
property.

SEC. 12. Elisha Lanphear is hereby authorized to call the first meeting of the corporation, for the purpose of organization and election, and other corporate business, by giving one week's notice in some newspaper printed in the city of Providence; and the officers elected at said meeting shall hold their offices until the next annual election, and until others are chosen and qualified to act in their places.

Organization
and election.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BERNON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Corporators. SECTION 1. Amos D. Smith, Zachariah Allen, and Geo. C. Nightingale, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Bernon Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of manufacturing, dying, bleaching, printing and finishing cotton and other goods, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the revised statutes.

Capital stock \$5,000.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be seventy-five thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, which may be increased by vote of said corporation to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars. Said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock or any portion of the same, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same, at the price for which he is willing to sell.

Stock liable for debts.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation, for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation; and whether overdue, or due at a day future, and whether arising from installments or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

Annual meetings.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting; but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE SMITHFIELD MANUFACTURING CO.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Amos D. Smith, Zachariah Allen, and Geo. C. Nightingale, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Smithfield Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of manufacturing, dyeing, bleaching, printing and finishing cotton and other goods, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the revised statutes. Corporators.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be forty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, which may be increased by vote of said corporation, to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars. Said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock, or any portion of the same, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same, at the price for which he is willing to sell. Capital stock \$40,000.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation, for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation; and whether overdue, or due at a day future, and whether arising from installments or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debt or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due. Liability of stock.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter. Annual meetings.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE MANUFACTURING CO.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Corporators. SECTION 1. Amos D. Smith, Zachariah Allen, and Geo. C. Nightingale, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Providence Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of manufacturing, dyeing, bleaching, printing and finishing cotton and other goods, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the revised statutes.

Capital stock \$75,000. SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be seventy-five thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, which may be increased by vote of said corporation, to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars. Said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation ; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock, or any portion of the same, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same, at the price for which he is willing to sell.

Stocks liable for debts. SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation, for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation ; and whether overdue or due at a day future, and whether arising from installments or in any other manner ; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe ; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

Annual meetings. SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them ; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE QUIDNICK COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Emanuel Rice, Byron Sprague, William Corporators. Sprague, Amasa Sprague, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, by the name of the Quidnick Company, for manufacturing purposes, subject to the provisions of chapters 125 and 128 of the revised statutes.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall consist Capital stock \$75,000. of five thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each. The shares in said corporation shall be, and they are hereby declared to be personal property, and shall not be liable to assessment, by said corporation, beyond the par value thereof; and said shares shall be transferable upon the books of said company, in such forms as said company shall prescribe; and the agent of said company shall issue certificates to the holders of said stock, in such form as said company shall from time to time prescribe.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation, on the third Wednesday of Annual meeting. April in each year; but the omission of the stockholders to hold said annual meeting on the day herein mentioned, shall not, in any way, impair the validity of this charter.

SEC. 4. No stockholder shall dispose of all or any portion of his stock in the company, without giving at least Transfer of stock. ten days' notice in writing, before said sale, of his or her intention so to do, to the agent of said company, and without first giving the refusal of said stock to the company, at the least price for which he or she is willing to dispose of said stock to any one else. *Provided always*, that the shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the company for any debts due from the owner or owners of such shares, to the company; and no transfer of such stock shall be permitted, on the books of said company, to any person or persons, until all debts due and owing to the company shall first be paid or satisfactorily secured. In case any stockholder shall refuse or neglect to pay such debt or demand to the agent thereof, within thirty days after the same shall become due and payable, then it shall be lawful for the agent to sell, at public auction, the share or shares of such delinquent stockholder, or so many thereof, as may be necessary to satisfy the debt or demand,

with all incidental expenses; first giving notice of the time and place of sale, with the sum due from such stockholder, for which his stock shall be pledged or liable, at least twice a week, for sixty days, prior to the day of sale, in one of the newspapers printed in Providence; and such sale shall be a legal transfer of the share or shares so sold, and a certificate thereof, signed by the agent of said corporation, shall be issued to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, and shall be recorded in the office of the agent, in the books of the company, provided for that purpose by him, and thereupon, such purchaser or purchasers shall be considered, to all intents and purposes, the proprietor of such share or shares; and the balance of the money arising from the sale of such share or shares, after discharging the debt or demand for which the same was pledged or liable, with the expenses, shall be paid to the delinquent proprietor, or to his assigns; *and provided*, that if the proceeds of such sale be not sufficient to discharge such debt or demand, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

Place of business in Providence.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall, at all times, have a counting room, or place of business, in the city of Providence; and in all proceedings at law, or in equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving of an attested copy of any process with the agent, or at said counting room or place of business, in said Providence, shall be deemed a sufficient service thereof. And all executions that may be issued against this company, shall be first levied on the property of said company, and for want thereof, the stockholders, who were such at the time the contract was made, or the debt created, upon which judgment shall have been obtained, shall be liable in their own persons and estates, in the same manner as if the debt or contract had been incurred or made by them personally.

Organization

SEC. 6. Emanuel Rice, Byron Sprague, Amasa Sprague, and William Sprague, or either of them, are hereby authorised to call the first meeting of stockholders, for organization, and any other business of the corporation hereby formed, at such time and place, and giving such notice of such meeting, as they shall deem reasonable and proper.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WARREN STEAM CORDAGE
COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Corporators.

SECTION 1. George Wheaton, Charles Wheaton, Daniel B. Wheaton, William L. Baker, and their associates and assigns, be, and they are hereby made a corporation by the name of The Warren Steam Cordage Company, for the purpose of manufacturing cordage, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the revised statutes.

Annual
meeting.

SEC. 2. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, in Warren, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them ; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 3. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars, nor be less than ten thousand dollars, to be fixed in amount by a vote of the company, and to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. The shares in said capital stock are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be transferred by bill of sale and recorded, by the treasurer or agent of said corporation, in a book provided for that purpose.

Capital stock
\$50,000.

SEC. 4. The shares of each stockholder shall be responsible and pledged to the corporation for any installment or other debt due from him to the corporation ; and in case any stockholder shall fail to pay said installment, or debt, or any portion thereof when due, and upon demand of the treasurer of said corporation, it shall be lawful for the treasurer to sell the same at public auction, after giving due notice of the time and place of sale in some public newspaper published in the town of Warren, or other usual manner, at least sixty days previous thereto ; and the treasurer shall, from the proceeds of said sale, pay the amount due on said installment or debt, and the expenses of said sale, and shall pay the balance over to said stockholder or to his legal assigns.

Stock liable
for debts.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE VALLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Corporators. SECTION 1. John H. Taylor, T. P. Shepard, and E. D. Pearce, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body politic and corporate by the name of the Valley Manufacturing Company; and the rights and privileges of said company, and of its members and officers, are defined by and subject to the provisions of chapters one hundred and twenty-five (125) and one hundred and twenty-eight (128) of the revised statutes.

Transfer of stock. SEC. 2. The shares in the capital stock of said company shall be deemed personal estate, and shall be transferred on the books of the corporation in such manner as shall be prescribed by its by-laws; but no stockholder shall sell and transfer any share or shares of the capital stock of said corporation without first giving the refusal of the same to the corporation at the price for which he is willing to sell. The amount of the capital stock shall be fixed **Capital stock** from time to time by vote of the stockholders, and shall be divided into shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each, but shall not be less than fifty thousand dollars, nor more than one hundred thousand dollars; and the stock and shares of each stockholder shall be pledged and held liable for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholders to said corporation, whether overdue or due at a day future, and whether the same shall arise from assessment or from any other contract originally made with the said company; and in case the proprietor of any share or shares shall neglect or refuse to pay such debt or demand within sixty days after the same may become due and payable, the treasurer or agent of said company is hereby authorized to sell at public auction the share or shares of such delinquent proprietor sufficient to discharge such demand and all incidental expenses, under such regulations as shall be determined by the by-laws; and if the proceeds of such sale be not sufficient to discharge such debt and incidental expenses of sale, the corporation shall have their action against the debtor for the balance due. **Transfer of stock.**

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE GLOBE WORKS IN FALL RIVER."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. That the act to which this is an amendment, be, and the same is hereby so amended that the name of the said corporation shall be, and is hereby changed from "The Globe Works" to the Bay State Print Works, and that the said corporation by the latter name shall be, and hereby is, subjected to all the liabilities, and entitled to all the privileges to which it was subjected or entitled under the name of the Globe Works.

Bay State
Print Works.

AN ACT INCORPORATING THE MASONIC TEMPLE ASSOCIATION.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. James Hutchison, William C. Barker, Oliver Johnson, Edwin Howland, Jerome B. Borden, Cornelius E. Bourne, William B. Blanding, Thomas A. Doyle, Charles D. Greene, Benjamin J. Brown, Jarvis J. Smith, George Earle, George H. Smith, Cyrus B. Manchester, Cyrus Fisher, John Shipley, Samuel B. Swan, Samuel L. Blaisdell, Lyman Klapp, Jason Williams, Gardiner T. Swarts, Alfred W. Fisk, Jeremiah B. Gardner, Charles H. Tompkins, Charles C. Van Zandt, Sullivan Ballou, Joseph A. D. Joslin, Nicholas Van Slyck, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted, created and made a body politic and corporate, for the purpose of holding and improving real and personal estate in the city of Providence, for the use and purposes of the ancient free and accepted masons, by the name and style of the "Masonic Temple Association."

Corporators.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of the corporation shall be divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each, and shall be deemed and taken as personal estate, and no transfer thereof shall be binding upon the corporation unless notice thereof be given, by leaving the bill of sale, or other evidence of such transfer, with the treasurer, to be recorded in books kept by him for that purpose. And the holders of all such shares, excepting any masonic body that shall hold stock in their own name, shall be obligated, by

Capital
stock.

Transfers.

the original certificate of ownership issued by the corporation, to sell and transfer their said stock to the corporation, whenever called upon by the treasurer so to do, upon the repayment to said holders of the par value of said share, together with all dividends accruing thereon, and interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, upon the par value, from the last dividend up to the time of such sale. *Provided*, that whenever the corporation shall see fit to exercise their said right of pre-emption of said stock, the treasurer shall determine by lot whose stock shall be taken in the exercise of such right, and *provided*, also, that no individual or masonic body owning stock, who shall wish to sell or dispose of the same, shall transfer in manner aforesaid, any share or shares of the capital stock, without first giving the refusal of the same to the corporation, at the price for which he or they may be willing to sell.

Annual meeting.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the corporation holden in the city of Providence, on the twenty-seventh day of December in each year, except when that day shall happen upon a Saturday or Sunday, when the Monday following shall be the day for the election of such officers as they may deem expedient; and if the corporation should fail, from any cause or circumstance whatever, to hold their annual meeting on the day aforesaid, and every year thereafter, it shall not work a forfeiture of this charter, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting called for that purpose.

Appropriation of funds

SEC. 4. The entire funds which shall come into the hands of the said board of trustees, whether from rents and incomes of the building, or from whatever source, shall be appropriated as follows, to wit:

First. To the payment of all necessary expenses attending the care and preservation of said building and other property of the corporation, including ground rent, taxes, insurance, repairs, and other needful expenditures.

Second. To the payment to the stockholders of said building, six per cent. per annum upon the par value of their stock.

Third. Any surplus that may remain after the payment of the above expenses and dividends, to constitute a sinking fund, for the purchase of the said stock by the corporation, as hereinbefore provided. *Provided, however*, that the surplus fund, or any part thereof, may at any time

be appropriated to any other use, by the vote of stockholders representing three-fourths of the whole amount of capital stock, at any legal meeting of the corporation, notice of the proposed change in the appropriation of said fund being given to each stockholder, at least two weeks previous to the time of said meeting.

SEC. 5. The persons named in the first section of this act, or a majority thereof, are hereby authorized to elect eight persons, who shall, with the presiding officer for the time being of the grand lodge of Rhode Island, constitute the first board of trustees of the corporation, which said board shall have power to procure subscriptions for the capital stock of the corporation, and determine the number of shares ; to decide on the location ; to purchase or lease the ground for, and to adopt the plan and arrangement of the building ; to contract for and superintend the erection of the same ; to collect the subscription of the stock in such installments as may be necessary for the payment of the purchase of the ground, and the erection and completion of the building ; and they shall continue in office until the annual meeting of the corporation next succeeding the final completion of the building, anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithstanding. Said building shall be so planned and erected as to afford three separate halls, with proper accommodations, for the meetings of Knights Templars, Royal Arch Masons and Master Masons.

Organization

Erection of building.

SEC. 6. Whenever the whole number of shares of the capital stock of the corporation issued to or owned by individuals, shall have been purchased by, or become the property of the corporation, in the manner hereinbefore provided for, the trustees shall make a dividend of the said stock among the several masonic bodies then owning stock in the corporation, in equal proportions to the number of shares owned by them respectively, and at the annual meetings of the corporation thereafter, the eight trustees shall be elected by the representatives of the said bodies, or appointed in such manner as they shall decide.

Dividend.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROPRIETORS OF SWAN POINT
CEMETERY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. John J. Stimson, Henry Anthony, Richard J. Arnold, William T. Grinnell, Gideon L. Spencer, Nehemiah S. Draper, Charles S. Bradley, Edward D. Pearce, James Tillinghast, The Benevolent Congregational Society, and all other persons or bodies corporate who now are, or who may hereafter become, owners or proprietors of any lot or parcel of land in Swan Point Cemetery, in the city of Providence, are hereby created a corporation, for the purpose of maintaining, improving and embellishing the said cemetery grounds and the appurtenances thereof, by the name of "The Proprietors of Swan Point Cemetery;" and by that name, and for the above defined purposes, are hereby invested with all the powers and privileges granted in and by chapter one hundred and twenty-five of the revised statutes, with such additions thereto, and changes therein, as are hereinafter specified.

SEC. 2. The present board of trustees of the Swan Point Cemetery Company, by their treasurer, or such other agent as they may appoint, are hereby authorized in the name of said cemetery company, to convey to this corporation all the estate and property, real and personal, of said cemetery company, and of the trustees thereof; to transfer, assign and make over all stocks and personal property of every nature, wheresoever the same may be, or however invested, with all certificates, muniments and evidences thereof; which conveyance and transfers shall be effectual to vest in this corporation, in fee simple, all the estate, title and interest therein, of said cemetery company, and of their trustees and officers, with all the powers and rights of action now possessed by them in reference to the same. The owners of the capital stock of said cemetery company are hereby authorized to convey, transfer, and release to this corporation their said stock in perpetual extinguishment thereof; and the same, with all rights and property incident thereto, shall thereupon become vested in this corporation, and merged in the general property thereof.

SEC. 3. The real estate held by this corporation, at their cemetery, for cemetery purposes, shall not exceed two hundred acres of land; and all the property of this corpor-

Lots ex-
empted from
taxes.

ation, and the lots and parcels of land in their cemetery, that have been heretofore conveyed by said Swan Point Cemetery Company, or that may be hereafter conveyed by this corporation, shall be forever exempt from all taxes and assessments, and shall not be liable to attachment, or to be taken or sold on execution; nor shall the same pass by, or be applied to the payment of debts under any assignment for the benefit of creditors, or under any bankrupt or insolvent law. No assessment shall be made upon said lot owners for the support or improvement of the cemetery.

No public road or way shall be made or opened over or through any part of the cemetery lands, without the consent, in writing, of this corporation, and of all owners of lots affected thereby, being first obtained therefor. Conveyances of lots.

SEC. 4. All conveyances and transfers of lots or parcels of land in said cemetery, heretofore made by said Swan Point Cemetery Company, or by their treasurer, or by any person or body corporate, holding under them, are hereby confirmed and declared valid and effectual to pass the title thereto, although not acknowledged or recorded; *provided*, the same have been otherwise duly delivered and recorded, as the charter of said cemetery company requires; and all conveyances and transfers of land in said cemetery, that may be hereafter made by this corporation, or by owners of lots, shall be by deed; but such deed need not be acknowledged or recorded, except as the by-laws of this corporation may prescribe.

SEC. 5. Any lot owner in said cemetery, may, at any time, by instrument in writing, executed and recorded in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe, dedicate as a burial lot for family or other special purposes consistent with the objects of the corporation, any lot or parcel of land in said cemetery then owned by him in his own right in fee simple, and the same shall not thereafter be capable of being conveyed or devised by the owners thereof, except with the unanimous consent, in writing, of all the directors for the time being, endorsed upon or attached to the deed or will, and recorded with the same; and unless conveyed or devised with such consent, said lot or parcel of land, so dedicated, shall thereafter be and remain inalienable; and on death of the owner or proprietor, shall descend from generation to generation as other real estate. *Provided*, that any joint tenant, or tenant in Burial lots.

common, of any such lot or parcel of land, may at any time release or convey to any of his co-tenants, all his interest in the same, in the same manner as if the above provision had not been made.

Conveyances
of lots.

SEC. 6. Any lot owner in said cemetery may, at any time, by deed or will, convey or devise any lot or parcel of land, therein then owned by him in his own right in fee simple, to this corporation, to hold the same in perpetual trust, for such uses and purposes consistent with the objects of the corporation, as may be in such trust deed or devise declared; and any person may convey, devise, or bequeath any estate, real or personal, to this corporation, to hold the same in perpetual trust, to apply the same or the proceeds or income thereof, to the care, support or improvement of said cemetery, or any part thereof, or any lot, or monument or structure therein. *Provided*, that no such trust as is named in either of the above clauses, shall be binding or obligatory upon the corporation, until the same has been accepted by the unanimous vote of all the directors, for the time being, duly recorded.

Transfers.

SEC. 7. The board of directors for the time being, shall have the full and entire management and control of the estate, property and business affairs of said corporation, and of the sales of lots, subject at all times to the existing votes, rules, regulations and by-laws of the corporation; and all deeds and transfers in behalf of the corporation, shall be executed by such officer or agent, as may be prescribed by general by-law, or appointed by special vote of the corporation or board of directors.

Of voting.

SEC. 8. At all meetings of the corporation, each proprietor of a lot or parcel of land in said cemetery, containing not less than three hundred square feet, shall be entitled to one vote, and no others shall be entitled to vote. No individual, or joint trustees, although owning more than one lot or distinct lots, shall be entitled in his own right, or as representing the same interest, to more than one vote; but the same individual or trustees, holding distinct lots of the above size, for, or in trust for, distinct and different persons or interests, shall be entitled to as many votes as he represents such distinct and different interests. If, in any case, a group of lots or parcel of land shall be owned in common or jointly, by two or more proprietors holding the same in their own individual rights, and for their own use and not in trust, such group or parcel of land, shall be

entitled to as many votes, not exceeding the number of the proprietors thereof, and not exceeding in all four votes, as the size thereof shall entitle it to, allowing one vote for each three hundred square feet.

None of the above provisions are intended, or shall be construed to exclude the right of voting by proxy, where such right shall be allowed by the by-laws

SEC. 9. The first meeting of this corporation shall be called in accordance with the provisions of section three, of chapter one hundred and twenty-five of the revised statutes. First meeting.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE SAINT ALBAN'S LODGE, NO. 6, OF FREE AND
ACCEPTED MASONS, IN THE TOWN OF BRISTOL.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Philip B. Bourne, Samuel Sparks, Nathaniel Bullock, Lemuel C. Richmond, Benjamin Pitman, Crawford Easterbrooks, Leonard Wright, and such others as now are or may hereafter be elected members of the lodge, and their successors, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name of Saint Alban's Lodge No. 6, of Free and Accepted Masons, in the town of Bristol, and by that name shall be able and capable in law, to sue and be sued ; plead and be impleaded ; to defend and be defended against, in all courts, and before all proper judges and magistrates whomsoever ; to take, receive, possess, hold and retain to them, their successors and assigns, lands, tenements, goods, chattels, money, effects and property of whatever kind or nature, to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, whether obtained by gift, grant, devise, bequest, purchase, voluntary subscription, contribution or otherwise, and the same to sell, grant, demise, convey and dispose of in such a manner as they may deem proper ; to make and have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure ; and also at any of their meetings to enact or pass such rules and regulations and by-laws for the government of said corporation, or its officers, as they may think proper, *provided*, the same shall not be repugnant to the laws of this state or of the United States. Corporators.

Capital stock
\$20,000.

Officers.

SEC. 2. The said corporation may elect, at such times and in such manner and for such periods as may by their by-laws be prescribed, such officers as may be deemed necessary for the transaction of their business, and any failure to elect officers at the time prescribed shall not be taken or considered a forfeiture of this act of incorporation, and all officers chosen by said corporation shall hold their respective offices until others are chosen in their stead.

Records.

SEC. 3. At all meetings of said corporation for business, a fair record of all its proceedings shall be made in a book kept by an officer chosen for that purpose, which book shall be at all times open to the inspection of any member of the corporation.

By-laws.

SEC. 4. The by-laws of the corporation shall not be altered or amended, unless the amendment or alteration shall be proposed at a meeting previous to the one on which it shall be acted on, and not then unless by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, after having been duly notified.

SEC. 5. The first meeting of said corporation shall be called by Philip B. Bourne, at such time after the passage of this act, and at such place, as shall be by him designated.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BRISTOL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL
AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Corporators.

SECTION 1. That W. L. Baker, Thomas G. Turner, W. H. S. Bayley, John B. Herreshoff, W. H. Allin, W. H. Cooke, L. B. Smith, W. J. Miller, John F. Driscoll, and their associates, with such as they may hereafter elect, they and their successors are hereby created a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, by the name of the Bristol County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, for the county of Bristol, state of Rhode Island, for the purpose of advancing the science and encouraging and improving the practice of agriculture and horticulture, subject to all the rights and liabilities of chapter 125, of the revised statutes; and may acquire and hold property, for this purpose, to an amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BARRINGTON UPPER BRIDGE COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. That Benjamin Martin, Joseph B. Martin, Corporators. Henry Staples, Jeremiah Drown, John Martin, Henry M. Stanley, and their associates and successors, are hereby constituted, created, and made a body politic, and corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name of the Barrington Upper Bridge Company, for the purpose of building a bridge across Barrington river, at some point north of the United Congregational Society's church ; and for erecting upon said bridge a tide mill ; and shall be subject to all the rights and liabilities of chapters 125 and 131, of the revised statutes, and may hold such real and personal property of any amount not exceeding the sum of ten thousand dollars, which shall be exempt from taxation, (except as hereinafter provided) and the same to lease and dispose of in such manner, as they shall judge expedient. Location. Capital \$10,000.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may establish such rates of Tolls. toll for traveling over said bridge, as they may deem expedient. *Provided*, however, that in no case shall a charge exceed the rates now established by law for Kelley's bridge, over Palmer's river.

SEC. 3. Whenever there shall be any revenue from said Of taxation. bridge, over the expenses of keeping said bridge in repair, the whole of said property shall be liable to taxation.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF "AN ACT GRANTING TO DUNCAN KELLY, LICENSE TO ERECT A BRIDGE ACROSS PALMER'S RIVER, AT A PLACE CALLED KELLY'S FERRY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. No person shall drive any horse or horses, Rate of speed. harnessed to any carriage or other vehicle over the bridge across Palmer's river, called Kelly's bridge, at a greater rate of speed than a walk.

SEC. 2. Any person offending against the provisions of Penalty. this act shall be fined not exceeding one dollar.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PAWTUCKET FOUNTAIN COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. John Bayley, Royal Lee, William Earle,
Corporators. John Horswell, D. D. Sweet, A. H. Adams, B. E. Gardner,
 L. Fairbrother, and their associates, now or hereafter to be
 admitted members of said company, are hereby made and
 constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name and
 style of the Pawtucket Fountain Company, to be located
Objects of in the village of Pawtucket, in North Providence, for the
the compa- purpose of supplying the inhabitants of said village and
ny. vicinity, with pure fountain water; with all the powers
 and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities,
 set forth in chapter one hundred and twenty-five (125) of
 the revised statutes.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall consist
Capital of five thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, and
stock may be increased to any amount less than fifty thousand
\$5,000. dollars, at any legal meeting of said company, specially
 notified for the purpose.

SEC. 3. Said company may excavate and lay their
Laying pipes for conducting water along and under the streets
pipes. and town highways in said village of Pawtucket, North
 Providence; *provided*, the same be done with the consent
 and under the direction of the town council of said town
 of North Providence.

SEC. 4. Said company may excavate and lay their
Of laying pipes for conducting water along and under such portions
pipes. of the Providence and Pawtucket turnpike, as pass through
 said village; *provided*, the same be done with the consent
 and under the direction of the agent of the state, for said
 turnpike; and may also, with the consent and under the
 direction of said agent, lay their pipes along the bridge
 hereafter to be built over the Pawtucket river in connec-
 tion with said turnpike.

**AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE SECOND UNION FREEWILL BAPTIST
CHURCH IN SOUTH KINGSTOWN.**

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. John A. Saunders, William Gould, Charles Austin, Perry G. Underwood, and their associates, who Corporators. have subscribed to erect a meeting house at Tower Hill, for the use of said church, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Second Union Freewill Baptist Church in South Kingstown, for the purpose of supporting christian worship according to the rites and usages of the Freewill Baptist denomination.

SEC. 2. All the present members of said church shall also be members of said corporation, and they may by by-law determine the qualifications of membership and mode of admitting future members of the corporation. The right of property in the church which they have erected shall be vested in the corporation hereby created.

**AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON
RAILROAD COMPANY, TO CONTRACT WITH THE NEW HAVEN, NEW
LONDON AND STONINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.**

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company are hereby authorized and empowered to make and execute a contract or contracts, and a lease or leases, for the use by said New York, Providence and May con-
tract. Boston Railroad Company, of such portion of their railroad, equipments, and corporate powers and privileges of the New Haven, New London and Stonington Railroad Company, as in the judgment of said companies will best promote the public interest.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH OF
RICHMOND.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. John H. Baker, John S. Clark, Abiel S. Kenyon, Whipple King, William Marchant, William H. Perry, E. H. Corey, and their associates, together with such others as may hereafter be connected with them, they and their successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, by the name of the Second Baptist Church of Richmond, for the purpose of supporting and promulgating the christian religion according to the rites and usages of the churches constituting the Warren Association of Rhode Island, with all the powers, and subject to all the provisions set forth in chapter 125 of the revised statutes, and to have, hold and possess property of every description, not exceeding in amount, in all, the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

Annual meeting.

SEC. 2. The corporation shall hold an annual meeting on the first Monday in January, in each and every year, and such other meetings, at other times, as they may deem expedient, to be called and notified in such way and manner as they shall prescribe.

Failing to elect officers.

SEC. 3. If the corporation shall fail at any time to hold any of their annual meetings, or to elect all or any of their officers thereat, such failure shall not in any way impair or invalidate this act; but said corporation may elect their said officers and transact other business of said annual meeting, called and notified in the manner prescribed by the corporation, within one year from the day appointed for the annual meeting.

RESOLUTION, on the petition of Gideon L. Spencer, for the confirmation of title to real estate.

Upon the petition of Gideon L. Spencer and John Gallagher, praying for certain reasons therein stated, that the title of said John Gallagher, in and to certain real estate, may be confirmed :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is, hereby granted ; and that the release of the right of dower of Susan Spencer, wife of said Gideon L. Spencer, in and to the following described real estate, viz : a certain lot of land situate in the city of Providence, and being lot number eight, on a plat of lots belonging to the Benevolent Congregational Society, situated on the west side of the river, in said city of Providence, surveyed and platted by Cushing & Walling, January, 1849, and recorded in book of plats, No. 3, page 80, of the land records of said city of Providence, by said Gideon L. Spencer, in behalf of his said wife, is hereby confirmed, and made valid and effectual in law, and the said John Gallagher is hereby authorized and empowered to have, hold, use, occupy and enjoy the said premises, freely and fully discharged from the right of dower, of the said Susan Spencer, as if she, the said Susan, had herself, and in her right mind, executed said release.

Confirmation
of title
to real
estate.

Provided, however, that the said Gideon L. Spencer shall first give bond to the court of probate, of the town of North Providence, in such sum as the said court of probate shall think proper, with surety to the satisfaction of said court of probate, conditioned that he will comfortably support and maintain his said wife, the said Susan Spencer, for, and during her natural life, and that he will forever indemnify and save harmless the said town of North Providence from all costs and charges, it may incur in the support and maintenance of the said Susan ; and conditioned further, that in the event of the said Susan surviving her said husband, his heirs, executors and administrators, shall account to her for the value of her right, title and interest in and to said parcel of land ; and in case of a breach of either of the provisions of said bond, the party injured, may have an action thereon, in the name of said court of probate.

Gideon L.
Spencer to
give bond

RESOLUTION authorizing James Budlong to adopt child.

To adopt
child.

Upon the petition of James S. Budlong, of North Providence, praying for reasons therein stated, for leave to adopt Helen T. Budlong as his own child :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and hereby is granted ; that the said James S. Budlong be, and he is hereby authorized to adopt the said Helen T. Budlong as his child ; and that the said parties, reciprocally, shall be vested with all the rights, and subject to all the duties and obligations, including the right of inheritance of estate, real and personal, as if the said Helen T. had been born the lawful child of the said James S. Budlong.

RESOLUTION authorizing Nathaniel J. Cheeny and wife to adopt child.

To adopt
child.

Upon the petition of Nathaniel J. Cheeny and Hannah S. Cheeny, his wife, of the city and county of Providence, praying for certain reasons therein stated, for leave to adopt Emily G. Thompson, as their child, and for the change of the name of the said Emily :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby granted ; that the said Nathaniel J. Cheeny, and Hannah S. Cheeny, be, and they are hereby authorized to adopt the said Emily G. Thompson, as their child : and that the said parties reciprocally shall be, and they hereby are vested with all the rights, and subject to all the duties and obligations, including the right of inheritance of estate, real and personal, as if the said Emily G. Thompson had been born the lawful child of the said Nathaniel J. Cheeny and Hannah S. Cheeny, and that the name of the said Emily G. Thompson, be, and the same is hereby changed to Emily Francis Cheeny ; and that by the latter name, the said Emily shall be entitled to all the privileges, and be subjected to all the liabilities, to which she would have been entitled, and subjected to, had not her name been changed.

RESOLUTION authorizing Harris Howard Tinker to change his name.

Upon the petition of Harris Howard Tinker, praying, for certain reasons therein stated, that his name may be changed :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby granted; and that the name of said Harris Howard Tinker be, and the same is hereby ^{Change of name.} changed to Harris Howard; by which name he shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities he would have had and been subject to, had not his name been changed.

RESOLUTION authorizing Henry Anthony, of Newport, to adopt child.

Upon the petition of Henry Anthony, Ann Anthony, wife of the said Henry, and Kate Gibney, all of the city and county of Newport, praying for reasons therein stated, that the said Kate Gibney may be adopted as the child of the said Henry and Ann, and that the name of the said Kate Gibney be changed to Kate Gibney Anthony :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is hereby granted; and that the said Kate Gibney be, and she is hereby adopted as the child of ^{To adopt child.} said Henry and Ann Anthony, and that all the legal relations of parent and child be, and the same are hereby reciprocally created between the said Henry and Ann, and that the said Kate be, and she is hereby made able and capable in law of taking and receiving, by inheritance, real and personal estate from the said Henry and Ann, in as full and ample manner as if she was their own child, born in lawful wedlock; and that the name of the said Kate Gibney be, and the same is hereby changed to Kate Gibney Anthony, and that by the latter name, she be entitled to all the privileges, and subjected to all the liabilities to which she would have been subjected or entitled to, had not her name been changed.

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RESOLUTION authorizing Michael McGartey and wife to hold and convey real estate.

To hold and convey real estate.

Upon the petition of Michael McGartey and his wife, Catherine McGartey, of Warren, aliens, praying for power to hold and convey a certain lot of land in said Warren, conveyed to the said Catherine by Henry H. Luther, assignee of George H. Handy, by deed, dated the 25th day of June, 1855, and recorded on page 243, of book number 14, of land evidence, for said Warren :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby granted ; and the said deed is hereby legalized and confirmed, and the said Catherine is hereby empowered to hold, convey and devise the same ; and said petitioners, respectively, are hereby empowered to have and exercise all the rights relative to the same, in as full and ample a manner as though each of them had been a citizen of this state, duly naturalized, at the time when said deed was made, and delivered.

RESOLUTION authorizing Samuel Primas to sell land.

To sell land.

Upon the petition of Samuel Primas, a member of the Narragansett Tribe of Indians, praying that he may be authorized and empowered to sell and convey a certain lot of land lying in the town of Charlestown, and bounded as follows, viz : bounded north by land of James Hazard, east by land of Anstis Nocake, south by land of Polly Champlin and George F. Burdick, and west by other land of the petitioner, containing about twenty acres :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be granted, and the said Samuel Primas be, and he is hereby authorized to make sale of, and convey in fee simple, all his right, title and interest, in the land above described, and that a deed of the same, legally executed by him, shall vest in the purchaser a good and valid title to the same ; *provided*, that the said Samuel Primas shall make the said sale under the advice and direction of the commissioner of the Indian Tribe.

RESOLUTION authorizing Caroline Rodman to sell land.

Upon the petition of Caroline Rodman, a member of the Narragansett Indian tribe, and for the reasons therein stated: To sell land.

Voted and resolved, That the said Caroline be, and she is hereby authorized to sell a certain tract of land, now owned by her, and being a part of the Indian land in the town of Charlestown, containing five acres, more or less; bounded northerly and southerly, on land of Welcome Burdick; west, on land of Joseph Burdick; and easterly, on land of the Skeesuc family, or however bounded, with the appurtenances; and to give a good and valid deed thereof, which shall vest an estate in fee simple in the purchaser in the same manner as if said land was not a part of the Indian land; *provided*, however, that the sale shall be approved of by the commissioner of the Indian tribe.

RESOLUTION authorizing Ruth E. Lewis to sell land.

Upon the petition of Ruth E. Lewis, daughter of Charlotte Anthony, one of the Narragansett tribe of Indians, praying that she may be authorized and empowered to sell and convey her right in certain real estate: To sell land.

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be granted, and that the said Ruth E. Lewis be, and she is hereby authorized to make sale of, and convey all her right, title and interest, in the lands formerly belonging to Charlotte Anthony, now deceased; said Ruth being the daughter of said Charlotte, and that a deed of the same, legally executed by her, shall vest in the purchaser a good and valid title to the same; *provided*, that the said sale be made under the advice and direction of the commissioner of the Indian tribe.

RESOLUTION of pardon to Henry Malone.

Upon the petition of Henry Malone, praying to be released from imprisonment in the Providence county jail: Pardon.

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Henry Malone from his said imprisonment as recommended by His Excellency, the Governor.

MAY, 1858.

RESOLUTION of pardon to John Francis Young.

Pardon.

Upon the petition of John Francis Young, praying to be released from imprisonment in the Newport county jail :

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Young from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency, the Governor.

RESOLUTION of adjournment.

Adjourn-
ment.

Voted and resolved, That all business pending before this General Assembly, unfinished, be referred to the next session ; and that this General Assembly be, and the same is hereby adjourned to meet in Providence, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the third Monday in January, A. D. 1859.

A P P E N D I X .

ROLL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

At the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, begun and holden at Newport on the last Tuesday of May (25th), in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of Independence the eighty-second ;—

PRESENT :

His Excellency, ELISHA DYER, Governor,

AND EX OFFICIO PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

His Honor, THOMAS G. TURNER, Lieutenant Governor.

SENATORS FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport.....	GEORGE B. KNOWLES,
Providence.....	THOMAS A. JENCKES,
Portsmouth.....	JOHN T. CHILDS,
Warwick.....	SIMON H. GREENE,
Westerly.....	DANIEL F. LARKIN,
New Shoreham.....	NICHOLAS BALL,
North Kingstown.....	HENRY SWEET,
South Kingstown.....	WILKINS UPDIKE,
East Greenwich.....	WILLIAM E. PECK,
Jamestown.....	PARDON TUCKER,
Smithfield.....	STEPHEN N. MASON,
Scituate.....	HENRY W. EMMONS,
Glocester.....	SMITH PECKHAM,
Charlestown.....	WILLIAM FOSTER,
West Greenwich.....	LYMAN R. HOPKINS,
Coventry.....	ALBERT ANTHONY,
Exeter.....	THOMAS A. HALL,
Middletown.....	AUGUSTUS PECKHAM,
Bristol.....	WILLIAM H. S. BAYLEY,

Tiverton	CYRENUS BLISS,
Little Compton	NATHANIEL CHURCH,
Warren	CHARLES RANDALL,
Cumberland	TURNER HASKELL,
Richmond	EDMUND BAGLEY,
Cranston	ARTHUR M. POTTER,
Hopkinton	BENJAMIN B. THURSTON,
Johnston	ARTHUR M. KIMBALL,
North Providence	LEWIS FAIRBROTHER,
Barrington	WILLIAM H. ALLEN,
Foster	WILLIAM G. STONE,
Burrillville	JAMES S. COOK,
Fall River	WEAVER OSBORNE.

JONH R. BARTLETT,
Secretary.

JOHN F. TOBEY, *Clerk.*

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

<i>Newport.</i>	<i>Portsmouth.</i>
William P. Sheffield,	George Manchester.
Joseph Anthony,	<i>Warwick.</i>
John T. Bush,	Thomas E. Anthony,
Samuel S. Peckham,	Henry Butler,
Charles C. Van Zandt.	Stephen Harris, Jr.,
<i>Providence.</i>	Charles T. Northup.
Dexter Thurber,	<i>Westerly.</i>
Frederick Miller,	Nathan F. Dixon.
Albert C. Greene,	<i>West Greenwich.</i>
Samuel B. Wheaton,	Benjamin R. Hoxie.
Wingate Hayes,	<i>Coventry.</i>
William Sanford,	Amos Fisk,
Charles Anthony,	Henry Howard.
Robert W. Potter,	<i>Exeter.</i>
Preston Bennett,	Elisha P. Phillips.
Joseph F. Gilmore,	<i>Middletown.</i>
George L. Clarke,	John Gould.
Ansel E. Bradley.	

Bristol.

Samuel Sparks,
Messadore T. Bennett.

Tiverton.

Allen Hart.

Little Compton.

Oliver C. Brownell.

Warren.

William L. Baker,
Henry H. Luther.

Cumberland.

Ellis L. Blake,
Dexter Clark,
John L. Clarke,
James F. Smith.

New Shoreham.

Almanza Littlefield.

North Kingstown.

Beriah H. Lawton,
Albert S. Reynolds.

South Kingstown.

Benjamin C. Gardner,
Walter Perry.

East Greenwich.

Samuel W. Pierce.

Jamestown.

Francis E. Weeden.

Smithfield.

Lysander Flagg,
Jonathan Barnes,
William Newell,
Nathaniel Spaulding,
William P. Steere,
Sullivan Ballou.

Scituate.

Andrew A. Angell,
Isaac Saunders.

Glocester.

Lafayette Reynolds,
Gaius W. Hubbard.

Charlestown.

Caleb Kenyon.

Richmond.

Albert S. Potter.

Cranston.

Henry F. Arnold,
William D. Pierce.

Hopkinton.

Jonathan Larkin.

Johnston.

William A. Pirce,
James O. Mathewson.

North Providence.

Lemuel M. E. Stone,
John B. Hartwell,
Thomas K. King,
Abial Sampson.

Barrington.

Henry Staples.

Foster.

William A. Jenckes.

Burrillville.

Oliver A. Inman,
Benjamin M. Paine.

Fall River.

Clark S. Manchester.

CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT, of Newport, Speaker.

THOMAS S. ANTHONY,
SAMUEL A. PEARCE, JR., } Clerks.

PROCEEDINGS IN GRAND COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, May 25th, 1858.

The two houses of the General Assembly having convened in grand committee for the purpose of receiving, counting and declaring the votes for general officers, given at the annual election on the first Wednesday in April, A. D. 1858, the votes were delivered in, and referred to the following select committee :

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.—James S. Cook, Frederick Miller, William D. Pierce, James F. Smith and Gaius W. Hubbard.

NEWPORT COUNTY.—Weaver Osborne, John T. Bush and Almanza Littlefield.

BRISTOL COUNTY.—William H. Allen, Samuel Sparks and Messadore T. Bennett.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Daniel F. Larkin, Albert S. Potter and Benjamin C. Gardner.

KENT COUNTY.—Lyman R. Hopkins, Henry Butler and Samuel A. Peirce.

The clerks of the house and senate were added to the committee.

The grand committee adjourned till 4 o'clock, P. M.

At 4 o'clock, the grand committee re-assembled, and was called to order by the Governor.

The select committee appointed to count the votes for general officers, presented the following report :

That the whole number of electors voting for Governor was 11,514, and that 5,758 are necessary to a choice. That 7,934 electors voted for Elisha Dyer, of Providence ; that 3,572 electors voted for Elisha R. Potter, of South Kingstown ; and that 8 electors voted scattering. They farther report, that the said Elisha Dyer is elected Governor by a majority of 4,354 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for Lieutenant Governor is 11,497, and that 5,749 votes are necessary to a choice. That 7,946 electors voted for Thomas G. Turner, of Warren ; that 3,548 electors voted for Ariel Ballou, of Cumberland ; and that 3 electors voted scattering. They farther report that Thomas G. Turner is elected Lieutenant Governor by a majority of 4,395 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for Secretary of State is 11,513, and that 5,757 votes are necessary to a choice. That 7,977 electors voted for John R. Bartlett,

of Providence ; that 3,534 electors voted for John H. Weeden, of North Providence ; and that 2 electors voted scattering. They farther report that the said John R. Bartlett is elected Secretary of State by a majority of 4,441 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for Attorney General is 11,472, and that 5,737 votes are necessary to a choice. That 7,936 electors voted for Jerome B. Kimball, of Providence ; that 3,523 electors voted for Walter S. Burges, of Providence, and that 13 electors voted scattering. They farther report that the said Jerome B. Kimball is elected Attorney General by a majority of 4,400 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for General Treasurer is 11,495, and that 5,748 votes are necessary to a choice. That 7,967 electors voted for Samuel A. Parker, of Newport ; that 3,521 electors voted for Edward F. Newton ; and that 7 electors voted scattering. They farther report that Samuel A. Parker is elected General Treasurer by a majority of 4,439 votes over all others. The committee farther recommend the passage of the accompanying resolution.

M. T. BENNETT,

For the committee.

Resolved, That the following named persons be, and they hereby are elected for the year ensuing :

ELISHA DYER, of Providence,

GOVERNOR.

THOMAS G. TURNER, of Warren,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, of Providence,

SECRETARY OF STATE.

JEROME B. KIMBALL, of Providence,

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

SAMUEL A. PARKER, of Newport,

GENERAL TREASURER.

The Secretary administered the oath of office to His Excellency the Governor and Lieutenant Governor elect, and the Governor administered the oath to the Secretary of State, the Attorney General and the General Treasurer.

Proclamation was then made of the election of the above named general officers, elected as aforesaid.

On motion, the ballots received at the late election were ordered to be burned by the sheriff.

The grand committee rose, and the two houses separated.

FRIDAY, May 28.

The two houses met in grand committee for the purpose of proceeding with the election of a senator to represent this state in the Congress of the United States, and of state officers.

His Excellency, the Governor, in the chair.

The clerks called the rolls of the two houses, and a majority was declared to be present.

The Governor requested the members to prepare their ballots for a senator to represent this state in the Congress of the United States, for six years from the fourth of March next, and to answer as their names were severally called.

Mr. Charles Randall, of Warren, nominated Henry B. Anthony, of Providence.

Mr. Peckham, of Glocester, nominated Mr. George H. Brown, of Providence.

The whole number of ballots given was..	100
Necessary to a choice.....	51
Henry B. Anthony received.....	92 votes.
George H. Brown received.....	7 “
Scattering.....	1 “

Whereupon, the chair announced that Henry B. Anthony had been elected a senator to represent the state of Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States, for six years from the fourth of March next.

The grand committee proceeded with the election of civil officers.

On motion, it was voted, that no cashiers or clerks in banks be elected public notaries.

The following persons were elected :

STATE AUDITOR.

William R. Watson, of Providence.

CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Newport County.—John W. Davis.

Providence County.—John A. Gardner.

Washington County.—Powell Helme.

Bristol County.—Messadore T. Bennett.

Kent County.—Elisha R. Potter.

CLERKS OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Newport County.—John W. Davis.

Providence County.—Amasa S. Wescott.

Washington County.—John G. Clarke, Jun.

Bristol County.—Messadore T. Bennett.

Kent County.—Elisha R. Potter.

SHERIFFS.

Newport County.—William D. Lake.

Providence County.—Elias Nickerson.

Washington County.—George H. Olney.

Bristol County.—Stephen Johnson.

Kent County.—Joseph Taylor.

Court of Magistrates in the city of Providence.—Thomas C. Durfee, William Sanford, Charles H. Parkhurst.

Court of Justices in the city of Newport.—Joseph T. Perry, James A. Greene, Robert Dennis.

Court of Magistrates in Woonsocket.—James M. Cook, Josiah Perkins, Clerk.

Inspector of Beef and Pork.—John A. Foster.

Inspector of Scythe Stones.—Hanson Arnold.

Inspector of Lime.—Stephen Wright.

Commissioners of Providence Washington Bridge.—John C. Tower, James S. Mason, and Daniel Wilkinson.

Agent of Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike.—Lewis Fairbrother.

Railroad Commissioners.—Asa B. Waite, of North Kings-

town, George S. Wardwell, of Smithfield, Henry Howard, of Coventry, William H. Cooke, of Barrington, and George Manchester, of Portsmouth.

Commissioners of Shell Fisheries.—G. R. S. Saunders, James S. Mason, Charles H. Parkhurst, William L. Baker, and Ansel E. Bradley.

Committee to Inspect Ferries.—Messadore T. Bennett, Joseph Eden, John M. Anthony.

PUBLIC NOTARIES.

Newport County.

William G. Borden,
George W. Ellery,
Frederic A. Boomer,
William A. Brown,
Thomas B. Bush,
Wm. H. Cranston,
Joshua Coggeshall,
Henry H. Cook,
Alfred Card,
Joseph M. Davis,
John W. Davis,
Stephen Fellows,
William Gilpin,
William D. Lake,
Clark S. Manchester,

Josiah S. Peckham,
William P. Sheffield,
Lemuel B. Rose,
Samuel Hathaway,
Benjamin Marsh, 2d,
William Messer,
Samuel J. Osgood,
Francis B. Peckham, Jr.,
Henry A. Rice,
Charles N. Tilley,
George Turner,
Henry N. Ward,
Thomas W. Wood,
Charles C. Van Zandt.

Providence County.

Wellington Aldrich,
Olney W. Arnold,
Essex Aldrich,
Asa Arnold,
Lemuel Angell,
Lucius C. Ashley,
Thomas S. Anthony,
Sullivan Ballou,
William C. Barker,
Bailey E. Borden,
Charles F. Brownell,
Gideon Bradford,

Samuel B. Bullock,
Henry L. Bowen,
John Brayton,
George N. Burgess,
Walter S. Burges,
Ansel E. Bradley,
Fenner Brown,
Samuel W. Brown,
William C. Barker, Jr.
Ezra N. Briggs,
George H. Browne,
Zemira Chace,

James M. Clarke,
Nathaniel Crowell,
Barzillai Cranston,
Mason Cornell,
Samuel Clough,
Jervis J. Cass,
James F. Colby,
Benj. T. Cranston, Jr.
Julian R. Campbell,
James C. Collins,
Francis Colwell, Jr.
William M. Chace,
William G. Dearth,
Thomas A. Doyle,
Franklin J. Dickman,
Nathan S. K. Davis,
John Eddy,
Benjamin T. Eames,
Ezra D. Fogg,
John R. Fairbanks,
Hardin Fiske,
Nathaniel Fairbrother,
Walter E. Gardner,
William S. Goodell,
Albur A. Gamwell,
Albert G. Greene,
John A. Gardner,
William H. Greene,
Samuel Greene,
Wingate Hayes,
William D. S. Havens,
John W. Hoxie,
Daniel Howard,
Josiah Dunham Hedge,
Frederic S. Hoppin,
Daniel Jackson,
Elias M. Jenckes,
Joseph G. Johnson,
William A. Jenckes,
Henry A. Jenckes,
Bradford F. Knapp,
Thomas K. King,
Jerome B. Kimball,
Dean Kimball,

Sheldon Knight,
A. H. Littlefield,
Simon S. Lapham,
Royal Lee,
Francis W. Miner,
Henry Martin,
Thomas A. Millett,
George A. Mumford,
Edwin Metcalf,
Joseph Martin,
James G. Markland,
John L. Noyes,
Samuel Olney,
Job Owen,
George Palmer,
Charles H. Parkhurst,
Joseph S. Pitman,
Reuben S. Purinton,
Josiah Perkins,
J. Sturgis Pearce,
James H. Parsons,
Henry A. Potter,
Christopher C. Potter,
Herbert A. Potter,
Zuriel Potter,
Samuel W. Peckham,
Thomas Phillips,
Walter L. Potter,
Arthur M. Potter,
Horatio Rogers, Jr.
John M. Read, Jr.
Simeon Randall,
John R. Randolph,
Moses Richardson,
Levi Salisbury,
Martin S. Salisbury,
David S. Salisbury,
Benjamin Stevens,
Simon A. Sayles,
Philip B. Stiness, Jr.
John W. Smith,
Fenner Smith,
Nathaniel Searle,

Daniel P. Spencer,
Abijah B. Sweet,
William Sanford,
James Tillinghast,
John F. Tobey,
Benj. F. Thurston,
John Tucker,
Walter W. Updike,
Cæsar Aug. Updike,
Albert G. Utley,

Daniel W. Vaughan,
Nicholas Van Slyck,
John H. Weeden,
George Walker,
Daniel Wightman,
Robert Wilson,
Asa Winsor,
Amos M. Warner,
Samuel H. Wales,
Arthur Young.

Bristol County.

William S. Baker,
Messadore T. Bennett,
George S. Collins,
John W. Dearth,
Peter Gladding,
George T. Gardner,
John P. Jayne,

Bennett J. Munro,
William R. Taylor,
Nathan Warren,
Henry Wardwell,
George B. Munro,
Charles Randall,
Nathaniel P. Smith.

Washington County.

Nathaniel S. Allen,
Daniel G. Allen,
Christopher Brown,
Wm. H. Chapman,
Wm. G. Caswell,
Joseph Case,
John S. Champlin,
Isaac Cundell,
Oliver B. Chester,
William P. Coy,
Nathan F. Dixon,
Asa F. Gardner,
Albert C. Greene,
Gideon Freeborne,
Marlborough H. Gardner,
James P. Dockray,
William A. Hendrick,
Powell Helme,
John C. Hazard,
Maxson T. Kenyon,

Benjamin C. Lawton,
John W. Money,
Walter S. Nichols,
Asel Noyes,
George H. Olney,
W. Cortlandt Pendleton,
James L. Porter,
William H. Perry,
Elisha R. Potter,
Albert S. Potter,
Nathan S. Richmond,
Wm. B. Robinson,
Stephen D. Reynolds,
Allen Reynolds,
Wm. J. Reynolds,
John Stanton,
William F. Segar,
George W. Sheldon,
Clark H. Sheldon,
Lawton Taylor,

Benj. B. Thurston,
John L. Ward,

Asa B. Waite,
Samuel Waite.

Kent County

James P. Arnold,
Daniel Burdick,
Samuel W. Clarke,
Rhodes K. Edwards,
Harmon C. Fisher,
John Holden (W. N.),
Cyrus Holden,
Henry Howard,
Caleb R. Hill,
Elisha R. Potter,

William E. Peck,
Charles Phillips,
John C. Sweet,
Edward Stanhope,
Joel M. Spencer,
Joseph J. Tillinghast,
Ezra R. Sheldon,
Daniel R. Whitman,
Albert M. Wade,
Jonathan N. Wood.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

City of Providence.

Asa Arnold,
Lucius C. Ashley,
Harris W. Aldrich,
Henry S. Bartlett,
Charles F. Brownell,
Samuel C. Blodget,
Samuel L. Blaisdell,
Henry A. Burr,
William Binney,
William C. Barker,
Fayette P. Brown,
Thomas Barstow,
William Batcheller,
Samuel W. Brown,
John A. Bosworth,
Henry L. Bowen,
Wm. C. Barker, Jr.,
Samuel Clough,
Henry L. Clemons,
Samuel Currey,
Benjamin Cozzens,
James C. Collins,
Francis Colwell, Jr.,

Thomas A. Carpenter,
Julian R. Campbell,
Arthur F. Dexter,
Thomas Durfee,
Franklin J. Dickman,
William G. Dearth,
N. S. K. Davis,
Benjamin T. Eames,
Wm. F. Engley,
Ezra D. Fogg,
Edward G. Farmer,
Andrew J. Ferrell,
John R. Fairbanks,
John A. Gordon,
Thomas C. Greene,
George W. Guild,
William E. Gardner,
William H. Greene,
William S. Goodell,
Frederic S. Hoppin,
Josiah Dunham Hedge,
James B. Haskins,
Charles Hart,
George F. Hathaway,

APPENDIX.

Jonathan P. Helme,
 Henry Holden,
 Edward H. Hazard,
 Francis E. Hoppin,
 Zelotes W. Holden,
 Edward Havens,
 Wingate Hayes,
 Lewis Holmes,
 George W. Hall,
 Silas Hemmenway,
 George B. Jastram,
 Joseph A. D. Joslin,
 Robert Knight,
 William Knowles,
 Jerome B. Kimball,
 Edwin F. Leonard,
 Horace A. Manchester,
 Henry Martin,
 James G. Markland,
 Leonard C. Marble,
 Edwin Metcalf,
 Raymond G. Place,
 Joseph S. Pitman,
 J. Sturges Pearce,
 Dwight Palmer,
 Roger W. Potter,
 Charles H. Parkhurst,
 Nathaniel F. Patten,
 Orland W. Prince,
 George Palmer,
 Samuel A. Pearce,
 Abraham Payne,
 Samuel W. Peckham,
 Joseph S. Peckham,
 John M. Read, Jr.,
 Horatio Rogers, Jr.,
 Stephen W. Remington,
 James M. Ripley,
 John R. Randolph,
 William Spencer,
 Kingsley P. Studley,
 Nathaniel Searle,
 Willard Sayles,
 Lycurgus Sayles,

George L. Sayles,
 Philip C. Scott,
 Josiah M. Shaw,
 Albert Sanford,
 William Sanford,
 Joseph A. Scott,
 James Tillinghast,
 John F. Tobey,
 Benjamin F. Thurston,
 Cæsar A. Updike,
 Walter W. Updike,
 Albert S. Utley,
 Nicholas Van Slyck,
 Elisha Dyer Vinton,
 William R. Watson,
 Nathaniel West,
 Willard Whitcomb,
 Henry E. Whipple,
 Edward A. Webster,
 Samuel H. Wales,
 Geo. W. Wightman,
 Amasa S. Westcott,
 Turner M. Williams,
 Amos M. Warner.

Smithfield.

John A. Adams,
 Alfred Allen,
 Henry G. Ballou,
 John J. Carpenter,
 Lysander Flagg,
 Howard W. King,
 Clarke Lawton,
 Rensellaer L. Mowry,
 Edwin A. Mowry,
 Albert Mowry,
 Edward Hotchkiss,
 Thomas A. Paine,
 Henry W. Pond,
 Daniel Pearce,
 Pardon Sayles,
 Richard S. Scott,
 Hiram Sweet,
 Jos. W. Tillinghast.

Johnston.

William Mathewson,
William A. Pirce,
Zuriel Potter,
Andrew H. Remington,
Robert Wilson.

Cumberland.

William G. Arnold,
Alfred Arnold,
Fenner Brown,
Davis Cook, Jr.,
James M. Cook,
Abner Jillson,
Elias M. Jenckes,
John Irons,
Rodman Lewis,
Josiah Perkins,
Christopher Robinson,
Willard H. Whiting.

Glocester.

James B. Arnold,
Charles O. Barnes,
Henry H. Jenckes,
Daniel P. Spencer,
Charles A. Slocum,
Anson Smith,
Caleb E. Tucker.

Cranston.

George Burgess,
Mason Cornell,
William Fairbanks,
Daniel S. Jennings,
Joseph G. Johnson,
Sheldon Knight,

Richard Knight,
John P. Nicholas,
Gardner Luther,
Samuel B. Parker,
Isaac C. Potter,
Sylvester R. Pearce,
Henry W. Potter,
Arthur M. Potter,
Walter L. Potter,
James K. Trask.

North Providence.

Bailey E. Borden,
William H. Bowen,
Francis S. Belden,
Wm. M. Chace,
Luther Carpenter,
James C. Collins,
Ralph P. Devereux,
William Earle,
John Horswell,
Thomas K. King,
Royal Lee,
Samuel Olney,
Philip B. Stiness, Jr.,
Sheffield Smith,
John Tucker,
John H. Weeden,
Stephen R. Weeden.

Burrillville.

Whipple Walling,
Daniel S. Shumway,
Smith Mowry.

Scituate.

Jonah Titus.

KENT COUNTY.

East Greenwich.

Daniel Burdick,
Benj. W. Hendrick,
Elisha R. Potter,
Edward Stanhope,

Lowell Pitcher,
John S. Place.

West Greenwich.

Samuel Howard.

APPENDIX.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

South Kingstown.

John L. Brown,
Joseph P. Babcock,
Joseph Case,
James P. Dockray,
Benjamin Hull,
Powell Helme,
Azal Noyes,
Samuel B. Perry,
John B. Perry,
Elisha R. Potter,
Jabez S. Perkins,
Daniel M. C. Stedman,
Wm. B. Robinson,
Lawton Taylor,
Wilkins Updike,
Samuel Waite.

North Kingstown.

James Allen,
Jeremiah Carpenter,
Francis Chappell,

Isaac C. Champlin,
Asa B. Waite.

Richmond.

Edmund Bagley,
Thomas Ennis,
Jesse Potter,
Isaac S. Prosser,
Clark H. Sheldon.

Exeter.

Philip P. Davis,
Isaac Greene,
Henry V. Joslin,
Thomas Wilcox,
Samuel Snow, Jr.

Hopkinton.

Gorton W. Arnold,
Oliver B. Chester.

Charlestown.

Joseph Clarke,
Paul M. Clarke,
Joseph H. Griffin.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

City of Newport.

Thomas B. Bush,
John W. Davis,
Robert Dennis,
James A. Greene,
William Gilpin,
Benjamin B. Howland,
James Horswell,
Benjamin Marsh, 2d,
Joseph T. Perry,
Henry S. Peckham,
Francis B. Peckham, Jr.,

George C. Shaw,
James G. Topham,
Henry N. Ward,
Thomas W. Wood.

Little Compton.

Ephraim W. Brownell,
Henry M. Tompkins.

Tiverton.

Asa Gray,
William Hunt,
Edwin Humbly.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Barrington.

Benjamin H. Cheever,

John A. Wheaton.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED BY TOWNS.

Providence.—B. Olney Anness, James B. Ames, Peter H. Brown, Stephen Burr, David A. Cleveland, T. L. Halsey Creighton, Thomas A. Doyle, W. Irving Ellis, Marinus W. Gardner, Albert A. Gamwell, Wm. E. Hamlin, Leonard F. Joslin, Stephen Martin, Edward C. Mauran, Thos. A. Millett, Allen O. Peck, George Rice, Charles Sabin, Walter C. Simmons, Stanton Thurber, Zachariah R. Tucker, Gustavus A. Williamson.

Scituate.—Simeon C. Arnold, Auldis Borden, Ezra Briggs, Constant C. Bean, Thomas A. Burgess, Jeremiah H. Field, Richmond M. Knight, Arnold Lapham, Isaac Saunders, Amasa Williams.

Foster.—Albert W. Brown, Alfred Burgess, William H. Collins, Herbert A. Potter, John D. Potter, George S. Tillinghast, James Stone, Eddy Walker.

Cranston.—Elisha A. Whitaker, Ezekiel G. Peirce, Samuel F. Jay, Lyman Barney, Caleb Colvin, Joseph G. Johnson,* Raymond Stone, Nelson Hopkins, John W. Babcock, James R. Smith.

Burrillville.—Simon S. Lapham, James F. Colby, Oliver A. Inman, Nelson Armstrong, Asa Paine, Merrick Sly, Edward F. Smith.

South Kingstown.—George L. Hazard, Amos R. Perry, James P. Dockray.*

Westerly.—George D. Cross, Bradford Bliven, John Hancock Cross, Solomon P. Wells, William Potter, Jr., Horace Brightman, Hiram Arnold.*

Richmond.—Edmund Bagley,* Jesse P. Clarke, Nathan Moore, Albert S. Porter, Clarke H. Sheldon,* Enos K. Teft.

Hopkinton.—Gorton W. Arnold,* George H. Perry, Aaron Kenyon.

North Kingstown.—Francis Chappell,* Isaac C. Champ-
lin,* Alphonso Church, John Congdon, Alfred B. Chad-
sey, George A. Davis, Lewis Hazard, Owen Vaughan,
Thomas Wightman, Benjamin S. Williams.

Charlestown.—George W. Cross.

Middletown.—George A. Brown, William B. Howland,
David Smith.

Fall River.—Nathan M. Buffinton, William G. Borden,
Charles F. Searle.

West Greenwich.—Jason P. Hazard, Jeremiah Matteson,
William Turner, Albert Gorton, Samuel Howard,* Jona-
than N. Wood.

* Elected also by the General Assembly.

Warwick.—Alfred Read, Caleb R. Hill, Stephen Randall, Henry J. Holden, Cyrus Holden, Charles W. Smith, Henry Sanford, Daniel Warner, John W. Martin, Israel W. Sheldon, Richard U. Rhodes, William Winslow, Jonah Titus, William R. Remington, William Harrison, George R. Bowen.

East Greenwich.—Jeremiah S. Slocum, Silas Weaver, William W. Shippee, John A. Place, Thomas Bateman, Albert A. Hall, John S. Place,* Daniel Burdick,* Gilbert Tillinghast.

Coventry.—Ambrose S. Hopkins, Isaac Peck, Raymond P. Goff.

Bristol.—Messadore T. Bennett, John W. Dearth, Bennett J. Munro, Marmaduke Mason, William Paull.

Warren.—John T. Child, Charles Randall, Samuel Randall, George Barton.

*Barrington.**—Albert Barnes.

Cumberland.—Ellis L. Blake, Davis Cook, Jr.,* Olney Capron, Abner Jillson,* Abner Haskell, John Irons,* Edwin Jenckes, Rodman Lewis, Daniel A. Thompson, George Wilbor.

The Governor communicated to the senate the following executive appointments:

Commissioner of Public Schools.—John Kingsbury, of Providence.

Commissioner of wrecks on Block Island.—Nicholas Ball.

Inspectors of the State Prison.—Francis Wayland, Salmon A. Arnold, James G. Anthony, Adnah Sackett, Amasa R. Tourtellott, Daniel Wilkinson, Zachariah Allen.

Commissioner of the Narragansett Indian tribe.—Joseph H. Griffin.

Commissioner of the Indian School.—William Foster.

The following appointments, as required by their respective charters:

Inspector of the Providence, Warren and Bristol rail road.—John A. Gardner.

Commissioner of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill rail road.—George W. Jackson, of Providence.

* The names of justices of the peace elected by towns not here inserted, had not been reported by the town clerks to the Governor or secretary of state, on the 17th June, when this document was printed.

Returns of officers of independent and regimental companies.

The following returns of officers elected by independent companies, were made to the Governor and senate, and approved :

Christopher Blanding, Colonel,
 Nicholas Van Slyck, Lieut. Colonel,
 George J. Harris, Major,
 James M. Trunday, Captain,
 James E. Bailey, Lieutenant,
 Nelson Viall, Adjutant,
 Thomas Greene, Quartermaster,
 Martin S. Budlong, Paymaster,
 Charles H. Spink, Commissary,
 George S. Burton, Surgeon,
 Absalom P. King, Assistant Surgeon,

Of the
 Providence
 Artillery
 Company.

Nathaniel W. Brown, Colonel,
 Ferdinand Barber, Lieut. Colonel,
 James R. Dorrance, Major,
 Henry A. Prescott, Captain,
 Luther C. Warner, Lieutenant,
 Oliver P. Treat, Adjutant,
 Sylvester R. Knight, Quartermaster,
 ——— Paymaster,
 William M. Rodman, Commissary,
 Charles G. McKnight, Surgeon,
 Amos Palmer, Assist. Surgeon,

Of the
 Providence First
 Light Infantry.

Arthur F. Dexter, Colonel,
 Charles T. Robbins, Lieut. Colonel,
 William Lloyd Bowers, Major,
 John M. Read, Jr., Captain,
 Addison H. White, Lieutenant,
 Thomas S. Anthony, Adjutant,
 Cyrus G. Dyer, Quartermaster,
 A. Nicholas Brown, Paymaster,
 Frederick A. Paige, Commissary,
 Henry W. Rivers, Surgeon,
 Edward C. Franklin, Assist. Surgeon,

Of the
 National
 Cadets.

APPENDIX.

Elisha M. Wardwell, Colonel,
Ben. T. Munro, Lieut. Colonel,
John A. C. Gladding, Major,
Edmond E. Horton, Captain,
Richard B. Franklin, Lieutenant,
Amos T. Gorham, Quartermaster,
Allen G. Wright, Commissary,

Of the
Bristol Train of
Artillery.

Wm. Sprague, Colonel,
C. H. Tompkins, Lieut. Colonel,
Henry T. Sisson, Major,
Henry Butler, Captain,
Wm. H. Reynolds, Lieutenant,
Thomas Harris, Adjutant,
George H. Smith, Quartermaster,
Joseph H. Bourn, Paymaster,
Lyman B. Frieze, Commissary,
Nathaniel Miller, Surgeon,
Wm C. Beckwith, Assistant Surgeon,

Of the
Providence
Marine Corps of
Artillery.

John S. Slocum, Colonel,
A. Crawford Greene, Lieut. Colonel,
Albert C. G. Smith, Major,
Daniel T. Lyman, Captain,
C. Burlingame, Lieutenant,
Jonathan Wheeler, Adjutant,
Benjamin Shuman, Quartermaster,
Charles N. Harrington, Paymaster,
Joseph Todd, Commissary,
George P. Baker, Surgeon,
Ossian Sumner, Assist. Surgeon,

Of the
Mechanics'
Rifles.

Henry C. Card, Colonel,
Charles E. Crumb, Lieut. Colonel,
James Babcock, Major,
J. Clarke Barber, Captain,
William H. Chapman, Lieutenant,
Erastus W. Barber, Adjutant,
James McDonald, Quartermaster,
Ruben S. Lanphear, Paymaster,
James F. Swan, Commissary,
Isaac W. Gavitt, Surgeon,

Of the
W e s t e r l y
Rifles.

John M. Taylor, Colonel,
 Thomas W. Whitford, Lieut. Colonel,
 Caleb Wescott, Major,
 Randall Holden, Captain,
 John A. Bowen, Lieutenant,
 Charles P. Williams, Adjutant,
 Joseph T. Pollock, Quartermaster,
 Elisha C. Knight, Paymaster,
 Henry F. Hawkins, Commissary,
 Henry King, Surgeon,

Of the
 Kentish
 Artillery.

William H. Potter, Colonel,
 Albert S. Gallup, Lieut. Colonel,
 William Goddard, Major,
 Nathaniel Fairbrother, Captain,
 Royal C. Taft, Lieutenant,

Of the
 Providence
 Horse Guards.

William Lindsey, Colonel,
 Peter Simpson, Jr., Lieut. Colonel,
 Nathan T. Very, Major,
 Joseph A. Gladding, Captain,
 William H. Jenckes, Lieutenant,
 Sullivan Ballou, Adjutant,
 Christo. C. Gates, Quartermaster,
 Leonidas S. Allen, Paymaster,
 John A. Allen, Commissary,
 George C. Cleveland, Surgeon,

Of the
 Woonsocket
 Guards.

John Wright, Colonel,
 Isaac D. Slocum, Lieut. Colonel,
 William A. Owen, Major,
 Byron S. Brown, Captain,
 Joseph H. Green, Lieutenant,
 Edwin H. Gardens, Adjutant,
 John B. Tillinghast, Quartermaster,
 Timothy Andrews, Paymaster,
 Christo. A. Shippe, Commissary,
 L. M. Wheeler, Surgeon,
 William E. Peck, Assist. Surgeon,

Of the
 Kentish
 Guards.

Thomas B. Carr, Colonel,
 Charles W. Turner, Lieut. Colonel,
 Isaac S. Boss, Major,
 Charles C. Clarke, Captain,
 John B. Langley, Jr., Lieutenant,

Of the
 Artillery Com-
 pany of
 Newport.

Henry Cole, 2d, Colonel,
David A. Pelouber, Lieut. Colonel,
John W. Hubbard, Major,
John M. Bowen, Captain,
Horace A. Martin, Lieutenant,
John Frieze, Adjutant,
George H. Andrews, Quartermaster,
William R. Haile, Paymaster,
Alvan Cole, Commissary,
Charles Smith, Surgeon,

Of the Warren
Artillery.

Stephen R. Bucklin, Colonel,
William R. Walker, Lieut. Colonel,
John P. Arlin, Major,
Kingman Brett, Captain,
George S. Fales, Lieutenant,
Olney Arnold, Adjutant,
James Davis, Quartermaster,
Thomas K. King, Paymaster,
Alfred H. Littlefield, Commissary,
Charles F. Manchester, Surgeon,
James L. Wheaton, Assist. Surgeon,

Of the
Pawtucket
Light Guard.

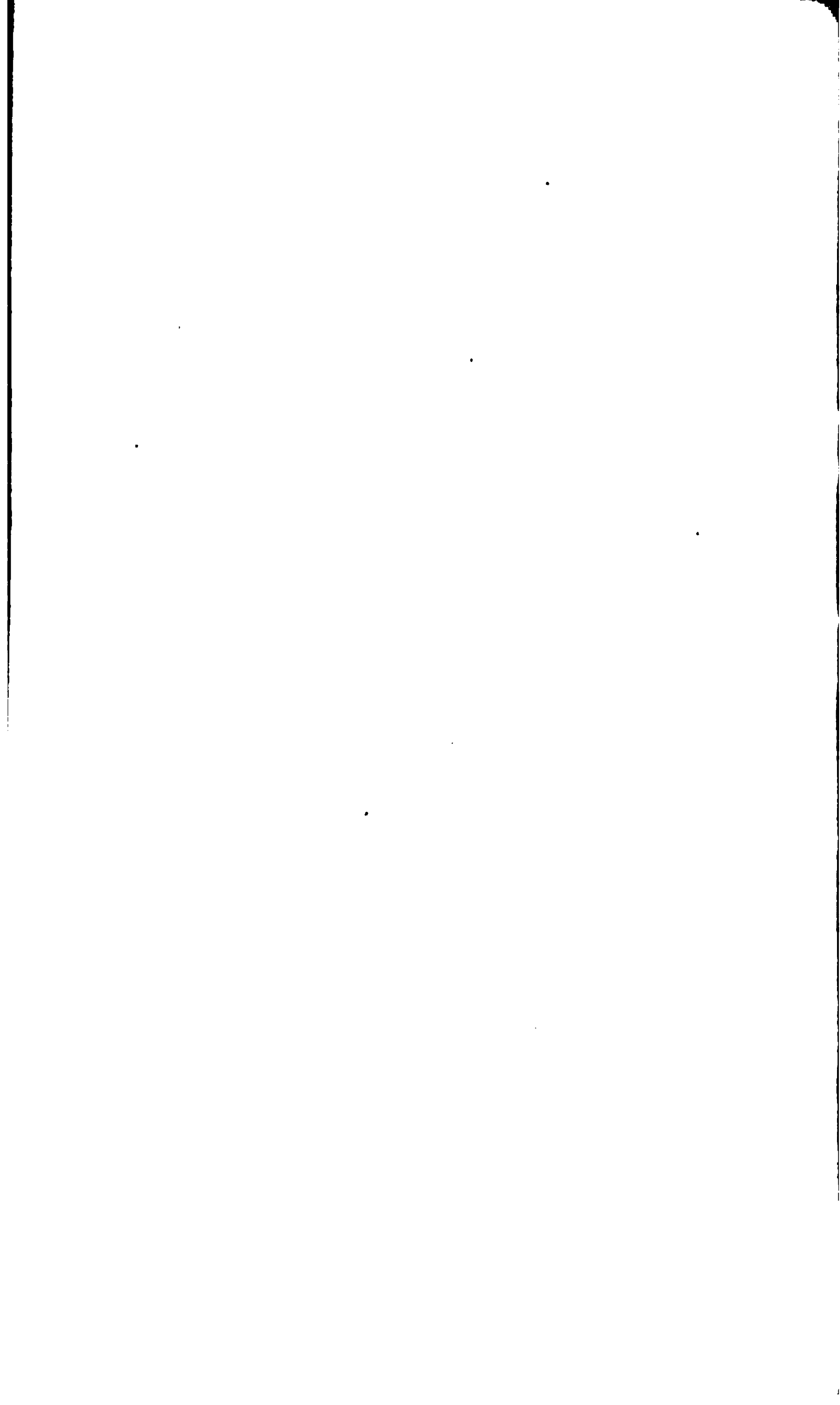
Table Showing the Return

OF

VOTES CAST AT THE ELECTION OF GENERAL OFFICERS,

APRIL 7, 1858.

TOWNS.	GOVERNOR.			LIEUT. GOVERNOR.			SECRETARY OF STATE.			ATTORNEY GENERAL.			GENERAL TREASURER.		
	Dyer.	Potter	Cast.	Turner.	Bal-lou.	Cast.	Bartlett.	Weeden.	Cast.	Kimball.	Burges.	Cast.	Parker.	New-ton.	Cast.
Providence, 1st Ward...	287	88	..	287	88	..	287	88	..	287	88	..	287	88	..
2d " ..	803	82	4	806	80	8	810	28	1	806	82	1	807	29	1
3d " ..	323	25	1	332	28	..	331	29	..	328	29	8	331	29	..
4th " ..	299	65	..	299	65	..	300	64	..	295	68	4	299	65	..
5th " ..	271	83	1	268	85	..	271	84	..	268	84	1	269	85	..
6th " ..	857	129	1	854	136	..	854	134	..	857	134	..	853	136	..
7th " ..	248	84	..	241	88	..	240	88	1	239	87	..	239	88	..
Newport, 1st Ward...	100	40	..	100	40	..	100	40	..	100	39	..	107	35	..
2d " ..	54	69	..	54	69	..	56	68	..	69	54	..	56	67	..
3d " ..	102	57	..	108	57	..	103	56	..	100	58	..	101	50	1
4th " ..	90	68	..	90	68	..	91	68	..	85	68	..	91	65	8
5th " ..	151	25	..	151	25	..	151	24	..	150	25	..	157	21	..
Portsmouth.....	180	60	..	179	60	..	180	60	..	180	60	..	179	60	..
Warwick.....	815	67	..	814	67	..	814	67	..	813	67	..	814	67	..
Westerly.....	127	41	..	180	81	..	130	32	..	126	31	..	127	31	..
New Shoreham.....	117	101	..	117	101	..	117	101	..	117	101	..	117	101	..
North Kingstown.....	228	173	..	240	169	..	239	169	..	241	168	..	241	169	..
South Kingstown.....	111	293	1	180	269	..	129	270	..	128	272	8	129	270	..
East Greenwich.....	96	56	..	98	55	..	98	55	..	98	52	8	98	55	..
Jamestown.....	85	83	..	85	83	..	84	83	..	84	83	..	84	83	1
Smithfield, 1st District.	193	80	..	190	84	..	193	80	..	190	80	..	193	29	1
2d " ..	53	1	..	53	1	..	53	1	..	53	1	..	53	1	..
3d " ..	127	..	..	127	..	..	127	..	..	127	..	..	127	..	..
4th " ..	45	..	..	45	..	..	45	..	..	45	..	..	45	..	..
Scituate.....	285	47	..	285	47	..	285	47	..	285	47	..	285	47	..
Glocester.....	243	152	..	243	152	..	243	152	..	242	152	..	243	152	..
Charlestown.....	110	82	..	110	82	..	110	82	..	110	82	..	110	82	..
West Greenwich.....	171	97	..	171	97	..	171	97	..	171	97	..	171	97	..
Coventry.....	188	89	..	180	88	..	188	88	..	190	88	..	190	88	..
Roster.....	90	58	..	91	56	..	91	56	..	91	56	..	91	56	..
Middletown.....	81	5	..	81	5	..	81	5	..	81	5	..	82	4	..
Bristol.....	123	63	..	118	64	..	121	63	..	120	64	..	120	64	..
Tiverton.....	104	46	..	104	46	..	104	46	..	104	46	..	104	46	..
Little Compton.....	71	8	..	71	8	..	71	8	..	71	8	..	71	8	..
Warren.....	182	35	..	182	34	..	181	35	..	182	35	..	182	35	..
Cumberland, 1st District.	219	193	..	216	198	..	219	193	..	213	193	..	219	193	..
2d " ..	110	124	..	110	123	..	123	121	..	110	123	..	110	123	..
3d " ..	107	80	..	110	80	..	110	80	..	109	80	..	110	80	..
Richmond.....	115	69	..	116	68	..	116	68	..	116	68	..	116	68	..
Cranston, 1st District.	62	121	..	62	122	..	62	122	..	62	122	..	62	122	..
2d " ..	167	179	1	167	180	..	167	180	..	167	179	1	167	180	..
Hopkinton.....	118	16	..	118	16	..	118	16	..	118	16	..	118	16	..
Johnston.....	241	186	..	241	185	..	241	185	..	241	185	..	241	185	..
North Providence.....	272	46	..	272	46	..	272	46	..	270	46	..	271	46	..
Barrington.....	85	47	..	86	46	..	85	47	..	85	47	..	85	47	..
Foster.....	172	50	..	169	50	..	169	50	..	169	50	..	169	50	..
Burrillville.....	283	282	..	283	231	..	283	231	..	283	231	..	283	231	..
Pall River.....	113	27	..	112	27	..	113	27	..	113	27	..	113	27	..
Total.....	7,934	8,572	8	7,946	8,548	8	7,977	8,534	2	7,936	8,523	13	7,967	8,521	7



STATE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, May 1858. }

To the Honorable General Assembly :

The undersigned, State Auditor, hereby respectfully

REPORTS,

That he has carefully examined the books and accounts of the General Treasurer, for the six months from October 31st, A. D. 1857, to the 30th of April, 1858, inclusive, and found his books in good order and accurately kept ; his accounts correctly stated, and the charges therein supported by proper and sufficient vouchers. At the January session, last, I reported my examination of the General Treasurer's accounts for the six months preceding the 31st of October, 1857.

The following are the receipts and expenditures for the year ending the 30th of April, 1858, as stated by the General Treasurer :

RECEIPTS.

State Tax.....	\$55,559 95
Banks, for tax on capital stock.....	55,050 38
“ “ bonus.....	4,211 50
“ “ surplus profits.....	1,139 21
“ “ increase of capital.....	7,532 88
Supreme Court.....	4,428 15

Court of Common Pleas	3,384 53
Magistrates in Providence	1,908 57
Justices in Newport	257 50
Magistrates in Woonsocket	213 75
State Insurance Companies	2,626 72
Foreign " "	1,643 46
Auctioneers	914 08
Justices of the Peace	337 75
Town Councils	1,236 13
Pedlers' Licenses	2,500 00
Dividends and interest on public deposits ...	10,922 86
Withdrawn from the public deposits	32,500 00
Dividends on school fund stock	5,110 00
Revised Statutes	1,470 80
Colonial Records	55 00
Jackson's Geographical Report	1 00
Normal School	40 00
Sheriffs	417 03
Civil Commissioners	411 00
Jailers	1,734 65
Rent from oyster lots	685 22
Overdrawn at bank	16,040 66
	<hr/>
	\$212,332 78

P A Y M E N T S .

Salaries	\$21,210 77
Members of the General Assembly	5,959 76
Expenses of Gen. Assembly, including officers	2,255 34
Supreme Court	14,764 25
Court of Common Pleas	13,216 03
Magistrates, Providence	1,546 47
Justices, Newport	253 07
Magistrates, Woonsocket	269 20
Orders of the Governor	68 35
Printing laws and schedules, and all other printing ordered by the General Assembly	9,963 89
Appropriation for public schools	49,996 82
Banks, for tax on capital stock	819 57
Expenses for semi-monthly returns of banks.	56 25
Money hired	33,151 25

Accounts allowed by the General Assembly.

Court Houses.....	\$1,336 30	
Jails.....	149 82	
Railroad Commissioners....	490 17	
Normal School.....	3,012 47	
Providence Reform School..	7,800 86	
Butler Hospital.....	9,192 87	
Deaf, dumb, blind and idiotic	1,168 35	
Jailers.....	3,672 93	
Justices	650 69	
Witnesses.....	167 13	
Officers.....	1,725 43	
Militia and military affairs..	7,944 61	
Indian Tribe.....	75 00	
Insane Poor.....	578 90	
Attorney General.....	4 00	
Miscellaneous.....	15,725 98	
	<hr/>	53,695 51
Overdrafts at bank for April report, 1857...		4,741 25
Interest on over-drafts from January, 1856, to January, 1858		365 00
		<hr/>
		\$212,332 78

The excess of the payments over the receipts of the last fiscal year, is just about the amount of the extraordinary expenditure for preparing and publishing the *Revised Statutes*, which will not, probably, occur again for the next ten years; so that the ordinary receipts, with proper economy, may be deemed sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the state government. The expenses of courts, the last year, including expenses of magistrates and justices' courts, have amounted to about \$32,600—\$5,600 more than the appropriations for that object. The actual expenditure for *jurors*, the last fiscal year, amounted to over \$15,000—at least five thousand dollars more than need to be annually expended, if the acts recommended in my last report, (and which recommendations were concurred in by the chief justice of the supreme court) which were passed by the house of representatives at the last January session, had not failed in the other branch of the legislature. I am still of the opinion, that the two most important public acts then recommended, the one to reduce the return of *drawn petit jurors*, to all the courts in each county, to

APPENDIX.

the number of *fifteen*, and the other, to confine parties litigant to a single fair jury trial—would greatly promote the public interest, without doing any detriment to individual rights.

The following are the kind and amount of funds belonging to the state :

PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND.

694	shares	stock in	Globe Bank,	Providence	\$34,700 00
332	"	"	Merchants	"	16,600 00
434	"	"	Bank of North America,		
			Providence.....		22,594 38
					<hr/>
					\$73,894 38

TOURO JEWISH SYNAGOGUE FUND.

30	shares	Manufacturers Bank,	Providence	\$3,277	25
32	"	Merchants	"	1,788	27
20	"	Weybossett	"	1,095	14
10	"	Roger Williams	"	841	50
24	"	Commercial	"	1,301	00
200	"	Blackstone Canal	"	5,160	97
21	"	Newport	Newport	1,291	85
18	"	Lime Reck	Providence	926	40
34	"	Arcade	"	1,806	53
				<hr/>	
				\$17,488	91

PUBLIC DEPOSIT FUND.

1	bond of the city of Providence, amounting to	\$32,102	60
1	“ “ “ Newport, “	5,800	00
1306	shares Globe Bank, Providence “	66,308	19
256	“ American “ “ “	13,101	04
30	“ Arcade “ “ “	1,534	25
732	“ Bank N. America “ “	36,695	19
Due from the state.....		231,070	06

Amount received from the United States . . . \$386,611 33

I find among the resolutions of the General Assembly, passed at the last January session, the following :

“ Resolved, That the State Auditor be requested to report to the General Assembly, at its next session, the total

expense which the state has incurred, per year, during the last five years, for the support of the militia of the state, including the per diem of the officers and men, the expense connected with arsenals and armories, camp equipage, arms, ammunition, and all other expenses connected with the militia, also of claims still pending and unpaid on account of the same."

In accordance with this resolution, I now respectfully report the expenses specified in the same, per year, for the five years ending the 30th of April, 1858, to have been as follows :

MILITARY ORDERS ALLOWED BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1853.

Newport Artillery, election parade.....	\$124 21
Providence " to build an armory.....	1,500 00
" " rent of armory.....	100 00
Per diem allowances from April 30th, 1853, to April 30th, 1854.....	1,855 62
	<hr/>
	\$3,579 83

1854.

Providence Artillery, to build an armory.....	\$1,500 00
Newport election expenses.....	265 88
Providence Marine Corps of Artillery, purchase of horse equipments and knapsacks, pay- ment of debt, painting and repairing gun carriages and caisson.....	1,225 00
First Light Infantry, Providence, not specified, see June schedule, 1854, page 87.....	1,250 00
Providence Artillery, rent of armory....	100 00
Kentish Artillery, to build armory.....	1,500 00
Warren Artillery, to pay a debt, see June schedule, 1854, page 86.....	600 00
Newport Artillery, to repair armory.....	1,000 00
Kentish Guards, repairing armory, and extin- guishment of debts.....	550 00
Per diem allowances to various companies, from April 30th, 1854, to April 30th, 1855.....	1,743 75
	<hr/>
	\$9,734 63

APPENDIX.

1855.

Bristol Train of Artillery, repair of armory..	1,000 00
Kentish Train of Artillery, not stated, see schedule June 1854, page 86.....	1,000 00
City Guards, rent of armory.....	400 00
Tomas J. Stead, Quarter Master General, not stated, see schedule, Jan. 1855, page 77...	594 82
Kentish Guards, discharging incumbrance on armory, see schedule, Oct. 1854, pages 44-5	500 00
Providence Artillery, rent of armory.....	100 00
Newport Artillery, election parade.....	233 00
Mechanic Rifles, rent of armory.....	300 00
Printing bills.....	25 00
Per diem allowances to various companies from April 30th, 1855, to April 30th, 1856.....	2,630 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,782 82

From April 30th, 1856, to April 30th, 1857.

Printing orders and various blanks.....	116 85
Paid expenses of court martial.....	59 42
July 11, 1856. Paid Tomas J. Stead, Quar- ter Master General.....	324 97
Paid Hartwell, Dudley & Co's. bill for flannel.....	21 94
July 14, 1856. Paid Henry Butler, Paw. Artil- lery, appropriation passed May session, 1856.....	190 00
July 24, 1856. Paid Newport Artillery, elec- tion parade.....	260 50
Nov. 20, 1856. City Guards, to pay rent of armory, appropriated May session, 1856.....	150 00
Dec. 16, 1856. Paid E. C. Mauran, Adj. Gen- eral, for camp chest, sta- tionery, &c.....	76 82
Jan. 5, 1857. Paid for military services to various companies.....	5,894 00
March 27, '57. Paid T. J. Stead, Quarter Mas- ter General, by order of General Assembly.....	211 82
" " Paid Duty Greene, by order of General Assembly....	176 00

April 30, 1857. T. J. Stead, Quarter Master	
General	300 01 ²
	<hr/>
	\$7,782 32

From April 30th, 1857, to April 30th, 1858.

1857.

May 4.	Paid Marine Artillery for services..	\$273 00
June 1.	Paid Newport Artillery, for election parade.	225 00
July 27.	Paid for book for returns for Pay- master General.	7 75
Sept. 18.	Gen. Burnside, for military services.	28 00
Oct. 1.	Paid repairs of Armory Hall, Woon- socket, by order of Assembly...	321 02
" "	Paid T. J. Stead, for repairs of state arsenal, appropriated by Assembly	1,430 00
Nov. 30.	Paid Ed. C. Mauran, incidental ex- penses, Adj. General's office.. ..	20 64
Dec. 7.	Paid Joseph Balch, Jr. for recording returns	64 00
Dec. 17.	Paid for printing field returns, or- ders, &c.	70 00

1858.

Jan. 7.	Paid for militia services to various companies	5,989 00
Jan. 19.	Paid Ed. C. Mauran, Adj. General, for recording returns	47 50
Feb. 22.	Paid Nathan Goff.	6 40
March 5.	Paid Woonsocket Guards, per act of Assembly	189 00
"	Paid Burr & Shaw	476 46
" 10.	Paid Thos. J. Stead, Quarter Master General, voted	210 26
	Paid Duty Greene, voted by Assembly	128 00
	Paid Pawtuxet Artillery, for military services	235 00
	Pawtucket Light Guards, for military services	223 50
" 11.	Paid Westerly Rifles, by act of As- sembly	100 00
		<hr/>
		\$10,044 53

The whole amount for the five years, ending April 30th, 1858, is.....\$37,924 13

The following bills are in the hands of the clerk of the house, and are military claims against the state :

National Cadets, for equipments.....	473	54
Hartwell, Dudley & Co., for flannel.....	26	89
Providence Marine Artillery.....	11	25
“ “ “	539	45
Newport Artillery, (balance of parade expenses last year).....	36	16
Thos. J. Stead, Quarter Master General.....	346	70

All of which is respectfully submitted by

WILLIAM R. WATSON,

State Auditor.

I N D E X .

Accounts against the state, resolution for the payment of.....	18
" for pay of officers, &c., attending General Assembly.....	18
Anthony, Henry and wife, of Newport, have leave to adopt Kate Gi-	
ney, as their child.....	55
Anthony, Henry B., of Providence, elected United States senator from	
March 4, 1859.....	64
Appropriation bill for the year ending April 30, 1859	5
Acquidneck Agricultural Society, sales by, exempt from duty.....	10
Auctioneers, not to pay duty on goods sold from agricultural exhibitions .	10
Auditor's report	81
Barrington Upper Bridge Company, act to incorporate	49
Bay State Print Works, Fall River, name of Globe Works changed to..	41
Bernon Manufacturing Company, act to incorporate.....	34
Bristol county courts, act establishing salaries of clerks of.....	8
Bristol county court house, \$400 appropriated for repairs on.....	15
" jail, committee to report on the expediency of altering or en-	
larging	16
Budlong, James, authorized to adopt child	54
Central Falls bridge, resolution for making repairs on	17
City Guards, \$300 appropriated for rent of armory for	17
Charters granted, Barrington Upper Bridge Company.....	49
" Bernon Manufacturing Company.....	34
" Bristol County Agricultural and Horticultural Society...	48
" Hope Insurance Company, of Providence,	21
" Masonic Temple Association.....	41
" National Mutual Fire Insurance Company.....	25
" Phenix Savings Bank, in Warwick.....	30
" Pawtucket Fountain Company.....	50
" Providence Fire and Marine Insurance Company, amended	29
" Providence Manufacturing Company.....	36
" Quidnick Manufacturing Company	37
" Richmond, Second Baptist Church	52
" State Mutual Insurance Company	23
" Smithfield Manufacturing Company	35
" Swan Point Cemetery.....	44
" St. Alban's No. 6, of Masons, in Bristol	47
" Union Free Will Baptist Church (2d) South Kingstown.	51

Charters granted, Valley Manufacturing Company.....	40
" Warren Steam Cordage Company.....	39
" Whatcheer Fire and Marine Insurance Company	27
Cheeny, Nathaniel J. and wife, authorized to adopt Emily G. Thompson as their child.....	54
Colonial Records, resolution for the distribution of.....	13
Court houses, committee to examine, relative to repairs on	16
Courts in Bristol county, act establishing salaries of	8
Election of general officers, table showing the votes cast.....	79
Engrossment of public acts, report of committee on resolution for.....	11
Forbes, Wm. C., to be paid for rent of rooms for City Guards	17
Gallagher, John, title of real estate confirmed to.....	53
General Assembly, roll of the members of.....	59
General treasurer authorized to procure a carpet for his office	17
General officers, elected for the ensuing year.....	62
" table showing the votes cast for.....	79
Globe Works in Fall River, name changed to Bay State Print Works ..	41
Grand committee, proceedings in.....	62
Hope Insurance Company, Providence, act to incorporate.....	21
Howard, Harris, name of Harris Howard Tinker, changed to.....	55
Jails and court houses, resolution appointing committee to visit, to ascer- tain what repairs are necessary on them.....	16
Joint rules and orders, resolution adopting.....	11
Justices of the peace elected by the General Assembly.....	69
" " towns	73
Kelley's bridge, Palmer's river, act relative to rate of speed over.....	49
Kent county court house, \$800 appropriated for repairs on.....	15
Kent county jail, \$500 appropriated for repairs on.....	16
Lewis, Ruth, (a Narragansett Indian) authorized to sell land	57
McGartey, Michael and wife, authorized to hold and convey real estate..	56
Malone, Henry, pardoned and released from imprisonment in Providence jail	57
Masonic Temple Association, act to incorporate.....	41
Military companies, returns of officers elected.....	75
Militia, report of the auditor on the expenses of, from 1853 to 1858.....	84
National Mutual Fire Insurance Company, act to incorporate,	25
Newport, city of, act investing executive powers in mayor and aldermen.	9
" act authorizing city council of, to fix the mayor's salary ..	10
New York, Providence and Boston Rail Road Company authorized to make contract with the New Haven, New London and Stonington Rail Road.....	51
Palmer's river, act relative to rate of speed over Kelley's bridge on.....	49
Phenix Savings Bank in Warwick, act to incorporate	30
Pawtucket Fountain Company, act to incorporate.....	50
Primas, Samuel, (a Narragansett Indian) authorized to sell land	56
Providence, city of, charter of, amended, requiring the electors to choose a city clerk, treasurer, solicitor, collector of taxes, marshal, harbor master, overseer of poor, superintendent of health, &c.....	3
resolution relative to the amendments of the city charter of	13
Providence Fire and Marine Insurance Company, charter amended.....	29

“ Whatcheer Fire and Marine Insurance Co., in, charter of...	27
“ Manufacturing Company, act to incorporate.....	36
Public acts, report of committee on the engrossment of, and resolution relative to.....	11
Public notaries elected by the General Assembly	66
Quidnick Company, act to incorporate.....	37
Revolutionary officers, resolutions relative to the half-pay of.....	13
Rhode Island Agricultural Society, sales of goods by, exempted from auction duty	9
Richmond, Second Baptist Church in, act to incorporate.....	52
Rodman, Caroline, (a Narragansett Indian) authorized to sell land.....	57
Rules and orders, resolutions adopting.....	11
“ “ for printing.....	17
Rules of the senate, report of select committee on	12
“ resolution for adopting.....	12
Saint Alban's Lodge, No. 6, of Free Masons in Bristol, act to incorporate	47
Smithfield Manufacturing Company, act to incorporate.....	35
South Kingstown, Second Free Will Baptist Church in, charter of	51
Spencer, Gideon L., resolution confirming title to real estate.....	58
State auditor's report.....	81
State Mutual Fire Insurance Company, charter of, amended, authorizing a “ manufacturers' class ”.....	23
Swan Point Cemetery, act to incorporate.....	44
Tinker, Harris Howard, authorized to change his name to Harris Howard	55
Union (2d) Free Will Baptist Church, in South Kingstown, charter of..	51
Valley Manufacturing Company, act to incorporate.....	40
Warren Steam Cordage Company, act to incorporate.....	39
Warwick, Phenix Savings Bank in, act to incorporate.....	31
Warwick, town council of, may establish side walks,.....	10
Washington county, sheriff of, authorized to commit prisoners to Kent county jail,	14
Washington county jail, appropriation of \$2,000 for completing addition to	15
“ court house, jury seats to be altered.....	16
Whatcheer Fire and Marine Insurance Company, in Providence.....	27
Young, John Francis, released from Newport county jail.....	58

ACTS AND RESOLVES
OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
OF THE
State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations,
PASSED AT THE
JANUARY SESSION, 1859.

**WITH THE ROLL OF MEMBERS, PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWO HOUSES IN GRAND
COMMITTEE, AND REPORTS ORDERED TO BE PUBLISHED.**



State of Rhode Island, &c.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, MARCH 1860.

PROVIDENCE:
KNOWLES, ANTHONY & CO., STATE PRINTERS.

☞ The General Assembly convened at Providence, on the third Monday in January, 1859, (being the 17th,) in conformity with the provisions of the third section of article 4 of the Constitution, as amended by the electors on the first Tuesday of November, 1854, and adjourned on Saturday, the twelfth day of March, following, to meet again in Newport, on the last Tuesday in May, 1859.

ACTS AND RESOLVES

PASSED AT THE
JANUARY SESSION, 1859.

[The Chapters of Public Acts are numbered continuously from the Revised Statutes.]

CHAPTER 289.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE ARRANGEMENT AND PASSAGE OF THE
PUBLIC LAWS.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. All acts of a public nature shall be numbered, as chapters, continuously in the order of their passage, from the number of the last chapter in the Revised Statutes. Public acts to be numbered.

SEC. 2. Every act of a public nature, passed in amendment of or in addition to any chapter of the Revised Statutes, or in amendment of or in addition to any act of a public nature passed since the Revised Statutes went into operation, shall contain in the title thereof, a reference to the number and name of the chapter to which the same is in amendment or addition. or titles.

SEC. 3. The secretary of state shall affix to all acts of a public nature, the proper numbers of the chapters thereof, in the pamphlets of the proceedings of the General Assembly published at the close of each session, and also in the pamphlets of the public laws published every two years. Publication of laws.

SEC. 4. Chapter 258, entitled "An act in relation to the passage, titles and arrangement of the public laws," is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately after the passage thereof.

CHAPTER 290.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 42 OF THE REVISED STATUTES,
OF "GENERAL PROVISIONS CONCERNING TAXES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

City council
may fix sala-
ry of collec-
tor of taxes.

SECTION 1. The city council of the city of Providence may hereafter, from time to time, determine and fix by ordinance the compensation of the collector of taxes for said city, either by establishing a salary for said officer, or by allowing him a certain rate of per centage upon the amounts by him collected, which compensation shall be paid out of the treasury of said city, and shall be in full satisfaction of his services.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately from and after the passage thereof.

CHAPTER 291.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 69 OF THE REVISED STATUTES,
"OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL, TEACHERS' INSTITUTES AND LEC-
TURES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

School
journal.

SECTION 1. The commissioner of public schools may apply such part of the sum of five hundred dollars, annually appropriated by section three of chapter sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes, as he may deem proper, for the purpose of distributing, in the several school districts, some journal, published in this state, on the subject of education.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately after the passage thereof.

CHAPTER 292.

AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER 187, SECTION 34, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF VIEWS, WITNESSES, DEPOSITIONS AND EVIDENCE."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Whenever any civil suit or proceeding, at law or in equity, shall be brought by or against any trustee, such trustee may give his evidence by deposition in such suit or proceedings with like effect as he may now testify in open court. Trustee may give evidence.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately after its passage.

CHAPTER 293.

AN ACT TO REPEAL CHAPTER 85 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF PILOTS AND PILOTAGE IN PAWTUCKET RIVER."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Chapter 85 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Pilots and Pilotage in Pawtucket River," is hereby repealed. Pilot act repealed.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 294.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 34 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE TOWN COUNCIL."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. The town councils of the several towns and the city councils of the several cities are hereby authorized, and it shall be their duty to make, ordain and establish such by-laws, ordinances, rules and regulations in relation to the manner of constructing the doors, stairways and entrances to buildings, lecture rooms and halls used for public amusement, lectures or addresses, in their Entrances to lecture rooms, &c.

respective towns and cities, and in relation to the use of such buildings, lecture rooms and halls, as they may judge the public safety to require.

Penalties.

SEC. 2. They shall affix penalties for the violation of any such by-laws, ordinances, rules and regulations authorized to be made by this act, not less than one hundred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars for any one offence, to be recovered by action of debt before any court of competent jurisdiction, in the name, and to the use of the town or city where such offence shall be committed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately after the passage thereof.

CHAPTER 295.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO TRUSTEES UNDER MORTGAGES OF RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

Liability of trustees.

SECTION 1. That whenever any railroad corporation hath heretofore mortgaged, or conveyed in trust, or shall hereafter mortgage or convey in trust its railroad or railroad property or any part thereof, to trustees for the security of its bondholders or other creditors, or for the security of any class of such bondholders or other creditors, and such trustees shall have taken possession of any railroad or railroad property in pursuance of any authority contained in their mortgage or deed of trust, and shall take charge of, and operate such railroad or railroad property for the benefit of the creditors for whom such trust was created, said trustees shall not, after the assent of the bondholders as hereinafter provided, be personally liable for any cause or injury arising from the operation of such road or while they may operate the same, (except for their willful mismanagement) or for any contracts made by them as such trustees, but all such railroad property shall, the bondholders having assented thereto, be liable for the acts and proceedings of such trustees in the execution of their trusts, to the extent of the interest of the said trustees of the bondholders or creditors for whose

benefit such trustees may act, and any action or other proceeding therefor, shall be brought against such trustees describing them as such.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 296.

AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER 183 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF FOREIGN ATTACHMENTS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The twelfth section of the chapter to which this act is in amendment, is hereby amended by inserting in the fourth line of said section, after the words "previous to," the words "or during."

CHAPTER 297.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 17 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE STATE AUDITOR AND OF RETURNS TO HIM."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. The state auditor may deliver to justices of the peace and wardens, and to the clerks of the several courts, except the clerks of the supreme court and court of common pleas in the county of Providence, and the clerk of the court of magistrates in the city of Providence, orders for fees of officers and witnesses in criminal prosecutions allowed by such justices, wardens and courts, and by said auditor found to be due to such officers and witnesses from the state; and such justices, wardens and clerks, upon application therefor, shall deliver the same to the officers and witnesses entitled thereto.

Auditor may
give orders
for fees.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately after the passage thereof.

CHAPTER 298.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 138 OF THE REVISED STATUTES,
"OF GUARDIAN AND WARD."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

Court of probate may appoint guardian in certain cases.

SECTION 1. Whenever any person, who shall reside or have a legal settlement in any town, shall, by reason of excessive drinking, gaming or debauchery, become incapable of managing his affairs, the court of probate of such town shall have the right to appoint a guardian of the person and estate of such person, with like power and effect, and the guardian so appointed shall be subject to like duties and obligations, as is now provided by law in cases of guardians of idiots, lunatics and persons non compos mentis.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 299.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 273, ENTITLED "AN ACT RELATIVE TO BANKS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR SAVINGS, IN REPEAL OF TITLE XIX., CHAPTER 126, OF THE REVISED STATUTES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

Of counterfeit bills.

SECTION 1. Any bank which shall receive in payment, or upon deposit, or for examination, or for redemption from any other bank, or from any person, any counterfeit bill, shall write or stamp upon such bill the word "counterfeit," adding thereto or thereunder the name of the bank and the initials of its officer, by which such writing or stamp may be made.

SEC. 2. Any bank note or bill which may have been altered from its denomination or amount to some other, shall in like manner be stamped with the word "altered," in such manner as to give notice of such alteration.

SEC. 3. If any bank or its officer shall by mistake or inadvertence, make any such writing or stamp upon a bank note or bill, which is not in fact a counterfeit or altered bill, the bank or its officer shall not be answerable

in damages in any sum greater than the actual loss or damage which such mistake or inadvertence may produce.

SEC. 4. Sections thirty-three, thirty-four, and thirty-five, of the act to which this is an amendment, are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 300.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 264, PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1858, ENTITLED "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 127, TITLE XIX. OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF RETURNS OF BANKS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR SAVINGS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Each incorporated bank, and each incorporated institution for savings, shall make return to the state auditor of its situation on some one day certain, between the fifteenth day of November and the fifteenth day of December of each year ; said day to be designated by said auditor subsequent to the day so designated for such returns to be made as aforesaid. ●

Of bank returns.

SEC. 2. The state auditor shall, as soon as may be, cause an abstract of the returns hereby required to be made out, and three hundred copies thereof to be published in pamphlet form ; and shall send one copy thereof to the governor, one to the lieutenant governor, one to the secretary of state, one to the attorney general, one to the general treasurer, one to each member of the senate and house of representatives, one to each town clerk, one to each of the incorporated banks, one to each of the incorporated institutions for savings, one to the United States secretary of the treasury, five to the Historical Society, and shall reserve one for himself.

Abstracts to be printed.

SEC. 3. No bank shall hereafter be required to transmit to the state auditor on the third Monday of each month, a statement of its condition on the Saturday previous, as now required by the fifth section of the act to which this act is in amendment.

Of returns.

SEC. 4. Sections one and thirteen, and such parts of section five of the act to which this is in amendment, as are inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 301.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 273, ENTITLED "AN ACT RELATIVE TO BANKS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR SAVINGS, IN REPEAL OF TITLE XIX., CHAPTER 126, OF THE REVISED STATUTES"

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Supreme
court may is-
sue citations
to banks.

SECTION 1. The supreme court, when in actual session in any county, and otherwise, any justice thereof, shall, upon complaint in writing under oath, from any commissioner appointed in accordance with the provisions of either the forty-second or forty-third sections of the act of which this is in amendment, setting forth that, in his opinion, any bank or institution for savings has forfeited its charter at law, or is so managing its concerns that the public, or those having funds in its custody are in danger of being defrauded thereby, or has become insolvent, forthwith issue a citation to such corporation, directed to and to be served upon the president, directors, cashier, or treasurer thereof, by leaving an attested copy at their banking room or usual place of business, commanding such president, directors and cashier or treasurer, personally to appear, on a day and at a place to be mentioned in the citation, before said court, when said citation is issued by the said court in session, and when issued by a justice of said court, before said court, in case they will be in actual session at the time mentioned in said citation, and otherwise before said justice, then and there under oath to show cause, if any they have, why a writ of injunction should not issue enjoining such corporation from further exercising the powers and franchises conferred by its charter.

When re-
turnable.

SEC. 2. When such complaint is made before a single justice, and the citation is made returnable to said court by the justice issuing the same, said complaint shall be by said justice removed into said court on the day named in said citation, there to be proceeded with in like manner as if the citation had been originally issued by said court.

Powers of
supreme
court.

SEC. 3. The supreme court, when the citation is issued by said court in session, or is made returnable to said court by the justice issuing the same, and said justice, when the citation is made returnable before him, shall in all respects have and exercise the same powers in relation to such complaint as are conferred upon said court in term time, and upon any justice thereof in vacation, by the several provi-

sions of the act of which this is in amendment, except so far as the same are modified by the foregoing sections of this act.

SEC. 4. The forty-sixth section of the act of which this is in amendment, and all other parts of said act inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 302.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 273, OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, ENTITLED "AN ACT RELATIVE TO BANKS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR SAVINGS, IN REPEAL OF TITLE XIX., CHAPTER 126, OF THE REVISED STATUTES,

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. The total amount of the debts which any bank shall, at any one time, owe, exclusive of money actually deposited in said bank, shall not exceed sixty-five per cent. of its capital stock actually paid into said bank ; and in case of excess, the directors under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable for the same in their private capacities. Of the circulation.

SEC. 2. In such case, an action may be brought against them, or any of them, their heirs, executors or administrators, in any court proper to try the same, by any creditor of such corporation, and be prosecuted to final judgment and execution ; and this shall not be construed to exempt the corporation, or their lands, tenements, goods or chattels, from being also liable for and chargeable with said excess. Of actions against banks.

SEC. 3. Such of said directors as may have been absent when said excess was contracted or created, or who may have dissented from the act or resolution whereby the same was contracted or created, may respectively exonerate themselves from being so liable, by forthwith giving notice of their absence or dissent to the stockholders at a general meeting which they may call for that purpose. Directors may exonerate themselves.

SEC. 4. If any bank shall, at any time, have bills or notes of said bank in circulation exceeding sixty-five per cent. of its capital stock actually paid in, the directors for the Penalty of directors.

time being shall forfeit one thousand dollars each, and the charter of such bank shall thereupon be declared null and void.

SEC. 5. So much of sections twenty-six and twenty-nine of said chapter two hundred and seventy-three, as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 303.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 211 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

Assuming
duties of
civil officers.

SECTION 1. Any person who shall be convicted of falsely assuming or pretending to be a town sealer of weights and measures, auctioneer, corder of wood, or fence-viewer, and acting as such, shall be fined not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars.

CHAPTER 304.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 164 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE SUPREME COURT."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

Questions of
fact in causes
in equity
to be tried
by jury.

SECTION 1. Questions of fact, raised by the pleadings in any cause in equity for relief in which the complainant must proceed by bill, shall, upon the demand of any party thereto, be tried by a jury in the supreme court, upon issues adapted to such questions, to be framed by said court: *Provided*, said demands be made in writing and lodged with the clerk of the court in the county in which such bill may be pending, within ten days after the general replication shall be filed.

Verdict of
the jury in
such case.

SEC. 2. In case such demand be made in the manner and within the time aforesaid, either party may call witnesses or use depositions, as in cases at common law; and the verdict of the jury upon the questions of fact involved in the issues submitted to them shall be conclusive thereupon, unless set aside by said court for cause, and a new

trial granted upon such, or amended, or other issues to be framed by said court.

SEC. 3. The two preceding sections shall not be construed to prevent said court from framing, in its discretion, issues of fact in equity causes, to be tried by a jury according to the course and subject to the rules of the chancery, in cases where no demand for a jury has been made, at the time and in the manner in said sections provided.

Questions of fact in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. No rule which has been, or hereafter may be adopted by the supreme court, to regulate the practice in actions and proceedings at law, shall require any party defendant therein to make affidavit other than to the effect that he believes he has a good and valid defence, and intends to bring his case to trial, in order to entitle such party to a trial by jury.

Of rules and proceedings at common law.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 305.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 150, OF THE REVISED STATUTES,
"OF THE LIEN OF MECHANICS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Whenever, hereafter, any person shall in this state perform any work upon any vessel, or furnish any materials to be used in the construction or reparation of any vessel, her tackel, apparel, or furniture, or shall have a claim for wharfage against any vessel, and the value of such work, materials or claims, shall amount to the sum of fifty dollars or more, such person shall have a lien upon such vessel, which lien shall have precedence of all other liens thereon of a different kind, excepting mariners' wages.

Lien upon vessels.

SEC. 2. Any person having any such lien, may enforce the same by an action on the case, the original process in such case being a writ of summons and attachment, which shall be served by summoning the person contracting for such work or materials, or wharfage for said vessel, and attaching such vessel.

Lien may be enforced by action.

SEC. 3. If such process shall not be served in ten days after such work shall have been performed, or such mate-

Time for serving process.

rials furnished, or such claim for wharfage, shall be due, such lien shall terminate.

CHAPTER 306.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 179, OF THE REVISED STATUTES
"OF THE PLAINTIFF'S SURETY AND THE SERVICE OF WRITS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. The seventh section of chapter 179 of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended, so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows :

Of writs of
summons.

"SECTION 7. Writs of summons issued against any company incorporated in this state, shall be served by leaving an attested copy thereof, if a bank, with the cashier thereof; if an insurance company, with the president or secretary thereof; and if any other corporate body, with the treasurer or person executing the duties of treasurer thereof; or in such other mode as by the charter of such corporations, or by law, may be provided."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 307.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 79, OF THE REVISED STATUTES,
"OF SHOWS AND EXHIBITIONS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

Licenses to
be obtained
for exhibi-
tions.

SECTION 1. No person shall publicly, or for pay, or for any profit or advantage to himself, exhibit or promote or take part in any theatrical performance, or rope or wire dancing, or other show or performance, or conduct, engage in, or promote any wrestling, boxing, or sparring match or exhibition, without a license from the town council of the town in which such exhibition or performance may be given.

Town
councils
may grant
license.

SEC. 2. The town council of the town when any such exhibition or performance shall be desired to be given, may license the same for such term not exceeding one year, and

subject to such regulations and restrictions as such town council may prescribe.

SEC. 3. Said town council may appoint constables or other proper officers at the expense of the person so licensed, to attend any such exhibition or performance, whose duty it shall be to preserve order and to execute the orders of said council. Officers to attend exhibitions.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the first section of this act, shall forfeit two hundred dollars for each offence; and any person who shall knowingly permit any such violation of any of the provisions of said section, in any house, building, room or hall, belonging to him or under his control, shall forfeit fifty dollars for each offence. Penalty for violation of this act.

SEC. 5. Said town council shall demand and receive of every person to whom a license shall be granted under the first and second sections of this act, such sum as such council shall deem proper, not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than one dollar, for any single exhibition or performance. Amount of license.

SEC. 6. All sums received for licenses as aforesaid, shall be paid one-half thereof to the town treasurer for the use of the town, and the other half thereof to the general treasurer, for the use of the state. License money, how appropriated.

SEC. 7. Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 308.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 288, ENTITLED "AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE SALARIES OF THE CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT AND THE CLERK OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN THE COUNTY OF BRISTOL."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. The clerk's fees in the supreme court and court of common pleas for the county of Bristol, on each writ, action, appeal, petition and suit in equity, shall be received by the clerks of said courts respectively to the use of the state, on or before the second day of each term thereof, otherwise the proceeding may be dismissed on motion of the clerk, at the discretion of the court. Fees of clerks of courts, in Bristol county.

Salary of
clerk of su-
preme court
Providence
cou nty.

SEC. 2. The annual salary of the clerk of the supreme court of the county of Providence shall be fifteen hundred dollars in lieu of all fees, which are to be accounted for and paid by him to the state.

SEC. 3. Section ten, of chapter 229, of the Revised Statutes, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

CHAPTER 309.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF, AND IN ADDITION TO, CHAPTER 123, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Whenever this state shall have received from the United States a complete set of standard weights and measures, the same shall be the authorized standards by which all town standards of weights and measures shall be tried, proved and sealed.

Governor to
appoint
state sealer.

SEC. 2. The governor shall appoint some suitable person to be state sealer of weights and measures, who shall be sworn to the faithful performance of his duty, and who shall continue in office during the pleasure of the governor.

State sealer
to have cus-
tody of
weights and
measures.

SEC. 3. The state sealer shall have the exclusive custody and control of the standards so received by the state, which standards shall be kept in a suitable and fire proof place to be provided by the state. He shall try, prove and seal all town standards of weights and measures brought to him for that purpose.

Fee of sealer

SEC. 4. The state sealer shall receive for trying, proving and sealing any set of town standards, the sum of ten dollars, which sum, together with the necessary expenses incurred by him in so doing, shall be paid by the town to which such set of standards belongs.

Towns may
procure
standard
weights etc.

SEC. 5. Any town, which shall not have, in the opinion of the state sealer, a suitable set of standard weights and measures, is authorized to obtain such set at such cost as the state sealer shall approve, which cost shall be paid by the state, and the state auditor shall draw his order on the general treasurer for the payment of the same.

SEC 6. Every town set of standard weights and measures shall be tried, proved and sealed, before such set or any part thereof shall be used after this act shall go into effect; and such set shall be annually thereafter tried, proved and sealed, by the state sealer, at such time as he shall designate.

Town sets to be proved.

SEC. 7. Any town sealer of weights and measures, who shall seal any weight and measure, otherwise than according to the town standard duly tried, proved and sealed by the state sealer as herein provided, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars.

Penalties.

SEC. 8. The city councils of the cities of Providence and Newport, and the town councils of the several towns, having a set of standard weights and measures, may make and ordain such ordinances and regulations, not repugnant to law, relating to the purchase and sale of merchandise or commodities in such city or town respectively, as such city council or town council shall deem proper, and may enforce the same in the manner and to the extent provided by the sixteenth section of chapter thirty-four of the Revised Statutes for the enforcement of the ordinances and regulations therein referred to.

City council may make ordinances relative to.

SEC. 9. Sections one and two of the one hundred and twenty-third chapter of the Revised Statutes are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. Whenever the state shall have received its set of standard weights and measures from the United States, the secretary of state shall notify the town clerks of the several towns of the fact, and shall also publish a notice thereof in two newspapers published in the city of Providence, and this act shall go into effect, from and after the date of such notice and publication.

Towns to be notified when standard weights, &c. are received.

CHAPTER 310.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 44 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF REPAIRING HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Of grading
streets.

SECTION 1. Whenever the grade of any street or highway shall be lawfully changed, and the estate of any abutting proprietor shall be injured thereby, the town in which such change of grade shall have been made, shall be liable to pay the damages occasioned to said estate by such change of grade.

Committee
to assess
damages.

SEC. 2. In order to ascertain such damages, the town council of said town shall, upon the application of such abutting proprietor or proprietors, appoint three suitable and indifferent men, not interested or concerned in any estate injured by such change of grade, who shall be sworn for the faithful discharge of their trust.

Damages,
how assess-
ed.

SEC. 3. Said committee shall go upon the street or highway, the grade of which shall have been changed as aforesaid, and, after examining the same, together with the estate or estates injured by such change of grade, shall, if they can, agree with the proprietor or proprietors of such estate or estates, for the damages, if any, occasioned by such change of grade ; and such agreement shall be binding upon the proprietor or proprietors and the town ; and said committee shall make report in writing of their doings to the town council as soon as may be.

Case of non-
agreement of
committee.

SEC. 4. Whenever said committee shall have reported to said town council that they have not been able to agree as aforesaid, with any proprietor or proprietors, said town council, after notice to said proprietor or proprietors that he or they may appear before said town council, shall value and appraise the damages, if any, occasioned by said change of grade.

Appeals from
decision of
appraisal.

SEC. 5. Any such proprietor who shall be aggrieved by the appraisal of said town council, may appeal to the next court of common pleas to be holden for the county, after twenty days from the time when notice shall have been given to him personally, if he be present before the town council, otherwise in writing, by authority of said town council, of said appraisal ; giving bond to the town to prosecute his appeal, and producing an attested copy of the whole proceedings to such court, and filing his reasons

of appeal with the clerk of the court ten days before the sitting thereof.

SEC. 6. Such appeal shall be tried in the same manner and with like effect as is provided for the trial of appeals by section thirteen, chapter forty-three of the Revised Statutes. Trial of appeal.

SEC. 7. If, upon the trial of said appeal, the appellant shall not recover an increased amount of damages over said appraisal, he shall not recover any costs. In case the appellant does not recover.

SEC. 8. The damages occasioned by said change of grade, whether agreed for or appraised by the town council or court as aforesaid, shall be paid by the town treasurer of the town in which such change of grade shall have been made; and if he shall refuse or neglect to pay the same, an action may be brought and maintained for such money, by the person to whom the same is due and payable. Of damages, where paid.

SEC. 9. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 311.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 96 OF THE REVISED STATUTES,
"OF FREE AND COMMON OYSTER FISHERIES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Any person who shall take more than ten bushels of oysters, including shells, during each twenty-four hours, from any of the free and common oyster fisheries within the waters of this state, shall forfeit twenty dollars for every bushel so taken over and above said ten bushels. Quantity of oysters taken, limited.

SEC. 2. Sections two, three, four, five, six and seven, of said chapter ninety-six, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 312.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE DEPOSIT FUND.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

Deposit
fund,
permanently
invested for
public
schools.

SECTION 1. The remaining portion of the deposit fund, received by this state from the United States, by virtue of an act of Congress, approved June 23, 1836, is hereby transferred to, and shall constitute a part of the permanent fund for the support of public schools in this state; provided, however, that the same, or any part thereof, may be withdrawn from said permanent fund, whenever called for by the secretary of the treasury of the United States, pursuant to the act of Congress aforesaid.

CHAPTER 313.

AN ACT MAKING ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF
THE GOVERNMENT OF THIS STATE, ENDING ON THE THIRTIETH
DAY OF APRIL, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

The following sums are hereby appropriated out of any money in the general treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following named purposes, in addition to the sums appropriated in the act passed May, 1858 :

FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Pay of Gen-
eral Assem-
bly.

For pay and mileage of the members of the General Assembly, and for all other expenses attendant thereon, including the pay of clerks and officers in attendance, two thousand dollars.

FOR PUBLIC PRINTING.

Printing.

For public printing, three thousand two hundred dollars.

FOR THE MILITIA.

Militia.

For the militia, thirty-three hundred dollars.

FOR JAILERS.

For board of persons confined in jail, and fees of jailers, Jailers.
two thousand dollars.

FOR COURT HOUSES AND JAILS.

For the building and repairs of court houses and jails, Court Houses.
eleven hundred dollars.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

For pay and expenses of the rail road commissioners, Rail road commissioners.
one hundred dollars.

REFORM SCHOOL.

Reform school, twelve hundred dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Miscellaneous, to meet appropriation made by the General Assembly, and for objects not specified in this act, Miscellaneous.
thirty-five hundred dollars.

CHAPTER 314.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF, AND IN ADDITION TO, CHAPTER 129, OF
THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF INSURANCE COMPANIES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The statements and returns required to be of returns,
made and published, pursuant to the provisions of the 8th,
9th, 10th and 24th sections of the 129th chapter of the
Revised Statutes, shall, so far as the same may be appli-
cable, be made and published of and concerning each class
in any company authorized to take risks in separate
classes; and in case of mutual insurance companies, the
form of such statements and returns may be varied by the
board of insurance commissioners so as to ascertain more
correctly the condition of said companies.

Governor
may request
commission-
ers to visit
companies.

SEC. 2. The said board of insurance commissioners shall have power, whenever requested so to do by the governor, to visit any insurance company incorporated in this state, and shall have free access to their vaults and all their books and papers, and shall, if they deem it expedient, thoroughly inspect and examine all the affairs of said corporations, and make any and all inquiries, as may, in their opinion, be necessary to ascertain the condition of said corporations, and their ability to fulfill all their engagements, and whether they have complied with the provisions of law applicable to their transactions.

Power of
commission-
ers.

SEC. 3. Said commissioners, or either of them, may summon and examine, under oath, which oath may be administered by either of the commissioners, all directors, officers, and other agents of said corporation, and such other witnesses as they may think proper, in relation to the affairs, transactions and condition of said corporations; and any such director, officer, agent, or other person, who shall refuse, without justifiable cause, to appear and testify, when thereunto required, as aforesaid, or who shall in any way obstruct any commissioner in the discharge of his duties, as prescribed in this chapter, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding two years; and in case the person so refusing or obstructing as aforesaid be a director, officer, or agent of said corporations, said corporations may also be proceeded against, as is hereinafter provided.

Supreme
court may
cite compa-
ny.

SEC. 4. The supreme court, when in actual session, or otherwise any justice thereof, shall, upon complaint in writing from the insurance commissioners, under oath, setting forth, that, in their opinion, any insurance company has forfeited its charter at law, or is so managing its concerns that the public or those having funds in its custody are in danger of being defrauded thereby, or has become insolvent, forthwith issue citation to such corporation, directed to, and to be served upon the president, secretary, or treasurer thereof, by leaving an attested copy at the office of the company, or usual place of business, commanding such president, secretary, or treasurer, personally to appear before said court or justice, on a day and in a place to be mentioned in the citation, then and there under oath to show cause, if any they have, why a writ of injunction should not issue enjoining such corporation from further exercis-

Injunction.

ing the powers and franchises conferred by its charter, and why said charter should not be forfeited.

SEC. 5. If, upon the examination of the president, secretary, or treasurer, and of such other witnesses and evidence as may be introduced by the commissioners and defendants, the court or justice shall be of opinion that the charter of said corporation is forfeited at law, or that such corporation is so managed as that the public or those having funds in its custody, are in danger of being defrauded thereby or has become insolvent, they shall issue an injunction to the president, secretary, or treasurer, and other officers of said corporation, enjoining them from proceeding further in transacting the business thereof; and shall appoint some discreet and proper person to be receiver of all the evidences of debt, goods, effects, and property of every description belonging to such corporation, and may from time to time, require such receiver to give such bond or bonds, with surety or sureties to their satisfaction, as they may think fit.

Court may enjoin company and appoint receiver.

SEC. 6. The receiver may take the same into his possession, and shall collect the debts, dispose of the property, and pay out of the proceeds thereof, if the same shall be sufficient, all the debts of the corporation, first reserving to himself such reasonable compensation as shall be allowed by said court or justice thereof, for his services.

Duty of receiver.

SEC. 7. The receiver shall be clothed with all the powers and rights in respect to the collection of debts due to such corporation, which the corporation possessed in virtue of its charter or otherwise, before such injunction issued; and may be removed by the supreme court when in actual session, or otherwise, by any justice thereof, and another be appointed by said court or justice, in his stead; and the supreme court shall have the same power and authority over the receiver, his acts, proceedings, and accounts, as is exercised by courts of equity in like cases.

Power of receiver.

SEC. 8. So long as any such injunction shall be in force against any corporation, all executions and other final process against such corporation, for the collection of debts, shall be stayed.

Of executions.

SEC. 9. The said court, when in actual session, or otherwise any justice thereof, is also empowered to issue a limited or temporary injunction, staying proceedings in such particulars and for such length of time as in the

Of temporary injunctions.

opinion of the court or justice may be necessary for the safety of the public and the proper management of the affairs of the corporation, without proceeding to the appointment of a receiver.

Court may
declare char-
ter void.

SEC. 10. The said court, at any term thereof, subsequent to the issuing of said injunction, shall, upon the hearing of all the parties upon said complaint, if they see cause, declare the charter of said corporation null and void.

Of citation.

SEC. 11. Such citation, whether issued by said court or by a single justice, may also contain a temporary injunction on said corporation and all its officers, restraining them from proceeding in any business of said corporation, except under the direction of the supreme court, when in actual session, or otherwise some justice thereof, which injunction, unless removed, shall continue until the complaint is finally disposed of.

Penalty of
officers of
company.

SEC. 12. If the president, secretary, or treasurer, agent or servant of any insurance company, which shall be enjoined as before mentioned, or any other person upon being required thereto, shall neglect or refuse to deliver to the receiver or receivers of such corporation, who may be appointed by virtue of this chapter, such evidences of debt, goods, effects, books, papers, and other evidence of property of every description, belonging to such corporation, as may be in their possession or under their control, each person so offending, shall be fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding three years ; or be both fined and imprisoned within the limits last aforesaid, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 13. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 14. This act shall go into effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 315.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 187, OF THE REVISED STATUTES,
"OF VIEWS, WITNESSES, DEPOSITIONS AND EVIDENCE"

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Sections 17, 18 and 19, of chapter 187 of the Revised Statutes, are hereby amended so that said sections as amended, shall read as follows :

"SECTION 17. The notification shall be issued by the magistrate, officer, or commissioner, who shall take such deposition, and shall be directed to any proper officer, or to any impartial and disinterested person, and shall be served a reasonable time, not less than twenty-four hours, before the time of taking such deposition. Notification
how issued.

"SECTION 18. The officer, or other person, charged as aforesaid, with such notification, shall serve the same by reading it to the party to be cited, if to be found, and if not to be found, by leaving a copy thereof at his usual place of abode ; and shall, in his return, state the hour of the day when the service was made ; and when such service shall be made by any person other than a sworn officer, he shall verify the same under oath, before some justice or notary.

"SECTION 19. In the taking of all depositions without the limits of this state, it shall be the duty of the party causing such depositions to be taken, to notify the adverse party, or his known attorney, of the time and place appointed for taking the same ; and such notification, issued by any justice or notary in this state, shall be served in the manner herein before provided, such reasonable time before the taking of such depositions, as will give the adverse party a full opportunity to be present in person, or by attorney, and put interrogatories to the deponent, if he think fit." Service of
notification.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 316.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 198, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE RELIEF OF POOR DEBTORS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

Citation how
issued.

SECTION 1. Any justice of the supreme court or justice of the peace, to whom complaint shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the first section of chapter 198 of the Revised Statutes, shall, if the creditor does not live, or have any known agent or attorney within this state, forthwith issue a citation to such creditor without this state.

Return of
citation.

SEC. 2. In such case, said citation may be served by any disinterested person, and the return thereon shall be made in the manner now required by law, in case of a creditor residing within this state ; and such person shall verify such service and return, under oath, before some justice or notary.

ACTS
OF A
LOCAL AND PRIVATE NATURE.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON BRIDGE AND THE DRAWS IN THE BRIDGES OVER SEEKONK RIVER. *No. 1.*

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The draws in the Central Bridge, the Providence Washington Bridge, and the Railroad Bridge, over Seekonk river, shall be widened so as to have, when open, a width in the clear, of not less than thirty-eight feet, and shall be so constructed as to afford a safe and convenient passage for vessels through the same.

SEC. 2. Said draws shall be widened under the direction and to the satisfaction of three commissioners, who shall be appointed by the Governor, and who shall be sworn to the faithful performance of their duty.

SEC. 3. The draw in the Central Bridge shall be widened, (the assent of the proprietors of said bridge being first obtained hereto,) on or before the first day of July next; and the expense of widening the same, together with the loss of tolls during the time the bridge is rendered impassable thereby, (such loss to be determined by the amount of tolls received during the corresponding period of either the years 1857 or 1858, at the option of said proprietors,) shall be paid by the town of North Providence, or such person or persons as shall contribute to the

same, the amount for such expense and tolls being secured to the satisfaction of the commissioners, before the commencement of work on said draw.

SEC. 4. The draw in the Providence Washington Bridge, shall be widened between the first day of July and the fifteenth day of August next, at the expense of the city of Providence ; provided, said city shall assent to the provisions of this act, relating to said bridge, before the fifteenth day of May next.

SEC. 5. The proprietors of the Providence Washington Bridge Society, shall convey to the city of Providence, on the receipt of the amount of said society's capital stock and interest thereon, remaining uncanceled at the time of such conveyance, all the society's right, title and interest in and to said bridge, and the estate and appurtenances belonging to the same, and the franchise thereof.

SEC. 6. As soon as said conveyance shall have been made, as aforesaid, said city shall take possession of the same, and shall forever thereafter maintain said bridge and draw, and keep the same in suitable repair.

SEC. 7. Said city may exact and receive for the use of said city, like rates of toll for passing over said bridge as are now prescribed by law for said society to exact, until the net amount of such tolls, after deducting the necessary expenses of keeping said bridge and draw in repair, and maintaining the same, shall amount to a sum equal to the expense of widening said draw and the interest thereon, and an additional sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 8. The accounts of said city with said bridge shall be audited by the commissioners of said bridge, annually appointed by the General Assembly ; and said commissioners shall make report of the state of said accounts to the General Assembly, at its session in Providence, so long as said city shall continue to receive tolls as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 9. Whenever said city shall receive the amount required by the seventh section of this act for or on account of said tolls, notice thereof shall be immediately given by the city treasurer of said city, by publishing the same in one or more of the newspapers printed in said city, and no tolls shall ever thereafter be exacted for passing over said bridge ; and the right of the state to the reversion of said bridge is hereby relinquished, on condition that said city comply with the requirements of this act, in

maintaining said draw, and in maintaining said bridge as a highway.

SEC. 10. The draw in the Railroad Bridge, at India Point, belonging to the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, shall be widened on or before the first day of June next, at the expense of said company.

SEC. 11. Whenever the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, shall have widened the draw in their said bridge to the satisfaction of said commissioners as aforesaid, said company shall be deemed to have complied with the provisions of the charter of said company; and any act in amendment thereof, relating to said bridge.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the master or pilot of any vessel, desiring to pass through either of said draws, to give proper notice thereof, either by blowing a horn, or by making some other signal.

SEC. 13. The draw of the said Railroad Bridge, shall not be opened within ten minutes of the time for the passing of any train or locomotive over the same, nor between sunset and sunrise, until after the arrival and passing over of any train due.

SEC. 14. It shall not be necessary to open either of the draws in said bridges for the passage of any boat or vessel not duly registered under the laws of the United States.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE TO PASS ORDINANCES RELATIVE TO THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE HARBOR MASTER OF THE PORT OF PROVIDENCE. *No. 2.*

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. The city council of the city of Providence are hereby authorized to pass and ordain such by-laws and ordinances relative to the harbor master of the port of Providence, and the fees to be by him collected of the owners or captains of the several vessels arriving at or sailing from said port, and the manner of collecting and accounting for the same, and relative to the salary or compensation of such harbor master, as said city council may deem expedient; provided such by-laws and ordinances are not repugnant to the laws of this state, or of the United States.

SEC. 2. The act entitled "An act to authorize the town council of the town of Providence to appoint a harbor master," passed June, A. D. 1830, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

No. 3.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE ELECTION OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE
IN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The school committee of the city of Providence shall consist of forty-five members.

SEC. 2. The electors of each ward qualified to vote for general officers, shall, at the annual election in April, 1859, by a majority of the votes cast, elect six of the residents of said ward as members of the school committee ; two of whom shall hold their office for the term of three years, two for the term of two years, and two for the term of one year, and until others are elected and qualified to act in their places ; and the members of said committee in each ward so elected, shall determine their respective terms of office by lot.

SEC. 3. At the annual election in April, 1860, and in each and every year thereafter, the electors of each of the said wards in manner aforesaid, shall elect two of the residents of said ward as members of the school committee, who shall hold their office for the term of three years, and until others are elected and qualified to act in their places.

SEC. 4. The names of the candidates for school committee in each ward, voted for by any one elector, shall be written or printed on one ballot, and the election of said school committee shall, in all respects, be conducted, and the ballots sealed up and delivered in the same manner, as is required in the election of senator and representatives to the General Assembly ; and the votes shall be opened and counted by the board of aldermen of said city, who shall cause written notice to be given to the persons elected.

SEC. 5. The mayor, the president of the common council, and the chairman of the committee on education of the

city council of said city, for the time being, shall be *ex officio* members of said school committee.

SEC. 6. In case of a failure at said annual election to elect the members of said school committee, or either thereof, in any ward, the mayor and aldermen of said city shall, from time to time, order new elections in such wards, until all the members of said school committee shall have been elected.

SEC. 7. Whenever, from any cause, a vacancy in said school committee shall happen, the members thereof from the ward in which the vacancy occurs, shall elect a resident of said ward to fill such vacancy until the next annual election, when the electors of said ward shall fill the same for the remainder of the term.

SEC. 8. The present school committee of said city shall hold their office until the election in April, 1859, herein provided for, with full power to act in all cases, the same as if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 9 All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CITY SAVINGS BANK, IN PROVIDENCE.

No. 4.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Francis E. Hoppin, Charles J. Wheeler, James E. Cranston, E. W. Howard, Thomas F. Hoppin, Henry A. Rhodes, Abner Gay, Jr., Henry C. Cranston, and William M. Bailey, are hereby created and made a corporation by the name of the "*City Savings Bank*," with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities, applicable to such corporations, set forth in chapters 125 and 127, of the Revised Statutes, and chapter 273, and of all chapters in amendment of, or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may have a common seal, which they may change and renew at pleasure; and shall also have power and authority, at any legal meeting, to elect by ballot or otherwise, any other person or persons, members of said corporation.

SEC. 3. Said corporation shall hereafter meet in Providence, on the first Wednesday in October, annually, and as much oftener as they may judge expedient. Any seven members of said corporation, of whom two at least shall be directors, shall be a quorum.

SEC. 4. Said corporation shall be capable of receiving from any person or persons, any deposit or deposits of money, and to use and improve the same for the purposes and according to the directions herein provided: provided, however, that the amount of the whole sum received by said corporation, and remaining under its management, shall never exceed, at any one time, the sum of one million of dollars.

SEC. 5. All deposits of money received by said corporation, shall be used and improved to the best advantage, and the income or profits thereof shall be by them applied and divided among the persons making the said deposits, their heirs, executors, or administrators, in just proportion, with such reasonable deductions as the management of the affairs of said corporation may require; and the principal of such deposits may be withdrawn at such times and in such manner as said corporation shall direct.

SEC. 6. All accounts on which no deposit or draft shall be made for twenty years in succession, shall be so far closed that neither the sums deposited, nor the interest which shall have accrued thereon, shall be entitled to any interest after the expiration of twenty years from the time of the last deposit or draft.

SEC. 7. The affairs of said corporation shall be managed by a president, three vice presidents, and ten directors, who, together, shall constitute the board of trustees. They shall have power to elect a treasurer, secretary, and such other officers as they may deem expedient, and to fill all vacancies in their board, which may happen during the year. At all meetings of the board of trustees, five members shall make a quorum.

SEC. 8. All deposits shall be made at the office of the treasurer, in the city of Providence. The smallest deposit shall be one dollar; and the lowest sum which shall be put upon interest, shall be five dollars, and no fractional parts of a dollar shall be received. An account shall be given in a book to each depositor, by the treasurer, of the sum deposited, which shall be evidence of the depositor's property in said corporation, who shall, on making his first deposit,

subscribe, and thereby signify his assent to the rules, regulations and by-laws of the corporation. Any depositor, at the time of making his deposits, may designate the period for which he is desirous the same should remain, and the person for whose benefit the same is made, which shall be binding on him and his legal representatives: provided, however, that said deposit and its accruing dividends, may be paid off according to the provisions hereinafter mentioned. Every person making a deposit personally, may withdraw the money deposited and the dividends that may have accrued thereon, notwithstanding the person, at the time of withdrawing the same, may be a married woman or a minor, and the receipt of such married woman or minor shall be a sufficient discharge of said corporation for the sum so withdrawn.

SEC. 9. The board of trustees, twice in each year, shall declare and cause to be paid on all sums of and above five dollars, which shall have been deposited, a dividend of such per centum per annum, as the board shall determine; and a proportionate rate of interest shall be paid on any such sum which shall have been deposited for the space of three months preceding. No interest shall be paid on any sums withdrawn for the period which may have elapsed since the last dividend; provided, that at the time of making any dividend, or within one month thereafter, the board of trustees may, at their pleasure, pay off the whole of any deposits due to any depositor, whose aggregate sum shall amount to two hundred dollars, or such proportion thereof as they may think proper.

SEC. 10. Deposits shall only be withdrawn by the depositor, or some person by him legally authorized; but no person shall receive any part of his principal or dividends, without producing the original book, that such payment may be entered thereon; provided, however, that in case of the loss of the original book, the board of trustees may determine upon what conditions a new book may be granted. No money shall be withdrawn, except on the second Wednesday in October, January, April and July, and one week's notice of the intention of withdrawing the same, shall be given to the treasurer in writing. And no sum less than ten dollars of his capital, shall be withdrawn by any depositor, unless the whole sum by him deposited shall be less than that amount.

SEC. 11. The board of trustees, by a vote of the major

part of the whole number, may, at any time, divide the whole property among the depositors in proportion to their respective interests therein, upon giving three months' notice thereof, and shall also have power to refuse any deposit at their pleasure.

SEC. 12. The first meeting of this corporation shall be called in accordance with the provisions of section three, of chapter one hundred and twenty-five, of the Revised Statutes.

No. 5. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BANK OF AMERICA."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Article 2, of section 2, of the act to which this act is in amendment, is hereby so far amended, that the general meeting of the stockholders of said Bank of America shall be holden on the last Monday in June, in every year, instead of the first Monday in July, as is now by said act provided.

SEC. 2. All and parts of acts, inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

No. 6. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE STOCK-HOLDERS OF THE SMITHFIELD LIMEROCK BANK.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. The corporate name of the Smithfield Lime Rock Bank is hereby changed to the Lime Rock Bank ; and by that name said bank shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities which it would have been subject and entitled to if said name had not been changed.

SEC. 2. Each director, in his own name and right, shall be a stockholder to the amount of ten shares, and shall be a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of this state.

SEC. 3. All parts of said act of incorporation to which this act is in amendment, as are inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall go into effect on the first day of May, 1859.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE HARTFORD, PROVIDENCE AND FISHKILL No. 7.
RAILROAD COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for the directors of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, to make and issue, in payment of the existing floating or unbonded and unsecured debt of said company, the bonds of the said company, bearing a rate of interest not exceeding three per cent. semi-annually, to be executed by such officer or officers of the said company, and to be payable or redeemable at such time or times, and upon such terms or conditions, as the said directors may appoint ; and for securing the payment of said bonds, to pledge or hypothecate, by way of mortgage, trust or otherwise, all or any portion of their railroad, situate in this state, together with any or all of its privileges, appendages, appurtenances, implements, cars, engines, real and personal estate and other property, franchises and other chartered rights of the said company ; to the intent that the holders of said bonds may be at all times secured in preference to all other creditors of the said company, by the whole property and franchise or franchises of the said company, and whether the same shall be vested in the said corporation at the time of the execution of such mortgage, or be afterwards acquired ; provided, that no mortgage or mortgages to be given by virtue of this act, shall have precedence of any mortgage or mortgages heretofore given by said company, to secure the seven per cent. bonds of the said company.

SEC. 2. It shall be sufficient and legal notice to all persons whatsoever, of all and any incumbrances on the real and personal estate of the said company, under any deed of pledge, hypothecation or mortgage, of the same made or given by virtue of this act, in whole or in part, if the deed or deeds of the same shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of this state, whose duty it shall be to record the same ; and no other record shall be necessary ; and where such deed or deeds shall have been recorded, the mortgagee or mortgagees therein, may take the same into his or their possession and keeping. And the said corporation may, without presumption of fraud arising therefrom, continue to have the possession and use of

such real and personal property, until the payment of said bonds, unless sooner surrendered to said mortgagees or bondholders, or the said mortgage be foreclosed by due course of law.

No. 8.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TRADERS AND MECHANICS MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The persons who may become members of said company, in manner as hereinafter provided, their successors and assigns, are hereby made a body corporate, by the name of the Traders and Mechanics Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the purpose of insuring, as mutual insurers, any description of property against loss or damage by fire ; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities, applicable to such corporations, set forth in chapters one hundred and twenty-five (125), and one hundred and twenty-nine (129), of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. All persons who shall at any time be insured in said company, shall be members thereof, so long as they shall be so insured.

SEC. 3. The annual and all other meetings of said company, shall be held in the city of Providence, on such day, and be notified in such manner, as may be determined by its by-laws.

SEC. 4. The said company may classify their risks, making those insured in one class responsible for no losses occurring in any other class. But no insurance shall be effected in any class till application has been made for insurance therein, on property amounting to at least one hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 5. No member of said company shall be liable to any assessment beyond the amount of his premium note. And in case the amount that the company can collect on their premium notes, in any class of risks, shall at any time be insufficient to pay all the losses in said class, the funds applicable thereto, shall be apportioned among those entitled to them ; and the company shall thereby be discharged from further claim on account of such losses. But the funds of the company shall be applied first to pay the expenses, and next to pay the losses insured against.

SEC. 6. The said company may have a lien on the insurer's interest in the property and buildings insured, and the lots whereon the buildings stand, by stating in the policy their intention to claim such lien, for security of the premium note. And in case any assessment on said note shall not be paid on demand upon the holder of the property, the company may enforce the lien as follows: an action may be commenced by a writ of summons, to which shall be annexed a statement of the demand, on which the officer shall attach the property bound by the lien; and the summons, with a return of the attachment thereon, shall then be served on the defendant, if living in the state, as provided by law for the service of an original summons; and the officer shall proceed as in cases of property attached; and the property shall be held by such attachment till final judgment; and an execution, if not otherwise satisfied, may be levied thereon for the amount of the judgment and costs, as in cases of property attached; and the title, by such levy, shall date from the commencement of the lien.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE SLATER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY." No. 9.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows:

SECTION 1. In case any member shall sustain damage by fire, over and above the then existing fund of said corporation, the directors may assess such further sum or sums upon the deposit notes of the members as may be necessary to pay such loss. Provided, however, that no member, during the term of one year, shall be held to pay by way of assessment, more than the full amount of such premium notes. But no member shall be liable for any assessment made to cover any loss which shall occur after the expiration of his policy.

SEC. 2. The said company may have a lien upon the property and buildings insured, and the lots whereon the buildings stand, by stating in the policy their intention to claim such lien for security of the premium notes. And any member of said corporation, who shall neglect or refuse to pay the amount which may be assessed upon the deposit notes for the space of thirty days after demand

shall have been made for the payment of the same, shall be liable to forfeit and pay a sum equal to the amount of his assessment in addition thereto ; and any party not paying such assessment and forfeiture in thirty days more, shall forfeit all benefit to be derived from his policy, and shall moreover be liable to the suit of the corporation therefor, in an action of the case, in any court of competent jurisdiction ; and the said corporation having obtained judgment and execution for the amount, may, at their election, cause said execution to be levied upon the estate or property whereon, by this act, they may have a lien for the same ; and the officer having said execution, shall proceed to satisfy the same, by the sale and conveyance of said estate or property, in the same manner as is provided by law in cases of attachment of similar property or estate, on mesne process or execution ; and the owners thereof shall have the right of redeeming the same within one year, by paying to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, the amount of said execution and costs, with the interest on the same, at the rate of twelve per cent.

SEC. 3. Whenever any person shall sustain any loss by fire, of buildings or other property insured by said corporation, he or they shall, immediately after the fire, notify the office thereof, and as soon as possible, make, in writing, under oath, if required, a full statement at the office of the corporation, of the damage by them sustained, and how said fire originated, according to their best knowledge and belief, and whether any, and what other insurance had been made on the same property ; what was the whole value of the subject insured, and what was their interest therein. They shall also, if required, produce their books of accounts and other vouchers, and permit extracts and copies to be made therefrom, and if there appears any fraud or false swearing, the insured shall forfeit all claim under the policy.

SEC. 4. Sections 7, 8 and 9 of the act of which this is an amendment, are hereby repealed.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BRISTOL FIRE ARMS COMPANY." No. 10.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Section 5 of the act to which this act is in amendment, is so far amended, that said corporation shall have its place of business in the city of Providence.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NATIONAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY," PASSED AT THE MAY SESSION, A. D. 1858. No. 11.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. When the sum subscribed to be insured by the associates, shall amount to one million dollars, the said corporation may, and they are hereby authorized to insure for a term not exceeding five years, all kinds of real and personal property, against loss or damage by fire. And in case any member shall sustain loss or damage over and above the then existing fund of said corporation, the directors may assess such further sum or sums upon the policies of the members, in proportion to the premium paid at the time of insuring, as may be necessary to pay such damage or loss : provided, however, that no individual member, during the term of one year, shall be held to pay by way of assessment, more than ten times the amount of premium money which he shall be required to pay for his insurance that year.

SEC. 2. Whenever the said corporation shall make insurance upon any building or other property, which they are by this act authorized to insure, the said building with the land under the same, with all fixtures, machinery, tools, implements and property so insured, shall be held by said corporation as security for any assessment made upon any policy of insurance authorized by this act. And the policy of insurance to any member or members of said corporation, upon his, her, or their building and fixtures, machinery, tools, implements and property, shall, of itself, create a lien upon said building with the land under the same, and up-

on the fixtures and property insured therein, for the sum of any such assessment; and the costs which may accrue in collecting the same, without any other act in law whatever; and said lien shall continue during the existence of said policy, or till the amount of said assessment shall be paid, or otherwise secured to the satisfaction of said corporation—notwithstanding the transfer or alienation thereof.

SEC. 3. If any member of said corporation, or the legal representatives of any member, shall neglect or refuse to pay the amounts which may be assessed upon his or their policy or policies of insurance, for the space of thirty days after demand shall have been made for the payment of the same, in the manner the said corporation shall appoint, he or they shall be liable to the suit of the corporation, therefor, in an action of the case, in any court of competent jurisdiction; and the said corporation having obtained judgment and execution for the amount, may at their election, cause said execution to be levied upon the estate or property whereon, by this act, they may have a lien for the same; and the officer having said execution shall proceed to satisfy the same by the sale and conveyance of said estate or property, in the same manner as is provided by law, in case of attachment of similar property or estate, on mense process or execution; and the owner or owners thereof, shall have the right of redeeming the same within one year, by paying to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, the amount of said execution and costs, with interest on the same, at the rate of twelve per cent.

SEC. 4. The fifth, sixth, and eighth sections of the act of which this act is in amendment, are hereby repealed.

No. 12. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE HORSE SHOE COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Elwin Shaw, George H. Wilbur, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the "Providence Horse Shoe Company," for manufacturing purposes, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128, of the Revised Statutes, and of all chapters in addition to, and in amendment thereof.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to be fixed in amount by a vote of the corporation, and to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, which shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation ; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock or any portion of the same, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same, at the price for which he is willing to sell ; and the shares in said capital stock shall not be liable to assessment after the capital stock so fixed in amount by this act or by vote of the corporation, as aforesaid, shall have been paid in, except in equal proportions, and by the vote of the holders of three-fourths of the capital stock.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation ; and whether overdue or due at a day future, and whether arising from installments or in any other manner, and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe ; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them ; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE IRON FOUNDRY.

No. 13.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. John B. Peirce, William C. Snow, Walker B. Snow, William B. Dean and John C. Snow, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the "Providence Iron Foundry," for the working and casting of iron and other metals, and for manufac-

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turing purposes, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128, of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of five hundred dollars each ; which may be increased by vote of said corporation to an amount not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars. Said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation ; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock or any portion of the same, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same, at the price for which he is willing to sell ; and the shares in said capital stock shall not be liable to assessment after the capital stock so fixed in amount, by this act, or by vote of the corporation, as aforesaid, shall have been paid in.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder, shall be pledged and liable to the corporation, for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder, to the corporation ; and whether overdue or due at a day future, and whether arising from installments, or in any other manner ; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe ; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with the incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in the city of Providence, at such times as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them ; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting ; but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE HAMLET MANUFACTURING COMPANY. No. 14.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Oren A. Ballou, Stephen N. Mason and George S. Wardwell, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the Hamlet Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of manufacturing cotton and other goods, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128, of the Revised Statutes, and of any act in amendment of, or in addition to.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation, shall be one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, which may be increased by vote of said corporation, to an amount not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars. Said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation ; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock, or any portion of the same, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same, at the price for which he is willing to sell.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation, for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation ; and whether overdue, or due at a day future, and whether arising from installments or in any other manner, and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe ; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, together with the incidental expenses of such sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, in the village of Hamlet, in the town of Smithfield, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them ; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting ; but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

- No. 15. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE CERTAIN PERSONS BY THE NAME OF THE COLORED UNION CHURCH, OF NEWPORT."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. The name of the said corporation is hereby changed to that of "The Union Congregational Church and Society ;" and by that name said corporation shall have all the rights, privileges and powers, and shall be subject to all the duties, obligations and liabilities which they are entitled and subject to, by the act aforesaid, to which this act is in amendment.

SEC. 2. So much of the act to which this act is in amendment, as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

- No. 16. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE "THE RIVER ROAD."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Gideon L. Spencer, Harvey Chace, George C. Arnold, and their associates, successors and assigns are hereby created a body corporate and politic, by the name of "The River Road," with all the rights, privileges and immunities, and subject to all the restrictions and liabilities specified in chapters one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and thirty-one, of the Revised Statutes, and of all acts in amendment of, and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation are hereby authorized and empowered to construct a road, not more than sixty-six feet wide, commencing at some convenient place on High street, in the village of Central Falls, in the town of Smithfield, and running in a northerly direction, through or near the villages of Valley Falls, Lonsdale, Ashton, Albion and Manville, to the road leading from said Manville to the village of Woonsocket, intersecting said road at or near the place where Crook Fall Brook crosses said road, with a branch from said Manville to the Granite Ledge, on Sayles's Hill, in said Smithfield, so that a continuous river road, from Pawtucket to said Woonsocket, with a branch from said Manville to the Granite Ledge, on Sayles's Hill, in said Smithfield, may be open to the public, in connec-

tion with such portions of existing roads as are so located as to admit of being used for that purpose ; said road to be constructed in a suitable manner for a road or branch, either or both, at the option of said corporation, and to be convenient for the public ; and said corporation are also hereby authorized to re-locate and build said branch under and on the northerly side of said Sayles's Hill, from said Manville to said ledge ; and when said branch shall have been re-located and built, as aforesaid, said branch, as originally located, shall become and remain a free, common and public highway.

SEC. 3. Said corporation are hereby authorized to purchase, possess, hold and enjoy, for the purposes aforesaid, lands, not exceeding one hundred acres.

SEC. 4. Lewis Fairbrother, of North Providence, Charles Moies and Stafford Mann, of said Smithfield, are hereby appointed a committee to locate and establish said road and branch, or either, and to agree with the proprietors of land taken for said road and branch, if they can, and if they cannot agree with said proprietors, to appraise the damages, if any, that any person or persons may sustain, through whose land said road or branch may pass ; and said committee are hereby required to make a return of their proceedings in laying out said road or branch, either or both of them, and of their appraisal of the damages aforesaid, to the court of common pleas, in the county of Providence, as soon as conveniently may be, after said appraisal may have been made ; and any person dissatisfied with said appraisal may apply to said court of common pleas at the next term thereof, after said appraisal shall have been returned as aforesaid, and may have the damages assessed by a jury, in said court, and the verdict of said jury, when established by said court, shall be final. Provided, that if the report of said committee be confirmed, or the amount of damages awarded by said committee be lessened, by the verdict of the jury, the person or persons applying for such jury, shall pay all lawful costs ; but if the amount of damages shall be increased, by the verdict of the jury, the costs shall be paid by said corporation.

SEC. 5. The annual meeting of said corporation shall be holden on the second Wednesday of April, in each year ; and at such meeting, said corporation shall elect a president, treasurer and secretary, each of whom shall be a

stockholder in said corporation, to hold their offices for one year, and until others are elected in their places ; and notice of said annual meeting shall be published at least ten days previous thereto, in some newspaper published in the village of Pawtucket, in the town of North Providence.

SEC. 6. In case an election of said officers shall not be made on the day of said annual election, said corporation shall not thereby become dissolved, but it shall be lawful, at any subsequent meeting called for that purpose, to make an election of said officers.

SEC. 7. As soon as said corporation shall have completed said road or branch, either or both, in a proper manner, to be approved by said committee, the said corporation are authorized to erect toll gates on such parts of the road built by said corporation, at such places as they may think proper, not exceeding two on said road, and one on said branch, and may demand and receive, at said toll gates, for passing over said road or branch, the several tolls hereinafter named, that is to say :

For every team, wagon, cart, truck, dray, sled, stage, omnibus, or hack, drawn by two horses, mules or oxen	- - - - -	8 cents.
For every chaise, buggy, pleasure carriage, or sleigh, drawn by one horse	- - - - -	6 cents.
For every additional horse, mule, or ox	. - - - -	2 cents.
For every one horse cart	- - - - -	3 cents.
For a person on or with a horse	- - - - -	3 cents.
For neat cattle, swine or sheep, per head		1 cent.

On the branch from Sayles' Hill, if constructed under and northerly of said Sayles' Hill :

For teams loaded with stone, twenty-five cents per cord of twenty-five cubic feet.

For wood, twenty-five cents per cord.

For lumber, twenty-five cents per thousand feet.

Provided, that but one toll gate shall, at any time, be erected and maintained between the said ledge, on Sayles' Hill, and said Manville ; and, provided further, that said corporation may commute the tolls aforesaid. Said corporation shall erect, at the several toll gates on said road and branch, in a conspicuous place, a sign or signs, with the several rates of toll legibly inscribed thereon ; and whenever said corporation shall neglect so to do, they shall not be entitled to demand and receive any toll or tolls at said gate or gates ; and, provided further, that toll shall not be exacted

from any person passing said gate or gates to attend town meetings, funerals, or when in the performance of military duty.

SEC. 8. If any person shall displace or remove any earth, gravel, or other property of said corporation, or shall injure or pull up any plank posts, or injure any fence or property belonging to said corporation, situated on said road or branch ; or if any person shall attempt to pass any gate, erected on said road or branch by said corporation, without having first paid the legal toll, every such person shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars and not less than one dollar, to be recovered by the treasurer of said corporation, in an action of trespass, for the use of said corporation.

SEC 9. If said corporation, or any one in their employ, shall unnecessarily hinder or delay any traveler or passenger, or shall demand or receive more toll than is, by this act, established, said corporation shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars nor less than one dollar, to be recovered by the person injured, delayed or defrauded, to his use, in an action of the case.

SEC. 10. The shares in said corporation are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be transferable by the stockholders or their agents, in the form prescribed by the by-laws of the corporation. All transfers of shares shall be recorded by the secretary, in a book kept for that purpose.

SEC. 11. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be fixed in amount by said corporation, and to be divided into shares of twenty dollars each, payable in such installments, in such sums, and at such times, as said corporation shall direct.

SEC. 12. The stock of each stockholder in said corporation shall be liable, and may be sold at public auction, by the treasurer of said corporation, for the non-payment of any installment, ordered thereon by said corporation, in such manner as said corporation shall, by its by-laws, prescribe.

SEC. 13. Whenever said corporation shall have received from the tolls aforesaid, the full amount of the cost of making and laying out said road and branch, and of purchasing the land through which the same shall pass, and twelve per cent. per annum for interest upon all such costs, after deducting the incidental charges and expenses of

keeping said road and branch in repair, and of collecting the tolls aforesaid, the said road and branch, shall be, thereafter, a free, common and public highway.

SEC. 14. Said corporation shall keep an account of all the tolls received on said road and branch ; and also, an account of all the expenditures of said corporation in making and constructing said road and branch, and of repairing the same, and of collecting the tolls thereon ; which account shall at all times be open to the inspection of the General Assembly or any committee thereof, appointed to inspect the same.

No. 17. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, BARRINGTON.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Henry Staples, William J. Bowen, James A. Smith, Otis G. Harris, William H. Cooke, George G. Snow, George W. Mowry, Sterry Martin, James L. Sweetland, Watson Ingraham, Charles H. Smith, Wilmarth Heath, Darius Chace, John Peck, Benjamin H. Cheever, Nathaniel C. Smith, James Maxfield, Edwin H. Harris, Luther Martin, Horace A. Martin, James S. Lincoln, Stephen B. Martin, Seba Peck, Benjamin Medbury, Robert T. Smith, Rufus Higgins, Josiah Martin, Albert Bowen and William H. Bowen, with such others as may hereafter become members of the corporation, be, and are hereby created a body corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name *St. John's Church, Barrington*, for the purpose of securing in said town Christian worship according to the rites and usages of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America ; and by this name shall have power to receive and hold, to grant, sell and dispose of, any real or personal estate, not exceeding the value of fifty thousand dollars, and to make such constitution and by-laws, not contrary to the laws of this state, as they may deem expedient.

SEC. 2. The rector of the church for the time being, every male communicant of the same, twenty-one years of age, and every person hiring a pew in said church, the annual rental of which is not less than five dollars, shall be a member of the corporation and entitled to a vote. Seven members of the corporation shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 3. There shall be a meeting of said corporation on

Easter Monday, annually, for the election of officers and the transaction of business ; at which meeting there shall be, (and at any legal meeting there may be, if necessary,) elected, not exceeding seven vestrymen, a secretary, and a treasurer: provided, that if at any time, said corporation shall fail of holding their annual meeting, such failure shall not impair or invalidate this act. Immediately after said meeting, the vestrymen shall meet and appoint of their own number, a senior and a junior warden, who shall be communicants in said church, and also a secretary. The rector shall be *ex-officio* a member and chairman of the vestry. It shall be the duty of the vestry to meet on the first Monday of July, October and January, and at such other times as may be necessary; in the case of vacancy, to elect a rector, who shall be a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in good standing ; to provide for the current expenses of the parish, by the rental of pews, and to exercise a general supervision over the temporal interests of the same.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE CERTAIN PERSONS BY THE NAME OF
THE THIRD GENERAL SIX PRINCIPLE BAPTIST CHURCH OF EAST No. 18.
GREENWICH.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Gilbert Tillinghast, Timothy Andrews, Joseph Tarbox, Alonzo E. Remington, John C. Carr, Rowland Barton, Horace Tillinghast, and such others as now or may hereafter become members of said church, and their successors, so long as they remain members, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name of the *Third General or Six Principle Baptist Church*, and by that name shall be able and capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, to defend and be defended against in all courts, and before all proper judges and magistrates whomsoever ; to take, receive, possess, hold and retain to them, their successors and assigns, lands, tenements, goods, chattels, money, effects and property of whatever kind or nature, to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, whether obtained by gift, grant, devise, bequest, purchase, voluntary subscription, contribution, or otherwise ; and the same to sell, grant, de-

mise, convey and dispose of, in such a manner as they may deem proper ; to make and have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure ; and also, at any of their meetings, to enact or pass such rules and regulations and by-laws for the government of said corporation or its officers, as they may think proper : provided, the same shall not be repugnant to the laws of this state, or of the United States.

SEC. 2. The said corporation may elect, at such times and in such manner, and for such periods as may by their by-laws be prescribed, such officers as may be deemed necessary for the transaction of their business ; and any failure to elect officers at the time prescribed, shall not be taken or considered a forfeiture of this act of incorporation ; and all officers chosen by said corporation, shall hold their respective offices until others are chosen in their stead.

SEC. 3. Any five members of said corporation, legally convened at any of their meetings, duly notified, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business ; and if at any time a quorum shall not be present, any one member may adjourn from time to time.

No. 19. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CLAYVILLE CHRISTIAN UNION SOCIETY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. That Charles E. Nicholas, Elisha H. Wright, Samuel Hoyet, Ethan A. Burgess, Casey B. Tyler and their associates and successors, be, and they hereby are created a body corporate and politic, under the name and style of the Clayville Christian Union Society, for the purpose of continuing and promoting the worship of Almighty God, in the village of Clayville, in Scituate and Foster. The said corporation shall have the power of perpetual succession, and shall be made able and capable in law, of taking, holding and conveying real and personal estate not exceeding twenty thousand dollars in value ; and shall be entitled to all the privileges, and subjected to all the liabilities to which corporations are entitled and subjected to under the provisions of chapter one hundred and twenty-five, of the Revised Statutes.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE SEAMENS' FRIEND SOCIETY. No. 20.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Joseph A. Chace, Josiah Simmons, Henry W. Simmons, Lewis C. Allen, William G. R. Mowry, Samuel Guild, Shubael H. Cady, William Earle, Richmond P. Everett, Amos N. Beckwith, William E. Hamlin, Jeremiah S. Smith and such others as may be hereafter admitted members of the society, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of "The Providence Seamen's Friend Society," for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the worship of Almighty God, in any place of worship owned or occupied by said society in the city of Providence; and shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in the 125th chapter of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. Said society may take, hold, transmit and convey property, real or personal, to an amount not exceeding thirty thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. In addition to the notice provided by law, personal notice shall be given to each member of the society, of the time and place fixed for the holding of the first meeting of the society.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE CERTAIN PERSONS, BY THE NAME OF THE RHODE ISLAND EPISCOPAL STATE CONVENTION." No. 21.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. A majority of the standing committee shall be a quorum for the transaction of the business appertaining to said committee.

SEC. 2. So much of the act to which this act is in amendment, as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

No. 22. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN THE TOWN OF JOHNSTON.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Daniel A. Sweet, Philip A. Sweet, Welcome W. Sweet, Ephraim A. Sweet, together with such other persons as may now, or may be hereafter elected members of said church, their successors and assigns, shall be, and they are hereby created a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, by the name of the "First Baptist Church," Johnston, Rhode Island, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the worship of Almighty God, in any place of worship owned or occupied by said corporation ; and by that name shall be able and capable in law to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, to defend and be defended against, in all courts and before all proper judges and magistrates whomsoever ; to take, receive, possess, hold and retain, to them, and their successors and assigns, lands, tenements, goods, chattels, money, effects, and property of whatever kind or nature soever, to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars, whether obtained by gift, grant, devise, bequest, purchase, voluntary subscription, contribution or otherwise ; and the same to sell, grant, demise, convey and dispose of in such manner, as they may see fit and expedient ; to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at pleasure ; and also, at any of their meetings, to enact and pass such rules, regulations and by-laws for the government of such corporation or its officers as they may deem proper and necessary ; provided, the same be not repugnant to the laws of this state, or the United States.

SEC. 2. There shall be an annual meeting of said corporation, to be holden on the Thursday after the first Sabbath in April, in each and every year, and such other meetings at other times as they shall see cause, to be called and notified in such way and manner as they shall prescribe, to transact their business ; and five members of said church shall be necessary to form a quorum. That said church, at their annual meeting, shall elect out of their own body, a president, who shall be pastor, of said church ; a treasurer, clerk, and not less than three, or more than five trustees ; and such other officers as they may think proper ; who shall hold their respective offices for the term of one year, or until others are elected in

their places; and if at any annual meeting, they fail to elect said officers, or if there should not be members present sufficient to form a quorum, it shall be lawful to elect them at any other meeting of the corporation, duly notified.

SEC. 3. The trustees of said corporation shall have the sole care and management of all the property and sale thereof, in trust nevertheless for said corporation's sole use and benefit, and under the direction of the said corporation.

SEC. 4. At all meetings of said corporation for business, a fair record of its proceeding shall be made and entered in a book kept for that express purpose, which book shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of any member of said corporation.

SEC. 5. No alteration of the by-laws shall be made, unless the amendment proposed, be made at a previous meeting of said corporation; and not then, unless by a vote of two-thirds of the members of said corporation present, after having been duly notified for that purpose.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE EVANGELICAL SEAMENS' FRIEND SOCIETY IN PROVIDENCE. *No. 23.*

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. That Robert H. Conklin, Philo Hawkes, Thomas M. Clark, James H. Read, William J. King, Amos D. Smith, William M. Rodman, Gilbert Congdon and others, with their associates and successors, be, and they hereby are, created a body corporate and politic, under the name and style of the Evangelical Seamen's Friend Society, in Providence, for the purpose of maintaining religious worship in said Providence, with the privileges, and subject to the liabilities provided in chapter one hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes of this state.

- No. 24.** AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE THAYER STREET BAPTIST SOCIETY IN PROVIDENCE, AND OF AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF SAID ACT.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Said corporation shall hereafter be known and called by the name of "The Brown street Baptist Society in Providence," instead of "The Waterman street Baptist Society."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

- No. 25.** AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TRUSTEES OF THE PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE ACADEMY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. The trustees under the act to which this is in amendment, shall hereafter be appointed, and all vacancies occurring in the board of trustees, whether by death, resignation or otherwise, shall hereafter be filled by the voluntary unincorporated association known as the Providence Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church ; and all trustees so hereafter appointed, shall hold their offices for such term, upon such tenure and conditions of office, and subject to be removed with or without notice or cause assigned, as said Providence Conference may see fit or determine : provided, that all vacancies occurring in said board of trustees, from any cause, during the intervals of the sessions of said conference, may be filled by the remaining trustees, (if they see fit so to do,) until the next meeting or session of said conference, but no longer.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

- No. 26.** AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TRUSTEES OF THE PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. The trustees under the act to which this is in amendment, shall hereafter be appointed, and all vacan-

cies occurring in the board of trustees, whether by death, resignation or otherwise, shall hereafter be filled by the voluntary unincorporated association known as the Providence Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church ; and all trustees so hereafter appointed, shall hold their offices for such term, upon such tenure and conditions of office, and subject to be removed with or without notice or cause assigned, as said Providence Conference may see fit or determine : provided, that all vacancies occurring in said board of trustees, from any cause, during the intervals of the sessions of said conference, may be filled by the remaining trustees, (if they see fit so to do,) until the next meeting or session of said conference, but no longer.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE HOPKINTON ACADEMY IN THE TOWN OF HOPKINTON. *No. 27.*

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. William Potter, Samuel C. Carr, Thomas M. Clarke, Joshua Clarke, Alfred B. Burdick, Joseph Potter, Daniel Babcock, Oliver B. Irish, Nathan K. Lewis, Jonathan L. Spencer, Nathan Saunders, John M. Barber, Robert H. Langworthy, William A. Langworthy and William Potter, Jr., and their associates, successors and assigns, shall be a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, by the name of *The Hopkinton Academy* ; and by that name shall be and are hereby made capable in law to have, possess, purchase and enjoy, to them, their successors and assigns, real estate, goods, chattels, personal estate, choses in action, and effects of what kind and nature soever ; and the same to grant, bargain, sell, let, demise, transfer, manage and dispose of at pleasure ; to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, to defend and be defended against in all courts of law, in all courts of equity, and before all tribunals whatever, and before all persons and bodies of men in all places whatever ; to make and use a common seal, and the same to alter and renew at pleasure ; to ordain, establish, and put in execution such by-laws and regulations as to them shall seem necessary and convenient for the government, regulation and management of said corporation, and the funds

and property thereof; and generally to do and execute all and singular, such acts, matters and things, which shall or may appertain to them to carry into effect the powers and privileges hereby granted: provided, the same be not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this state, or of the United States.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be divided into one thousand shares, estimated at twenty-five dollars each; and said shares shall not be liable to assessment for the purpose of increasing the capital stock; but said corporation may, from time to time, by vote of two-thirds of the stockholders, increase said capital stock, by creating additional shares at the estimated value of twenty-five dollars for each share, the whole number of shares not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars; and shares shall not be transferable except at the office of said corporation, which shall be located and kept in the town of Westerly or Hopkinton, and only in the mode from time to time directed by vote of the corporation, and every corporator by himself or his proxy, shall at all meetings of the corporation, have one vote only.

SEC. 3. Said corporation shall constitute a joint stock company, and all the capital stock and property of said corporation, shall be used and appropriated exclusively to the purpose of instruction and education in a suitable building or buildings provided by said corporation, and located in the town of Hopkinton; and for the purpose of enabling said corporation effectually to accomplish said object, all the shares in said capital stock or property of said corporation shall be deemed and considered personal property, and shall not be subject to dower, tenancy by the courtesy, or partition.

SEC. 4. Said corporation may use, employ and appropriate all their corporate property for the establishment and support of a seminary of learning in said town of Hopkinton, the payment of the salaries of teachers, and the incidental expenses of said institution.

SEC. 5. The shares of the stockholders of said corporation shall be liable to attachment at the suit of the creditor or creditors of such stockholders, on original writ, and liable to be levied on by execution; and a bill of sale from the officer holding such execution, to a purchaser at public auction on said execution, shall entitle the purchaser to a new certificate of the share so sold.

SEC. 6. The annual meeting of said corporation shall

be holden on the last Wednesday of June, in each and every year, for the election of officers and the transaction of any other legal business. Special meetings of said corporation may be called at anytime by the trustees, or by any ten stockholders, on application to the president. All meetings shall be held in said town of Hopkinton, and notice thereof shall be given by the secretary of said corporation to each corporator personally, or by publishing notice thereof in a newspaper published in this state, at least three weeks prior to said meeting. And said corporation, at said annual meeting, shall be authorized to appoint a president, a secretary, and treasurer, and twelve trustees, and such other officers as may be deemed expedient, to hold their offices for one year, and until others are appointed in their stead. And vacancies in said offices may be filled at any legal meeting of said corporation.

SEC. 7. Nine stockholders shall constitute a quorum at the meetings of said corporation, and a less number may adjourn from time to time. The president and trustees shall have the care and management, for the time being, of the property, business and affairs of said corporation, and shall exercise such other powers as may from time to time be delegated to them by said corporation, and said president and trustees shall have power to appoint the times and places of holding, and the manner of calling their meetings, and may appoint such teachers and agents as they find necessary ; and any five members of said board of trustees shall constitute a quorum for doing business.

SEC. 8. Said corporation shall meet on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, at one o'clock in the afternoon, in said town of Hopkinton, for the purpose of organizing said corporation and appointing officers, who shall hold their offices until the next annual meeting and until others are appointed in their stead ; and at said meeting, William Potter shall act as president, and Sands C. Carr as secretary, until said corporation shall be duly organized, and they, or other persons appointed to said offices.

SEC. 9. The ownership of one share of the capital stock in said corporation, shall constitute the person a member of said corporation so long as he shall be the owner of such share.

RESOLUTIONS OF A PUBLIC NATURE.

- No.* 1. RESOLUTION to refer the joint rules and orders to a select committee.

Resolved, That the joint rules and orders be referred to a joint select committee, consisting of Wingate Hayes, Sullivan Ballou and Isaac Saunders, of the house, and Messrs. Thurston and Eames, of the senate, to report such changes therein as may be necessary.

- No.* 2. RESOLUTION for printing the joint rules and orders.

Resolved, That 300 copies of the joint rules of the two houses, as amended at the present session, together with the rules of each house, as amended, be forthwith printed for the use of the General Assembly.

- No.* 3. RESOLUTION suspending the 4th, 5th, 6th 7th and 8th joint rules.

Resolved, That the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth joint rules of the two houses, be, and the same are hereby suspended until further order.

- No.* 4. RESOLUTION in relation to the reporter of the supreme court.

Resolved, That such portion of the report of the special committee on the equity powers of the supreme court, as relates to the reporter of said court, and the report of the case Ives vs. Hazard, as reported in the 4th vol. R. I. Reports, be referred back to said special committee, with full authority to summon witnesses, and send for persons

and papers, for the purpose of thoroughly investigating said matter. Said committee to report as early as practicable.

RESOLUTION appointing a joint select committee, granting *No. 5.*
a hearing to the Hon. Samuel Ames, reporter of the supreme court.

Resolved, That Messrs. Wheaton, Baker, Peckham, King and Dexter Clark, be a joint select committee, on the part of the house, and Messrs. Greene, Knowles and Bayley on the part of the senate, for the purpose of granting a hearing to the Hon. Samuel Ames, as reporter of the supreme court.

REPORT of the special committee on the reporter of the supreme court, with accompanying resolution. *No. 6.*

To the Hon. Speaker of the House of Representatives :

The undersigned, a special committee, appointed to investigate certain charges against the reporter of the supreme court of this state, in relation to the report of the case in equity Ives vs. Hazard, contained in the 4th vol. R. I. Reports, beg leave to report :

That although your committee differ in their opinions of the absolute impartiality of the reporter in reporting said case, they are satisfied that he was actuated by no improper or censurable motives.

In a former report of your committee relative to the same premises, they reported that they found no mention of any supposed or existing agency on the part of Hazard towards Ives, either in the bill in equity, or the answer, but that it was referred to by the reporter, in his report of said case. Your committee at that time were satisfied of the correctness of this position from the only evidence that was then properly before them. Not being authorized by the resolution if re-committed, to send for persons and papers, your committee find that said agency was referred to in a deposition of Moses B. Ives, which was used in the trial.

They therefore recommend the passage of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the report of the cause in equity, Robert

H. Ives vs. Charles T. Hazard, as contained in the 4th vol. of R. I. Reports, was not compiled by the reporter of the supreme court of this state, in such a manner as to subject him to the censure of this house.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. C. VAN ZANDT, Chairman,
For the committee.

No. 7. RESOLUTION appointing a special joint committee to report constitutional amendments.

Resolved, That a joint committee, consisting of Messrs. Sanford, George Manchester, Dixon, King and Blake, of the house, together with Messrs. Updike, Eames, Randall, Knowles and Peck, of the senate, be appointed and instructed to report to this legislature what amendments to the constitution of this state might be submitted to the people of this state at the next April election.

No. 8. RESOLUTION relative to the statements of foreign insurance companies.

Resolved, That the time for depositing with the general treasurer the statement required by Title XIX., chapter 129, section 10 and 12 of the Revised Statutes, shall be extended until twenty days after the adjournment of this Assembly, at this session ; and said statement shall be published in the manner provided in said chapter, for the space of six weeks successively next after the return of such statement.

No. 9. RESOLUTION in relation to the communication of the Governor, concerning the Narragansett tribe of Indians.

Resolved, That the communication of His Excellency, the Governor, in relation to the Narragansett tribe of Indians, and the papers accompanying the same, be referred to a joint select committee, consisting of Messrs. Updike and Sweet, of the senate, and Messrs. Sanford, J. L. Clarke, Kenyon and Jenckes, of the house of representa-

tives, to take into consideration the subject matter thereof; to report such action relative thereto, as may seem to them expedient; and that they cause three hundred copies of such of the papers as they think proper, to be printed.

RESOLUTION for making indices of the records in the *No.* 10. clerk's office of the supreme court, for the county of Newport.

Resolved, That the clerk of the supreme court, for the county of Newport, be, and he is hereby directed to make, or cause to be made, two indices to every book of records in his office, of judgments rendered by said court, when no suitable index has been already made; one, an alphabetical index of the names of the plaintiffs, complainants or petitioners, giving also the names of the defendants or respondents, in each case; and the other, a like alphabetical index of the names of the defendants or respondents, giving also the names of the plaintiffs, petitioners or complainants; and upon the completion of the said work, to the satisfaction of the said court, or any justice thereof, he shall be paid therefor a reasonable compensation, to be allowed by said court.

RESOLUTION in relation to the standard weights and measures of the state. *No.* 11.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of Messrs. Hayes and Baker, of the house, and Mr. J. H. Greene, of the senate, be appointed to purchase a suitable iron, fire-proof safe, not to cost a sum exceeding the sum of seven hundred dollars, or to provide, at the expense of the state, a suitable fire-proof room, in which shall be kept the standard weights and measures of the state; and when said safe or room is procured, the secretary of state be directed to inform the treasury department at Washington, of the same, and to receive the standard weights of the United States, for this state; and the state auditor is hereby authorized to pay for said safe, out of any money not otherwise appropriated. And that said committee report their doings hereon at the next May session of the General Assembly.

No. 12 RESOLUTION appropriating \$4,000 for improvements in Newport jail.

Resolved, That Messrs. Joseph Anthony, John I. Bush and George B. Knowles, be, and they are hereby appointed a committee to make alterations and additions to the Newport county jail, so that the same shall be made to contain eighteen cells, nine in each story, having a corridor around them, and similar in size and construction to those recently constructed in the Providence county jail; that the said committee cause to be procured suitable plans and specifications of the said alterations and additions, and procure estimates for the costs of making the same, under contract, and cause the same to be carried into effect; provided, that the same be done at an expense not exceeding four thousand dollars; and that the state auditor be, and hereby is authorized to draw his warrant upon the general treasury in favor of the said committee, for a sum not exceeding \$4,000, to defray the costs of the same.

No. 13. RESOLUTION making an appropriation to the Pawtucket Light Guard.

Upon the petition of the Pawtucket Light Guard for an appropriation;—

Voted and resolved, That the sum of two thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to said Pawtucket Light Guard, for the purpose of building an armory, to be located at the village of Pawtucket, in North Providence; that said money be expended for said purpose under the direction of a committee composed of the quartermaster general, for the time being, and Olney Arnold and William R. Walker, of said North Providence; and that said money be paid out of the general treasury to said committee, upon the order of the state auditor, at any time after ninety days from the rising of this General Assembly; provided, however, that in no event is any further appropriation to be made by the General Assembly for the building or ground rent of said armory; and provided, also, that if said company shall ever be dis-

solved, the state shall be entitled to an equitable proportion of the value or proceeds of said armory, corresponding to the amount hereby appropriated.

RESOLUTION relative to the court house in Kent county. No. 14.

Resolved, That Elisha R. Potter, in the place of William E. Peck, (resigned,) and Samuel S. Whiting, both of East Greenwich, be, and are hereby appointed a committee, who, together with Joseph Taylor, already appointed, shall be a committee to carry into effect the resolution passed at the May session of the General Assembly, A. D. 1858, entitled "Resolution for making repairs upon the court house in Kent county;" and that said committee, or a major part of them, draw on the general treasurer for the amount appropriated upon the order of the state auditor.

RESOLUTION to pay for plans and estimate for jail, in Bristol county. No. 15.

Resolved, That the sum of twenty-five dollars be paid to the committee on the Bristol county jail, appointed in May last, being the expense incurred by said committee, for plans and estimate agreeably to said resolution, and that the state auditor be directed to give his order for the same, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

RESOLUTION for continuing the arrangement of the public archives. No. 16.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be authorized to continue the arrangement of the public archives, with a view to their preservation and convenience for reference, in the same manner as he has already arranged them, and that the sum of three hundred dollars be appropriated towards defraying the expenses of the same, to be paid by the general treasurer on the certificate of the secretary.

- No. 17. RESOLUTION for printing the report of the commissioner of public schools.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be, and he is hereby directed to cause to be printed, eight hundred copies of the annual report of the commissioner of public schools, for general distribution, in addition to the usual number printed for the Schedule of the January session, 1859.

- No. 18. RESOLUTION for providing the members of the present General Assembly with the Revised Statutes.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be hereby directed to furnish all *members* of this General Assembly with one copy each, of the Revised Statutes, except where they have received one from the state.

- No. 19. RESOLUTION appointing a committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing county jails out of the county of Providence, and to inquire into the expediency of establishing a house of correction.

Resolved, That Messrs. Bowen, Sanford, Gardner, Gould and J. L. Clarke, on the part of the house, and Messrs. Mason, Sweet and Emmons, on the part of the senate, be, and they hereby are appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of erecting a house of correction for the use of the state, in punishing criminals; and also, to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that the sentences of all criminals which may now be performed upon offenders in the state's jail for the several counties, shall be performed upon them in the state's jail in the county of Providence.

- No. 20. RESOLUTION authorizing the committee on the communication of the quartermaster general, in relation to an arsenal and armories, to sit during the recess.

Resolved, That the committee to whom was referred the communication of the quartermaster general on the subject of an arsenal and armories, be, and they are hereby author-

ized to sit during the recess, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, in order to ascertain what rights the state has in and to the lands reclaimed from, or now covered by the tide waters of the cove in the city of Providence, and make report at the May session.

RESOLUTION relative to the straightening of the line of the Woonasquatucket river and line along the same. No. 21.

Resolved, That the act to establish the boundary line between the city of Providence and the town of North Providence, along a portion of the Woonasquatucket river, and to provide for the straightening of said river and line, with all the accompanying papers, be committed to a joint select committee to consist of Messrs. Manchester, Ballou and Pirce of Johnston, on the part of the house, and Messrs. W. H. S. Bayley and A. M. Kimball, on the part of the senate, together with the attorney general, with power to sit between the sessions of the General Assembly, and to send for persons and papers, and with instructions to report to the next May session of the Assembly, what rights the state may have in the lands embraced in said act; what rights any individuals may have therein; how and in what manner said rights are affected by said act; and any other facts relating to the right, title or interest of the state in and to said lands, and any other lands in the Woonasquatucket valley, together with their opinions thereon.

RESOLUTION authorizing the joint select committee on the boundary line between the towns of Smithfield, Gloucester and Burrillville, to sit during the recess of the Assembly. No. 22.

Resolved, That the joint select committee on the boundary line between the towns of Smithfield, Gloucester and Burrillville, be empowered to sit during the recess of the General Assembly, and that they have power to send for persons and papers; and to cause the line between said towns to be surveyed and platted, and that they report their doings to the next session of the General Assembly.

No. 23. RESOLUTION instructing the commissioners on the shell fisheries.

Resolved, That the commissioners on the shell fisheries be, and they are hereby directed to investigate, and report to this General Assembly at the next session, whether the public fisheries of this state are being injured by the action of any manufacturers in discharging the refuse of their manufactories into the public waters of the state, or from any other cause; and if such injury exists, what remedy exists therefor.

No. 24. RESOLUTION directing the secretary of state to prepare an Index of Statutes, repealed or amended, since January session, 1857.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be, and is hereby directed to prepare a list of the titles and chapters of the Revised Statutes of this state, that have been repealed or amended since the January session of the General Assembly, A. D. 1857, with proper references to the pages of the schedules where such repeal, or amendments, may be found; and that the same be printed with the Schedule of the January session of this Assembly, A. D. 1859.

No. 25. RESOLUTION relative to petitions and bills for acts for incorporation.

Resolved, That all petitions and bills for acts of incorporation, presented to either house of the General Assembly, at the present session thereof, and required by the constitution to be continued until another election of the members of the General Assembly, be, and the same are hereby continued to the next May session of the General Assembly; and that the petitioners give such public notice of the pendency thereof, as is required by law.

RESOLUTION directing the clerk to furnish one newspaper *No.* 26.
daily to each senator.

Resolved, That the clerk be directed to furnish each senator with one daily newspaper, printed in the city of Providence.

RESOLUTION to purchase a carpet for the state house in *No.* 27.
Newport.

Resolved, That Joseph Anthony, of the house, with such others as the honorable senate may appoint, be constituted a committee to purchase a carpet for the hall of the house of representatives, in the state house at Newport; and they are hereby empowered to draw upon the state auditor for the expense thereof; provided, it does not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars.

RESOLUTION for compensating the secretary of state for his *No.* 28.
services connected with the public archives.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be paid four hundred dollars for services rendered by him in arranging for preservation, the public papers belonging to the state, up to January 1st, 1859.

RESOLUTION directing the secretary of state to purchase *No.* 29.
forty copies of R. I. Reports.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be, and he is hereby directed to purchase for the use of the state, forty copies of the second volume of the Rhode Island Reports.

RESOLUTION for furnishing blinds for state house in *No.* 30.
Bristol.

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, be appropriated out of any money in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of fur-

nishing the state house, in Bristol county, with blinds, and that a committee of one be appointed to carry this resolution into effect, and to draw upon the general treasurer for the amount above specified, upon the order of the state auditor.

- No. 31. RESOLUTION to pay Henry Anthony and A. C. Mauran, as commissioners on the Warwick Bank, \$162 73.

Voted and resolved, That the sum of one hundred and sixty-two dollars and seventy-three cents, be paid jointly to Henry Anthony and A. C. Mauran, for their services and expenses as commissioners on the Warwick Bank, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, upon the order of the state auditor.

- No. 32. RESOLUTION making a further appropriation of \$500 for completing the addition to Washington county jail.

Resolved, That the additional sum of five hundred dollars, be appropriated to complete the addition to the jail in Washington county, to be paid to the committee on said addition, in such amounts as may be needed from time to time, on the order of the state auditor, out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

- No. 33. RESOLUTION to pay claims of Robert Seatle, of Newport.

Resolved, That the sum of thirty dollars, be paid to Robert Seatle, due to him as complainant in certain cases tried by the court of justices, of the city of Newport, under the act for the "Suppression of Intemperance," chapter 78, sections 16 and 21; and the state auditor is hereby directed to give an order for the payment of the same out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

RESOLUTION making an appropriation to pay Harvey F. Payton, for the use of his bridge at Central Falls. *No. 34.*

Resolved, That the sum of forty dollars be paid upon the order of the state auditor, to Harvey F. Payton, for the use, by the public, of his bridge at Central Falls, while the state's bridge at Pawtucket was rebuilding; and the general treasurer is hereby directed to pay the same out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

RESOLUTION for the payment of certain bills in relation to the new bridge at Pawtucket. *No. 35.*

Resolved, That the general treasurer, upon the order of the state auditor, be directed to pay the following bills against the state, viz :

S. B. Cushing's bill for services as engineer and superintendent of construction, from June 1, 1857 to Nov. 10, 1858, for seven hundred and fifty dollars. L. Fairbrother's bill, as one of the board of commissioners, two hundred dollars. D. Wilkinson's bill, as another of the commissioners, two hundred dollars; and Enoch Brown's bill, as another commissioner, one hundred and thirty-three dollars, making together, the sum of \$1,283 00

From which deduct balance now in the hands

of the commissioners, as per their account

rendered, to be applied in part payment, 529 80

\$753 20

Leaving the sum of seven hundred and fifty-three dollars and twenty cents to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

RESOLUTION appropriating three hundred and forty six dollars and seventy cents, to pay account of Thomas J. Stead, quartermaster general. *No. 36.*

Voted and Resolved, That Thomas J. Stead, quartermaster general, be allowed and paid the sum of three hundred and forty-six dollars and seventy cents, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon the order of the state auditor.

No. 37. RESOLUTION for the payment of accounts of the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery, against the state.

Resolved, That the state auditor be, and he is hereby directed to give his order on the general treasurer for the payment of the following bills, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, viz. :

Account, marked No. 1, for the sum of six hundred and eighty-three dollars and forty cents, \$683 40

Account, marked No. 2, for the sum of sixty-three dollars and forty-two cents, 63 42

Making together the sum of \$746 82

No. 38. RESOLUTION making appropriation to the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery and the Mechanic Rifles.

Resolved, That in addition to the amount appropriated for the current year, "for the militia," the sum of six hundred and sixty-seven dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to wit :

Two hundred and seventy-one dollars and fifty cents for the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery, and the sum of three hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty cents for the Mechanic Rifles, being the amounts due as per pay rolls of said companies.

No. 39 RESOLUTION for the payment of sundry accounts against the state.

Voted and Resolved, That the following sums be allowed and paid to the following named persons, upon the order of the state auditor, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Shubael Hutchens and H. W. Lothrop, commissioners Mount Vernon bank	-	-	150 00
Shubael Hutchens and William Sheldon, commissioners Farmers bank	-	-	75 00
Joseph Griffin, commissioner of the Indian tribe,			100 00
James Donnelly, for taking charge of governor's office	-	-	58 50

Wm. Barstow & Co., carpet for state house	137 26
George Whitehead, mats for do.	8 30
Gladding & Brother, stationery for General Assembly	40 67
George C. Rhodes, making copy of records and debates in constitutional convention	17 40
J. R. Bartlett, various bills for secretary's office and senate chamber	24 93
John S. Place, expenses on Kent county jail	10 72
National Cadet company	473 54
Hartwell, Dudley & Co.	26 89
Providence Marine Corps of Artillery	539 00
Knowles, Anthony & Co., printing, ordered by the General Assembly	291 86
Charles Akerman, binding, ordered by do.	76 48
John S. Place	10 00
D. Kimball & Co., newspapers for General Assembly	118 35
John S. Place, taking care of the insane	25 00
James S. Mason	54 00
George D. Cross, repairs Pawcatuck bridge	32 92
James S. Mason	44 25
Josaph Eaton	10 00
Massadore T. Bennett	10 00
John M. Anthony	10 00
John M. Shaw	3 02
Roger W. Potter	2 90
Kingsley P. Studley	1 10
Thomas A. Millett	1 10
	<hr/>
	\$2,353 19

RESOLUTION providing for the pay of officers attending upon the General Assembly, at the January session, A. D. 1859. *No. 40.*

John F. Tobey	285 00
Thomas S. Anthony	285 00
Samuel A. Pearce, Jr.	285 00
George H. Pierce	82 50
Horatio A. Hunt	82 50
George C. Rhodes	82 50
Henry Earle	82 50

Elias Nickerson	-	-	-	166 79
Ansel Carpenter	-	-	-	76 50
John M. Shaw	-	-	-	6 00
William G. Smith	-	-	-	82 50
James Donnelly	-	-	-	55 00
Phineas Fairbrother	-	-	-	82 50
Elias S. Nickerson	-	-	-	82 50
				<hr/>
				\$1,736 79

RESOLUTIONS OF A PRIVATE NATURE.

RESOLUTION relative to the Teste estate.

- No. 1. Resolved,* That the attorney general be, and he is hereby directed to institute in the name and behalf of the state, such proceedings at law or in equity, or both, as he may deem appropriate, to recover of the city of Providence the rents, income and profits, and interest thereon, received by said city, and by the town of Providence, previous to the incorporation thereof into a city, from the estate of Alexis Teste, deceased; and also to recover the full value of a certain parcel of land, situate on Broad street, in said city, of which the said Alexis Teste, died seized, and which the said city of Providence have taken for a street; and the money when so recovered, to be paid into the state treasury.

Resolved, That the general treasurer is hereby directed to sell at public sale, that portion of "the Teste lot," so called, in said city of Providence, which is now in possession of the state, and place the proceeds of the sale in the treasury of the state, and to make, execute and deliver in the name and behalf of the state, a good and valid deed of the same, to the purchaser thereof, in fee.

RESOLUTION granting a license to James B. Waite.

- No. 2. Resolved,* That the general treasurer of the state, be, and he is hereby directed to issue to James B. Waite, of Warwick, R. I., a license to peddle merchandise, for the term of one year, without costs to the said Waite; and that the license shall not be transferable.

RESOLUTION authorizing Betsey Gardner to sell land. No. 3.

Upon the petition of Betsey Gardner, widow of Ebenezer Gardner, deceased, of South Kingstown, representing that, as one of the heirs of her mother, Lucretia Dyer, she is the owner of one-half of a tract of land, in the Indian Reservation, in Charlestown, bounded northerly, on land of Mary Hoxie; east, on land late of James Kenyon, of N.; south, on land of Othniel Wilcox; and west, on the Jonathan Hazard farm, so called; and praying that she may be authorized to sell the same;—

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of the same be granted; and that she be authorized to sell the same, either as an undivided share, or after partition; and to give a good and valid deed thereof. Provided, however, that the sale shall be made under the advice of the commissioner of the Indian tribe; and that if any partition be made, it shall also be made under his direction; and said commissioner is hereby authorized, with the consent of said Betsey and the other owners, to make partition thereof.

RESOLUTION authorizing Otis Phillips to sell real estate. No. 4.

Upon the petition of Otis Phillips, of Johnston, guardian of the estates of his two minor children, William Phillips and Sarah Ann Phillips, representing therein, that by a decree of the court of probate, of the town of Johnston, passed May 9th, 1857, he was authorized in his said capacity to sell, at private sale, the right, title, and interest of the said minors, in and to certain real estate in said petition described; and that through accident or mistake, he failed to file the bond required by said court of probate before making sale thereof; and praying, for reasons in said petitions set forth, for leave to file such bond;—

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same hereby is granted; and that the said Otis Phillips, as guardian, as aforesaid, be, and he hereby is

authorized to file the bond, aforesaid, with the same effect as if said bond had been filed before making sale of said real estate, and at the time required by said court of probate, in the decree aforesaid.

No. 5. RESOLUTION authorizing Thomas Rogers to sell real estate.

Upon the petition of Thomas Rogers, representing that he is the owner of a tract of land in the Indian reservation, bounded northerly and easterly on a highway, southerly on land of Edward L. Green, and westerly on land of Gideon Ammons, and praying that he may be authorized to sell the same :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of the same be granted; and that he be authorized to sell the same, and to give a good and valid deed thereof. Provided, however, that the sale shall be made under the advice and direction of the commissioner of the Indian tribe.

No. 6. RESOLUTION confirming conveyance of real estate by Augustine Anchen.

Upon the petition of Augustine Anchen, formerly of the city and state of New York, but now of Cuba, an alien, representing that he purchased sometime since of John Brown, and has by deed, dated January 8th, 1859, conveyed to John Updike Noyes, the half part of several tracts of land in the town of South Kingstown, containing in all, five hundred and thirty acres, more or less, and more particularly described in his deed to said Noyes, and praying that notwithstanding his alienage, his conveyance to said Noyes may be confirmed :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition is hereby granted; and the conveyance by said Anchen to said Noyes, is hereby confirmed, so far as this state has any right to the lands described therein, by escheat or forfeiture, or in consequence of the alienage of said Anchen.

RESOLUTION authorizing and empowering Samuel Clarke to *No. 7.*
release his wife's dower.

Upon the petition of Samuel Clarke, of Portsmouth, praying for reasons therein stated, that he may be authorized and empowered to release the dower of his wife, 'Barbary Clarke, in and to a certain parcel of real estate, therein described :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby granted ; and that the said Samuel Clarke, be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to release, sell and convey, the following parcel of land, situated in Portsmouth, discharged of the dower of his said wife, Barbary Clarke, to wit : Three several lots of land, lying together, and bounded as follows—on the north and east by Glen road, on the south by real estate of said Clarke, and on the west partly by estate of said Clarke and partly by estate of Isaac M. Grinnell ; the said lots of land together, containing about twenty-seven acres.

Provided, however, that before the said Samuel Clarke convey any portion of said real estate, he shall give bond to the court of probate of the town of Portsmouth, in such sums as said court shall think proper, and with such sureties as shall satisfy said court, conditioned that he will maintain his said wife, the said Barbary Clarke, for and during her natural life ; that he will forever indemnify and save harmless, the said town of Portsmouth, from all costs and charges which may be incurred in the support and maintenance of said Barbary Clarke, by said town ; and conditioned further, that in the event of said Barbary surviving her said husband, that his heirs, executors and administrators, shall account to her for the value of her dower in and to said parcel of land ; and in case of a breach of the conditions of said bond or of either of the provisions thereof, the party injured may have an action thereon, in the name of the said court of probate of the town of Portsmouth.

- No. 8. Upon the petition of Albert Henry Quin, for change of name, to that of Albert Henry Hayward ;—

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby granted ; and that the name of Albert Henry Quin be, and the same is hereby changed to that of Albert Henry Hayward, by which name he shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities he would have been subject to, had his name not have been changed.

- No. 9. Upon the petition of George W. Pierce, praying, for reasons therein stated, that his name be changed ;—

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby granted ; and that the name of the said George W. Pierce be, and hereby is changed to the name of George D. W. Pierce ; and that henceforth said petitioner be known and called by the name of George D. W. Pierce, by which latter name he shall inherit, take and convey any estate, and have, possess and enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities, and be subject to all duties and liabilities, that he might have taken or conveyed, or that might have belonged to him, or that he would have been subject to, had not his name been changed.

- No. 10. Upon the petition of Ezekiel Snow, for change of name ;—

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby granted ; and that the said Ezekiel Snow be, and he hereby is allowed to take the name of Edward Warren Snow ; and by that name shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities that he would have had and been subject to, had not his name been changed.

RESOLUTION authorizing Ezekiel H. Browning and wife to No. 11.
adopt child.

Upon the petition of Anna Sullivan, an orphan and minor, praying, for reasons therein stated, that Ezekiel H. Browning and Hannah M. Browning, his wife, of South Kingstown, may be authorized to adopt her as their own child, and that the name of the said Anna Sullivan may be changed to Mary Anna Browning; and upon the request of the said Ezekiel H. and Hannah M., in said petition made for leave to adopt the said Anna Sullivan as their own child;—

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same hereby is granted; that the said Ezekiel H. Browning and Hannah M. Browning be, and they hereby are authorized to adopt the said Anna Sullivan as their own child; that the name of the said Anna Sullivan be, and the same hereby is changed to that of Mary Anna Browning; and that the said parties reciprocally be, and they hereby are vested with all the rights, including the right of inheritance of estate, real and personal, and subject to all the duties and obligations, in the same manner as if the said Anna Sullivan had been born the lawful child of the said Ezekiel and Hannah M. Browning.

RESOLUTION authorizing Adam Jackson and wife to adopt No. 12.
child.

Upon the petition of Adam Jackson and Mary Jackson, his wife, praying, for reasons therein stated, that they may adopt Robert Crompton, Junior, as their child, and that the name of the said Robert may be changed to that of Robert Jackson;—

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby granted; and that the said Adam Jackson, and Mary Jackson, be, and they hereby are authorized to adopt the said Robert Crompton, Junior, as their child; and that the said parties reciprocally shall be, and hereby are, vested with all the rights, including the right of inheritance of estate, real and personal, and be subject to all the duties and obligations, they would have

had, and been subject to, had the said Robert Crompton, Junior, been born the lawful child of the said Adam Jackson and Mary Jackson, his wife; and the name of the said Robert Crompton, Junior, is hereby changed to that of Robert Jackson.

No. 13. RESOLUTION authorizing Nesbitt J. Bowes and wife to adopt child.

Upon the petition of Nesbitt J. Bowes, of Providence, and Susan A. Bowes, his wife, praying, for reasons therein stated, for leave to adopt Adelaide James, as their own child;—

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and hereby is granted; that the said Nesbitt J. Bowes and Susan A. Bowes be, and they are hereby authorized to adopt the said Adelaide James, as their own child; that the said parties, reciprocally, shall be vested with all the rights, and subject to all the duties and obligations, including the right of inheritance of estate, real and personal, as if the said Adelaide had been born the lawful child of the said Nesbitt J. Bowes and Susan A. Bowes; and that the name of the said Adelaide be, and is hereby changed to that of Adelaide Bowes.

No. 14. RESOLUTION authorizing William P. Salisbury and wife to adopt child.

Upon the petition of William P. Salisbury and his wife Angenette Salisbury, of Providence, for leave to adopt Joseph Sherwood Brown:

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be and the same is hereby granted; and that the said William P. is hereby authorized and empowered to adopt said Joseph Sherwood Brown, as, and for his own child, with all the rights, duties and privileges, which he would have were he the lawfully begotten son of the said William P., and that said Joseph Sherwood Brown shall hereafter be called and known by the name of Joseph Sherwood Salisbury.

RESOLUTION authorizing Norris Logee and wife to adopt *No.* 15.
child.

Upon the petition of Norris Logee and Eliza J. Logee, his wife, of Providence, in the state of Rhode Island, praying for the passage of an act authorizing them to adopt as their own child, Ella L. Jillson, an infant, under the age of twenty-one years, by the name of Ella L. Logee :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby granted : and that the said Norris and Eliza J. Logee be, and they are hereby authorized to adopt the said Ella L. Jillson as their own lawful child ; that the said Ella L. shall hereafter be called and known by the name of Ella L. Logee, and that the said Norris, Eliza J. and Ella L. Logee, shall be reciprocally vested with all the rights to which they would respectively be entitled, and be subject and liable to all the duties and obligations to which they would in like manner be subject, had the said Ella L. been born the lawful child of the said Norris and Eliza J. Logee.

RESOLUTION authorizing Thomas H. Lawton and wife to *No.* 16.
adopt child.

Upon the petition of Thomas H. Lawton, of the city and county of Newport, and Louisa B. Lawton, his wife, praying for reasons therein stated, for leave to adopt Betsey Rose, as their child :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be granted ; and that the said Thomas H. Lawton and Louisa B. Lawton be, and they are hereby authorized to adopt the said Betsey Rose as their child ; and that the said Betsey Rose shall hereafter be known by the name of Elizabeth Lawton, and that the said parties reciprocally shall be vested with all the rights and subject to all the duties and obligations, including the right of inheritance of estate, real and personal, the same as if the said Betsey had been born the lawful child of the said Thomas H. Lawton and Louisa Lawton.

No. 17. RESOLUTION authorizing Job Fry and wife to adopt child.

Upon the petition of Job Fry and Emma Fry, his wife, of East Greenwich, in the state of Rhode Island, to adopt a certain male illegitimate child, now residing with them under the name of Henry Fry :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be and the same is hereby granted ; and the said Job Fry and Emma Fry are hereby authorized to adopt said child, and that the name of said child shall hereafter be Henry Fry. And that the said petitioners are hereby invested with all the powers and rights over the said Henry Fry, and hereby obligated and subjected to all the responsibilities and duties in every respect, towards said Henry Fry, as they would have and be subject to, if the said Henry Fry was in fact their own child.

And that said child, under said name of Henry Fry, is hereby adopted as the child of said Job and Emma Fry, and invested with all the rights of maintenance by them, and of inheritance from them, and all other rights in respect to him in the same manner as he would have been, if he was in fact their child.

No. 18. RESOLUTION authorizing William H. Shearman and wife to adopt child.

Upon the petition of William H. Shearman and Mary E. Shearman, his wife, praying for reasons therein stated, for leave to adopt Francis M. Beaty, an orphan boy :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be granted ; and that the said Wm. H. and Mary E. Shearman be, and are hereby authorized to adopt the said Francis M. Beaty as their child, and that the said Francis M. Beaty shall hereafter be known by the name of Francis M. Shearman ; and that the said parties reciprocally shall be vested with all the rights and subject to all the duties and obligations, including the right of inheritance of estate, real and personal, the same as if the said Francis had been born the lawful child of the said William H. and Mary E. Shearman.

RESOLUTION authorizing Albert Rogers and wife to adopt No. 19.
child.

Upon the petition of Albert Rogers and Betsey Rogers, praying for leave to adopt as their own child, an infant, known by the name of Jennie Weatherhead :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and that the same is hereby granted ; and that the said Albert Rogers and Betsey Rogers, wife of said Albert Rogers, be, and they hereby are authorized and empowered to adopt the said Jennie Weatherhead as their own child, and that she shall be hereafter known and called by the name of Jennie Rogers ; and the said Albert Rogers and Betsey Rogers shall have all the rights and powers over said child, and be subject to all liabilities for the same, and the said child shall be subject to all the liabilities, and be entitled to the same rights of inheritance and otherwise, as if she had been born the lawful child of said Albert and Betsey.

Upon the petition of Benjamin F. Bates, praying to be released from imprisonment in the Providence county jail : No. 20.

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Benjamin from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency, the Governor.

Upon the petition of Joseph and Nathan Washington, praying to be released from imprisonment in the Providence Reform School : No. 21.

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Joseph and Nathan from their said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency, the Governor.

Upon the petition of Samuel Scott, Jr. praying for the release of his son Charles, from imprisonment in the Providence Reform School : No. 22.

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Charles from his said im-

prisonment, as recommended by his excellency, the governor

- No. 23. Upon the petition of Albert H. Hewett, praying to be released from imprisonment in the Providence county jail :

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Albert H. from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency, the Governor.

- No. 24. Upon the petition of Henry Northup, praying for a full pardon from the effect of his conviction and sentence before the November term of the court of common pleas of Washington county, A. D. 1853, and his restoration to all of his rights and privileges, except that of voting :

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the granting of the prayer of said Northup's petition, as recommended by His Excellency, the Governor, and his restoration to all his civil rights and privileges, except that of being entitled to vote.

- No. 25. Whereas, Henry Northup, who was convicted at the November term of the court of common pleas, of Washington county, A. D. 1853, of the crime of highway robbery, has, by His Excellency, the Governor, "by and with the advice and consent of the senate," been granted a free pardon for said crime, and has been restored to all his rights and privileges, except that of being entitled to vote ;—

It is therefore *voted and resolved*, That the said Henry Northup be, and he hereby is, restored to the right of being entitled to vote, whenever he shall have the necessary qualifications, as a voter, as is now, or may be hereafter, required by the constitution of this state.

Upon the petition of George E. Read, praying for a full *No. 26.*
pardon from the effect of his conviction and sentence before the August term of the supreme court, A. D. 1855, and his restoration to all of his rights and privileges, except that of voting ;—

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the granting of the prayer of said George E. Read's petition, as recommended by His Excellency, the Governor, and his restoration to all his civil rights and privileges, except that of being entitled to vote.

Upon the petition of Alexander Comstock, praying to *No. 27.*
be released from imprisonment in the State Prison ;—

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Alexander Comstock from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency, the Governor.

RESOLUTION of thanks to Governor Dyer.

No. 28.

Resolved, That the senate, with great pleasure, express their thanks to His Excellency, the Governor, for the able, impartial and dignified manner with which he has presided over the deliberations of this body. They take further satisfaction in saying, that his courteous deportment while administering the duties of the chair, has produced an harmonious influence over all its members ; and they individually carry home with them the kindest recollections of His Excellency, and respect for each other.

No. 29. PETITIONS FOR ACTS OF INCORPORATION,

And for other objects, presented at the January session of the General Assembly, and continued for notice to the May session, in conformity with chapter 3, section 8, of the Revised Statutes.

The petition of L. A. Phillips and others for incorporation of Olneyville and Providence Railroad Company.

The petition of Samuel G. Arnold and others for incorporation of the Sopor Land and Mining Company.

The petition of George W. Hallet and others for incorporation of the Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

The petition of Amos C. Barstow and others for incorporation of the Barstow Stove Company.

The petition of Rufus Waterman and others for incorporation of the Laurel Hill Land Company.

The petition of Alfred Anthony and others for incorporation of the Arizona Land and Mining Company.

The petition of Esek Tallman and others for incorporation of American Horse Nail Company.

The petition of William L. Baker and others for incorporation of Marine Insurance Company.

The petition of George C. Nightingale and others for incorporation of the Allendale Manufacturing Company.

The petition of George C. Nightingale and others for incorporation of the Georgia Manufacturing Company.

The petition of Tisdale Carpenter and others for incorporation of the Providence Nail Company.

The petition of Albert Waterman and others for incorporation of Providence Railroad Company.

The petition of the Rockville Parsonage Society for an act of incorporation.

The petition of Byron Sprague and others for incorporation of A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company.

The petition of Earl P. Mason and others for incorporation of the Clearing Bank.

The petition of W. B. Lawton and others for incorporation of the Greenwich Gas Company.

The petition of R. B. Lawton and others for repeal of the City Charter of Newport.

The petition of Henry Allen Wright for leave to adopt child.

The petition of sundry citizens of Newport for an act incorporating the Newport Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

The petition of Alexander Farnum and others of Providence, for incorporation of the Narragansett Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

The petition of Mumford Hazard of Newport, for relief in relation to certain real estate, which he claims should have been properly deeded and conveyed to him by Robert H. Ives.

The petition of Bradbury C. Hill and others, of Smithfield, for incorporation of Blackstone Valley Fire Insurance Company.

The petition of the Slater Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Providence, for such amendment of its charter as will enable it to create a stock department.

The petition of B. B. Knight and others for incorporation of Pontiac Manufacturing Company.

The petition of Samuel Brown and others of Newport, for an act prohibiting the trapping and seining of fish.

The petition of Lewis Hoar and others for incorporation of Maxwell Manufacturing Company.

The petition of Cyrus Harris and others, of the Greene Manufacturing Company, for an act of incorporation.

The petition of Simon Henry Greene and others, of Pawtuxet River Gas Company, for act of incorporation.

The petition of the town of Tiverton for change of boundary line.

The petition of the Rhode Island and Connecticut Society, for amendment of charter.

The memorial of William Lake and Ira S. Baker, selectmen of Rehoboth, relative to the fisheries in Palmer's river.

The memorial of John Earle and Silas Terry, selectmen of Swanzey, relative to the fisheries in Palmer's river.

The petition of George Pearce and others, for an act to incorporate the Bristol Ferry Steamboat Company.

The petition of citizens of the towns of Warwick, Coventry, Cranston and Scituate, to set off a portion of said towns to form a police district.

The memorial of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry.

REPORTS MADE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The following are printed in the appendix to the January schedule :

Annual report of commissioner of public schools.

Annual report of the Providence and Worcester Railroad.

Annual report of the Providence, Bristol and Warren Railroad.

Annual report of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad.

Annual report of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad.

Annual report of the Providence Washington Bridge.

Report of the commissioners for building a bridge across Pawtucket river.

Report of the secretary of state on the arrangement and preservation of the public archives.

Report of the secretary of state, accompanying the printed census of 1774.

Report of the commissioners of the shell fisheries.

Report of the rail road commissioners.

Report of the commissioner of the Narragansett tribe of Indians.

Report of the commissioners on the Warwick Bank.

The following reports are on file, and not printed :

Report of the state auditor.

Report of the special committee on the state's jail, at Bristol.

Report of the committee on the state's jail in Washington county.

Report of the commissioners on ferries.

Report of joint special committee on rules and orders.

Report of the board of insurance commissioners, with abstract of the returns of insurance companies doing business in the state, printed in pamphlet.

Report of the board of inspectors of the State Prison, printed in pamphlet.

No. 30.

RESOLUTION of adjournment.

Voted and resolved, That all business pending before this General Assembly, unfinished, be referred to the next session, and that this General Assembly be, and the same is hereby adjourned to meet according to law.

A P P E N D I X .

ROLL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

At the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, begun and holden at Providence, on the 17th of January, (being the third Monday), in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and of Independence the eighty-third ;—

PRESENT.

His Excellency, ELISHA DYER, Governor,

AND EX OFFICIO PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

His Honor, THOMAS G. TURNER, Lieutenant Governor.

SENATORS FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport.....	GEORGE B. KNOWLES,
Providence.....	BENJAMIN T. EAMES,
Portsmouth.....	JOHN T. CHILDS,
Warwick.....	SIMON H. GREENE,
Westerly.....	DANIEL F. LARKIN,
New Shoreham.....	NICHOLAS BALL,
North Kingstown....	HENRY SWEET,
South Kingstown.....	WILKINS UPDIKE,
East Greenwich.....	WILLIAM E. PECK,
Jamestown.....	PARDON TUCKER,
Smithfield.....	STEPHEN N. MASON,
Scituate.....	HENRY W. EMMONS,
Glocester.....	SMITH PECKHAM,
Charlestown.....	WILLIAM FOSTER,
West Greenwich.....	LYMAN R. HOPKINS,
Coventry.....	ALBERT ANTHONY,
Exeter..	THOMAS A. HALL,
Middletown.....	AUGUSTUS PECKHAM,
Bristol.....	WILLIAM H. S. BAYLEY,

Tiverton	CYRENUS BLISS,
Little Compton	NATHANIEL CHURCH,
Warren	CHARLES RANDALL,
Cumberland	TURNER HASKELL,
Richmond	EDMUND BAGLEY,
Cranston	ARTHUR M. POTTER,
Hopkinton	BENJ. B. THURSTON,
Johnston	ARTHUR M. KIMBALL,
North Providence	LEWIS FAIRBROTHER,
Barrington	WILLIAM H. ALLEN,
Foster	WILLIAM G. STONE,
Burrillville	JAMES S. COOK,
Fall River	WEAVER OSBORNE.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Secretary.

JOHN F. TOBEY, *Clerk.*

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport.
William P. Sheffield,
Joseph Anthony,
Samuel S. Peckham,
Charles C. Van Zandt,
John T. Bush.

Providence.
Dexter Thurber,
Frederick Miller,
Thomas A. Jenckes,
Samuel B. Wheaton,
Wingate Hayes,
William Sanford,
Philip Case,
Henry A. Hidden,
Henry A. Howland,
Benjamin M. Jackson,
Samuel Lincoln,
Richard Sanders.

Portsmouth.
George Manchester.
Warwick.
Thomas E. Anthony,
Henry Butler,
Stephen Harris, Jr.,
Charles T. Northup.
Westerly.
Nathan F. Dixon.
West Greenwich.
Benjamin R. Hoxie.
Coventry.
Amos Fisk,
Lawton S. Johnson.
Exeter.
Elisha P. Phillips.
Middletown.
John Gould.

Bristol.

Samuel Sparks,
Henry W. Diman.

Tiverton.

Allen Hart.

Little Compton.

Oliver C. Brownell.

Warren.

William L. Baker,
Henry H. Luther.

Cumberland.

Ellis L. Blake,
Dexter Clark,
John L. Clarke,
James F. Smith.

New Shoreham.

Almanza Littlefield.

North Kingstown.

Beriah H. Lawton,
Albert S. Reynolds.

South Kingstown.

Benjamin C. Gardner,
Walter Perry.

East Greenwich.

Samuel W. Pierce.

Jamestown.

Francis E. Weeden.

Smithfield.

Lysander Flagg,
Jonathan Barnes,
William Newell,
Nathaniel Spaulding,
William P. Steere,
Sullivan Ballou.

Scituate.

Andrew A. Angell,
Isaac Saunders.

Glocester.

Lafayette Reynolds,
Gaius W. Hubbard.

Charlestown.

Caleb Kenyon.

Richmond.

Albert S. Potter.

Cranston.

Henry F. Arnold,
William D. Pierce.

Hopkinton.

Jonathan Larkin.

Johnston.

William A. Pirce,
James O. Mathewson.

North Providence.

Lemuel M. E. Stone,
John B. Hartwell,
Thomas K. King,
Abial Sampson.

Barrington.

Henry Staples.

Foster.

William A. Jenckes.

Burrillville.

Isaac Walling,
Lyman Hawkes.

Fall River.

Clark S. Manchester.

CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT, Newport, speaker.

THOMAS S. ANTHONY,
SAMUEL A. PEARCE, JR., } Clerks.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Providence, January 24th, 1859.

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives :

Gentlemen :—

In conformity with the provisions of section 42 of the "Act relative to Banks and Institutions for Savings," passed at the January session of the General Assembly, A. D. 1858, it was deemed expedient by this department, that a special commission should be instituted, to visit and examine the Warwick bank, (in the town of Warwick, and county of Kent,) for the purpose of ascertaining its condition, mode of transacting its business, &c. Messrs. Henry Anthony and Augustus C. Mauran were selected and commissioned for this purpose, on the twenty-seventh day of October last. These gentlemen, (both citizens of Providence,) have been engaged in the discharge of the duties of their appointment, at various times, to the present, and will make their report to this session of the General Assembly as soon as the same can be completed.

On the twenty-ninth day of November last, a special commission was issued to Messrs. Shubael Hutchins and Henry W. Lothrop, (also of the city of Providence,) to examine the affairs and condition of the Mount Vernon bank, located in said city. This, and other communities are much indebted to these gentlemen, for their protection from an attempted fraud, and from serious loss, by their prompt attention to the duties of their appointment.

By their report, you will observe that soon after they commenced their investigations, a temporary injunction, from the honorable supreme court of this state, was applied for, and granted. This injunction has been made permanent, and a receiver has been appointed for the assets and liabilities of this bank.

Your attention is also solicited to the accompanying correspondence between this department and the commissioner of the Indian tribe, at Charlestown, (in this state.) You will observe in the communication from that officer, that the whole number of persons claiming connection with the tribe, is one hundred and twenty-two. Of these, only twelve

claim more than one-quarter blood of the original members of the tribe ; forty-two, of one-quarter ; and sixty-eight, less than one degree of consanguinity to those for whom this state benefaction was created and maintained. The other statistics of the commissioner's report, will give you the knowledge of their present temporal prosperity and condition, with the estimated value and quantity of the tribe land. At every session of the General Assembly of this state, for many years past, there have been more or less petitions from these persons, asking for special legislation in their affairs. A reference to the docket of the present house of representatives, will find seven of these petitions for various objects, now before that body. There have been, and probably are now, many legal controversies, not only among themselves, but with the citizens of Charlestown and others, arising out of trespass upon the tribe lands, as well as from defectiveness or insufficiency of individual title to lands cultivated by them.

In view of all these circumstances connected with this subject, the question is respectfully submitted, if the time may not have arrived, when the farther continuance of this benefaction may be dispensed with ; and it is recommended that a board of commissioners be appointed, whose duty it shall be, to have all the tribe lands accurately surveyed and platted ; to report an act, providing for the sale of these lands in the most advantageous manner ; the funds arising from such sale, to be placed in the custody of the general treasurer of the state, for investment in good dividend paying stocks. The income of which investment, to be applied to the support of the indigent persons or paupers, members of this tribe, as may become chargeable to the town of Charlestown, for their maintenance. The account of this investment, dividends upon, or payments therefrom, to be kept separate and distinct from all other funds or revenues of the state. In case of any deficiency in such income to support such indigent persons or paupers, the executive of the state, (for the time being,) to be authorized, after personal examination, to draw upon the principal of the fund, to supply such deficiency. The other members of the tribe, who are otherwise eligible, to be placed in the same position of rights and duties, as other citizens and electors of the state. This department is well aware of the very great caution and care, that should be exercised in these changes. The most careful and consid-

erate deliberation is recommended. It is a source of much congratulation to find similar views with the above, reported to the General Assembly of this state, by the commissioner of the Indian tribe, at its January session, A. D. 1857. It has been understood, that this report was prepared by the Hon. Elisha R. Potter, a gentleman who has devoted much time to the consideration of this subject.

In the letter from this department to the present commissioner, dated November 24th, A. D. 1858, the citizens of Charlestown were requested to express their sentiments upon this subject. As yet, no reply to this request has been received. But the honorable senator from that town concurs in the views of this department, and states the wish of his fellow-citizens to be as herein expressed.

The communication from Mr. Jacob W. Martin, as chairman of a committee of the city council of the city of Providence, and the reply from this department, will direct your attention to the executive communication, and the accompanying papers, upon the subject of the standard of weights and measures, which was presented to this General Assembly, at its May session, A. D. 1858. The importance of this subject is again suggested, and the hope is entertained, that it may receive your earliest consideration and action.

The resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina, upon the light-house system, forwarded by His Excellency the Governor of that state, are herewith enclosed.

The adjutant general of the state presents his "Annual abstract returns of the militia." The paymaster general presents the returns from the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery and Mechanics Rifles, with a communication from his department.

It may be proper to state, that reports of an unfavorable nature, in relation to two of the banks, (other than those referred to above,) were in circulation, the last part of December, 1858. But it is a subject of great satisfaction to state, that upon a prompt investigation, these reports were ascertained to be wholly unwarranted and unfounded.

(Signed,)

ELISHA DYER.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Providence, November 24th, 1858.

Dear Sir :—I have been much disappointed at the many causes which have prevented my personal examination, (with yourself,) of the affairs and condition of the Charlestown Indians. As this inability will probably continue, I shall feel much obliged for a statement of these matters, with such suggestions as you may deem proper to make. This can be done in the form of an official report to this department, which, with other papers, will be communicated to the General Assembly, at its next session.

Please inform me of the present number of persons claiming Indian descent, (or regarding themselves such,) who occupy lands, &c. ; how many males ; how many females ; how many families ; average ages of each ; quantity of land cultivated and owned, per person or family ; success of cultivation ; habits of persons ; intelligence and education ; degrees of consanguinity to the original tribe ; value of land owned by individuals ; value of tribe lands ; quality of tribe lands, timber or arable ; what legislation, (if any,) is recommended by the citizens of Charlestown ; together with such other facts suggestions, &c., as may occur to you.

Your consultations with the Hon. William Foster upon these subjects, will undoubtedly, be profitable, and are recommended.

Very respectfully, yours,
(Signed,) ELISHA DYER.

JOSEPH H. GRIFFIN, M. D.,
Commissioner of Indian Tribe.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE NAR- RAGANSETT TRIBE OF INDIANS.

OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF THE INDIAN TRIBE. }
Charlestown, December 27th, 1858. }

Dear Sir :—In accordance with your communication, of November 24th, soliciting information relating to the Charlestown Indians, I have the honor to make the following

R E P O R T :

The number of persons at present claiming Indian descent, or regarding themselves as such, is one hundred and twenty-two.

Of which number, fifty-two are males, and seventy are females. The whole number is divided into thirty-four families, with an average of about four members to the family.

The greatest number in any one family, is eleven ; and five families consist of only a single member each.

In taking the average ages of the several families, I have designated them by numbers, as follows :

No. of Family.	Av. Years.	No. of Family.	Av. Years.
1.....	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	18.....	13 $\frac{3}{8}$
2.....	60	19.....	48
3.....	13 $\frac{7}{11}$	20.....	18 $\frac{1}{8}$
4... ..	33	21.....	21
5.....	61	22.....	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
6.....	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	23.....	63
7.....	60	24.....	68
8.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	25.....	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
9.....	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	26.....	79
10.....	15 $\frac{8}{9}$	27.....	29
11.....	9 $\frac{5}{8}$	28.....	13
12.. ..	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
13.....	33	30.....	19 $\frac{3}{10}$
14.....	70	31.....	59
15.....	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	32.....	43
16.....	35	33.....	15 $\frac{1}{8}$
17.....	14 $\frac{5}{7}$	34.....	75

The following table exhibits the degrees of consanguinity to the original Indian tribe, by number of family, and the number of persons in each family :

No. family.	3-4 blood.	1-2 blood.	1-4 blood.	Less than 1-4.	Total.	No. family.	3-4 blood.	1-2 blood.	1-4 blood.	Less than 1-4.	Total.
1			1	3	4	18	1		5		6
2		1			1	19			2	1	3
3		1	9	1	11	20			2		2
4				2	2	21		1			1
5			1	3	4	22		1	1		2
6			1	3	4	23			2		2
7		1	1		2	24		1			1
8			1	8	9	25			1	1	2
9			1	5	6	26				4	4
10				2	2	27				10	4
11				3	3	28		1			10
12			1		1	29			2		2
13				4	4	30			1	5	6
14	1		1		5	31		2			2
15		1	1	2	7	32			1	1	2
16				5	5	33				1	1
17			1	1	2	34				3	3
1 4 25 42 72						1 6 17 26 50					
1 6 17 26						72					
2 10 42 68 less than 1-4.						122					
42 1-4 blood.											
10 1-2 "											
2 3-4 "											

The occupancy is as follows :

75 occupy individual Indian land.

21 " Indian land formerly, or land of citizens held by deed.

14 " land owned by citizens of town.

12 " Indian public lands.

122

The occupancy by family, is—

23	families individual Indian land.
6	“ Indian land, formerly, or land of citizens held by deed.
3	“ land of citizens of town.
2	“ Indian public land.

—

34

The quantity of Indian lands owned by individuals, taken principally by estimation, (some tracts having been surveyed,) amounts to 1,908 acres. Of this, 1,324 acres is timber and swamp land ; and the remainder, 584 acres, is suitable for agricultural purposes.

Estimated valuation of the aggregate,	\$7,073
Dwelling houses on the same,	2,250
	<hr/>
Amount valuation,	\$9,323
Average valuation per acre, not including buildings,	\$3 70
Average valuation per acre, including buildings,	4 88

The amount of individual lands under cultivation the present year, in corn, oats, potatoes and garden vegetables, as given by the members, is sixty acres.

Estimated value of produce,	\$556 00
Average value per acre,	9 25
Quantity of meadow land not ascertained.	
Value of hay,	\$105 00
Income from rents,	85 00
Total amount from cultivation, and improvement of private lands,	\$746 00
Average amount for each person,	5 41

The public lands, or those regarded as such, consist of the following tracts, and contain by estimation and survey, 777 acres, with the estimated value of each, per acre :

Names of Tracts.	Acres.	Arable.	Value per acre.	Amount.
Indian Cedar Swamp,	646	0	\$3	\$1,938 00
Watchaug,	80	0	8	640 00
Fort Neck,	19	19	30	570 00
Penney Lot,	10	1	8	80 00

Names of tracts.	Acres.	Arable.	Value per acre.	Amount.
Meeting house lot	2	2	5	10 00
School house lot,	2	2	5	10 00
Heater lot,	2	1	5	10 00
Daniel Penney lot,	10	2	5	50 00
J. Johnson lot,	6	4	10	60 00
	<hr/> 777	<hr/> 29	Amt. val.	<hr/> \$3,368 00

Amount - - - 777 acres.

Suitable for agricultural purposes, 29 acres.

Timber and swamp land - 748 acres.

Amount of valuation \$3,368 00

Average value per acre 4 47

Income of rents the present year - - \$21 25

With regard to the tribe, as a community, they are evidently becoming more industrious, sober and moral; and in education, the pupils of the school, are making fair progress.

Of the whole number of persons belonging to the tribe, (122,) twenty-eight can read and not write; forty can read and write; leaving fifty-four who can neither read nor write.

Respectfully submitted by

JOSEPH H. GRIFFIN,

Commissioner of the Indian Tribe.

His Excellency ELISHA DYER,

Governor State Rhode Island.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Providence, February 14th, 1859.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

Gentlemen—Accompanying this, is the “Report of the Special Commissioners,” appointed by this department, on the twenty-seventh day of October last, to visit and examine the Warwick Bank, in the county of Kent, and to which reference was made in a previous executive communication.

The length of time which has elapsed, since this commission was first instituted, and the fact, that the bank has been transferred, for evidently fraudulent purposes intended

during the existence of the commission, have been subjects of general surprise and remark. But a reference to that portion of their report, relating to the *powers* of these gentlemen, satisfactorily explains the cause of the delay, and their inability to prevent the consummation of a most reprehensible transaction ; and one, which had been previously attempted, to the injury of the public at large, and more especially to the other banking institutions of this state, by compromising abroad the reputation and credit, necessary to their existence.

The present law thus appears insufficient. And as this defect is very plainly indicated in the report herewith transmitted, your attention is respectfully directed to, and solicited for, its amendment.

There are other important subjects referred to by these gentlemen, in connection with the discharge of their duty, which justifies the recommendation, that these papers should be printed, for the more general examination, by the members of this General Assembly.

ELISHA DYER.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS ON THE WARWICK BANK.

*To the Honorable General Assembly,
January Session, A. D. 1859.*

The undersigned Special Commissioners, appointed by His Excellency the Governor, on the 27th of October last, to visit and examine the Warwick bank, in the county of Kent, for the purpose of ascertaining the state and condition thereof, and whether the same had been managed according to law,—in accordance with the requirements of 44th section of chapter 273 of an act relating to Banks and Institutions for Savings,—respectfully

REPORT :

That the said Warwick bank was one of the old chartered banks, (so called,) no personal liability attaching to its stockholders for its indebtedness, and that while confined to legitimate banking, it was affording no adequate profits to its stockholders, and was therefore, the more liable to be sold out to irresponsible parties, in order to obtain a

larger bonus ; its stock being so held that this could be done without the immediate knowledge of the public, two-thirds of its stock standing in the name of its president. While he, with the other directors, held eight hundred and eighty-one of its one thousand shares, offers of purchase had been repeatedly made and entertained by the president, and not acceded to from the want of agreement among the parties, in regard to the price to be paid for the same.

An examination of the bank on the 28th of October last, shows its bills receivable to consist of the notes of its president and directors, to the amount of eighteen thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars ; the notes of all others, being at the same time, eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. Ample means, however, were on hand to pay its bill holders and depositors, if honestly applied to that purpose. Its circulation was limited by law to twelve thousand five hundred dollars ; but there were found on hand, besides the amount then in circulation, bills signed and unsigned, to the amount of sixty-one thousand eight hundred and thirteen dollars ; all liable, (of course, with a fraudulent management,) to be forced out upon the public, no power existing in the commission to prevent this being done. This condition of the bank was far from satisfactory to the commissioners, and they applied all the power extended to them, to prevent the possibility of any such fraudulent emission of its bills, and to keep the bank in the best possible condition, till report could be made to this General Assembly, as required by law. They required all the useless bills of the bank to be burnt, under their superintendence, to the amount of near sixteen thousand dollars ; and also required other bills of the bank, not immediately needed in their business, to the amount of about thirty-eight thousand dollars, to be sealed up, and together with their plates, to be deposited in the American bank, Providence, for safe keeping. Semi-monthly statements of its condition alternating with those made to the state auditor, were required, thus giving the commissioners the benefit of weekly statements. The cashier was also required to furnish the earliest possible information of any change, or contemplated change, in the stock or business of the bank. These requirements being made without any legal authority, if resisted, could not have been enforced,

and were probably acquiesced in from the fear of more frequent visits being otherwise made, and their consequent expense to the bank.

A report in conformity with these views, was already in the hands of the governor, for presentation to the General Assembly, when information of radical changes in the affairs of the bank, induced its withdrawal for further examination and report.

The then last visit of the commissioners to the bank had been on the 14th of January, and was understood by its managers as a final one, and they proceeded on the same day to transfer nearly the entire stock of the bank to new parties, changing too, almost entirely, its bills receivable and its management. Stock to the amount of twenty-three thousand dollars was sold, nominally at par, but with a bonus paid to its president, George A. Kenyon, of seven thousand five hundred dollars, and a further bonus of three thousand five hundred dollars, paid to its cashier, John H. Kenyon; in all, eleven thousand dollars, or near forty-eight per cent. advance on the amount of stock so obtained.

An examination of the bank on the 20th of January, showed that Abner W. Spooner, had been elected its president, and John J. McLean, its cashier; their paper now constituting the greater part of the amount of its bills receivable, and they holding the commanding part of the stock of the bank, and that its circulation had been suffered to overrun the limits prescribed by law.

The commission believing the bank had thus forfeited its charter, took immediate measures for an injunction and for a receiver, that the bank might be at once closed up.

The commissioners were not thereafter able to find the cashier at the bank, he not visiting the same, after the complaint had been made, except at night, to remove its securities; but they were informed by him, in this city, that its specie had been exhausted, and that all its paper and securities were then in his carpet bag, at his hotel. They, however, had reason to believe that the best of them had been already handed over to parties employing him, and who originally furnished them for temporary show at the bank. The plates were ascertained to be in the hands of the bank note printer, in Boston, with orders for twelve thousand dollars in new bills, to be furnished at the earliest moment.

The final decree being obtained on the 3d of February, a receiver was appointed, who proceeded at once to secure the remaining property of the bank.

The extended time this bank has been kept along, under the care of commissioners, all the while ready to be sold out, and at any moment to assume a more dangerous position towards the public, and the failure in the end to secure its creditors from loss, has not been from any fault of court, officer, or commissioner, but from want of legal power in any of them, to control its effects, while ample to meet all its indebtedness. The existing laws being too slow to overtake or intercept the defrauder, whose prompt action is aided by all the modern improvements in locomotion; so that hardly a day is needed to crowd off tens of thousands of bank bills over the whole Union. Organized schemes for purchasing up banks, are now of ordinary occurrence. Agents are abroad, to hunt up suitable ones for their purpose, and the larger the amount of bills to be obtained with a bank, the greater will be the price paid therefor. Had not the commissioners then, and somewhat arbitrarily, insisted on burning a large amount of the bills of this bank, and of sealing up and depositing elsewhere, a still larger amount of the same, over fifty-four thousand dollars in additional bills, might have been added to the public loss.

The legal limit to our bank circulation is now over ten millions of dollars. The actual amount at any one time ever attained, has been about half this sum—the present circulation being about three and one half millions. What it may hereafter attain, depends much on the good or evil conduct of every one of our banks, and on the confidence abroad of their being well or negligently watched at home; and of the opportunity, more or less given them, to push out fraudulent bills without detection.

The commissioners would, therefore, respectfully suggest, that the special commission, at any time appointed by the Governor, to visit and examine a bank, be clothed, in addition to their present powers, with further power, whenever they deem the public interest to demand such a course, to take possession of the assets of such bank, either at a first or any subsequent visit—their doings to be confirmed or set aside by the court, upon report immedi-

ately to be made, or upon application by the bank therefor.

All which is respectfully submitted, and the commissioners ask to be discharged.

HENRY ANTHONY,
A. C. MAURAN,
Commissioners.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Providence, October 6th, 1858.

Gent. :—Availing myself of the provisions of the constitution of this state, (Article X., section 3), I submit for your consideration and advisement, a communication which was handed me yesterday, at my residence, by a young man who stated, "it was sent from Gen. Pitman's office." You will observe it involves questions of my official duties, and of a legal nature. It arises from my executive action, in deciding, (according to the best of my judgment and conscientious convictions) the seniority of rank of Generals Greene and Gould; and as will more fully appear, from a perusal of the accompanying printed copy of the official correspondence upon this subject.

The following inquiries are respectfully submitted:

Has the commander-in-chief the power to declare from the "Roster" in the adjutant general's department, the seniority of rank, or duties of any officer in the case of vacancies, sickness, or absence, as provided for in the Revised Statutes, chapter 233, section 20?

If not, by whom shall this declaration be made, and in what manner, either in times of actual service or peace?

Shall the application of Gen. Gould, for a court martial, be recognized and allowed by the commander-in-chief, or should this application be made upon "his immediate superior officer," as required by section 11, chapter 239, (who in this case, as by the return of the adjutant general, is Gen. Greene,) as the senior brigadier general?

Does the word effectual, in section 11, chapter 239, mean or imply, that a simple application for a court martial, can or does restore an officer to his commission, when that has been revoked or cancelled, previous to any action by a court martial?

What is the condition of an officer, upon the revocation and cancelling of his commission, and prior to the decision of a court martial?

With sentiments of esteem,

I am very respectfully yours,

(Signed.)

ELISHA DYER.

To the Honorable Justices of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 7th, 1858.

To His Excellency ELISHA DYER, Governor, &c.,

Sir:—Your communication of the 6th inst. has been received and considered by us; and, in answer to the several questions therein proposed, we are of opinion:

First. That you have, as commander in chief, the right, officially, to declare, and by action, to carry out your judgment upon the question, which of the brigadier generals is entitled, as next in rank, to perform the duties of major general, in case of the resignation of that officer, or of a vacancy from any cause, in his office. By chapter 234, section 16, of the Revised Statutes, this question of rank is settled by the dates of the respective commissions of the brigadiers, and admits of no complexity. The brigadier general, *acting as such*, under the oldest commission, succeeds, in case of vacancy, to the duties of the major generalship, notwithstanding a court, military or civil, might, on account of his misconduct, or of some secret vice in his title as brigadier, deprive him, or adjudge that he had deprived himself of said office. This being, in our opinion, the law, the declaration of your Excellency, could of course, conclude no one to the contrary. We cannot conceive, however, that your action can, under any circumstances, be seriously embarrassed, in case of such vacancy; since, by chapter 233, section 20, of the Revised Statutes, to which you refer us, you may *appoint* any one to fill the vacancy until the same shall be filled by a regular election.

Second. By the express words of chapter 239, sections 10 and 11, of the Revised Statutes, the demand of General Gould, for information of the cause of his discharge and for a court martial, must, to save his commission revoked by your Excellency, be made *of his immediate superior*, within ten days after notice of the revocation. You have decided, and, in our opinion, if General Greene, at the time,

held and was acting under the older brigadier's commission, rightly decided, that *he* was the immediate superior of General Gould; and the latter, unless he make the above demand *in the mode*, and within the time required by the statute, will not be *entitled*, by way of appeal from the revocation of his commission, to a court martial. The calling of such a court is *imperative* upon you, only upon compliance, by the applicant, with the terms by law prescribed.

Third. Should a court martial be properly demanded by General Gould, the demand will render ineffectual your revocation of his commission; but, as in order to his trial by such court, he will be ordered under arrest, the arrest will suspend him from command, until he be restored thereto through the action of the court.

We are, very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

SAMUEL AMES,

GEO. A. BRAYTON,

ALFRED BOSWORTH.

Judge Shearman is absent from the state.

S. A.

R E P O R T

OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PROVIDENCE AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TO THE LEGISLATURES OF MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.

At a meeting of the commissioners of Providence and Worcester Rail Road Company, at the company's office, in Providence, on the 23d of December, 1858, for the purpose of investigating the accounts and expenditures of said company, and for deciding what sums are applicable to that part of the road lying in the state of Rhode Island, and also what part is chargeable to that portion of the road lying in Massachusetts; and having examined the accounts of the said company, we find that the total expenditures for construction and equipment to the 30th of November, 1858, are \$1,785,245 56
There has been expended for construction,

from December 1st, 1857, to December 1st, 1858, as follows :

For cars,	6,414 92
	<hr/>
	\$1,791,660 48

From which should be deducted net earnings from 30th November, 1857, to December, 1858, 110,344 68 ; less interest on funded debt, 15,160 64 ; also, dividends Nos. 12 and 13, declared July and November, 93,000 00,	\$2,184 04
	<hr/>

Total cost of road, and equipment to 30th November, 1858,	\$1,789,647,44
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Cost of construction and equipment, we apportion as follows :

To Massachusetts,	894,738 22
To Rhode Island,	894,738 22

RECEIPTS.

The whole amount of receipts from the 1st of December, 1857, to 30th November, 1858, inclusive, was as follows :

For transportation of passengers,	\$114,288 21
For transportation of merchandise,	148,615 85
For mail service,	5,155 00
For rents,	2,343 57
	<hr/>
	\$270,402 63

EXPENSES.

Oil,	2,988 96
Fuel,	21,692 96
Maintenance of way,	46,918 67
Repairs of cars,	11,211 19
Repairs of locomotives,	10,795 80
Freight expenses,	23,574 91
Passenger expenses,	18,789 91
Miscellaneous expenses,	24,085 55
	<hr/>
	\$160,057 95

Nett earnings,	\$160,344 68
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Which amount we apportion as follows :

To Massachusetts,	55,172 34
To Rhode Island,	55,172 34

Said commissioners also find, on examining the books of said company, that separate accounts of the expenditures in Rhode Island and Massachusetts have been kept, agreeably to the acts of said states, creating the present Providence and Worcester Railroad Company.

GEORGE W. JACKSON,
Commissioner for Rhode Island.

PUTMAN W. TAFT,
Commissioner for Massachusetts.

REPORT

OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PROVIDENCE, WARREN AND BRISTOL RAILROAD COMPANY, TO THE LEGISLATURES OF MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.

At a meeting of the commissioners of the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad Company, at the company's office in Providence, on the 28th day of December, 1858, for the purpose of investigating the accounts and expenditures of said company, and for deciding what sums are applicable to that part of the road lying in Massachusetts, and also what part is chargeable to that portion of the road lying in Rhode Island; and having examined the accounts of said company, we find that the total expenditures for construction and equipment to the 30th of November, 1858, inclusive, are

\$436,256 34

The amount of cost of construction we apportion as follows:

To Massachusetts	-	-	\$110,227 68
To Rhode Island	-	-	326,028 66

RECEIPTS.

The whole amount of receipts from December 1st, 1857, to November 30th, 1858, inclusive, was as follows, viz.:

For transportation of passengers,	\$16,654 91
For transportation of freight,	5,036 06
For mails and express,	1,314 70

23,005 67

Expenses,

21,727 68

Which we apportion as follows :

To Massachusetts,	\$4,703 46
To Rhode Island,	17,024 22

Said commissioners find, on examining the books of said company, said corporation have kept separate accounts of expenditures in Massachusetts and Rhode Island respectively, agreeable to the laws of said states.

JOHN C. PRATT,
Commissioner for Massachusetts.
JOHN A. GARDNER,
Commissioner for Rhode Island.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAIL-
ROAD COMPANY.

To the Honorable the Legislature
of the State of Rhode Island :

The directors of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, do respectfully report the twenty-first annual receipts and expenditures under their act of incorporation.

Surplus on hand last annual report,	\$28,682 58
Amount received for passengers, freight, &c., for the year ending 31st of August, 1858,	203,841 00
	<hr/>
	\$232,523 58
Amount expended during the same time for current expenses, repairs, payment of debt, interest, &c.	223,721 98
	<hr/>
Surplus on hand, August 31, 1858.	8,801 60

All of which is respectfully submitted.

In behalf of the board of directors,

M. MORGAN, President.

New York, August 31, 1858.

**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE HARTFORD, PROVIDENCE AND FISHKILL
RAILROAD COMPANY.**

To the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and
Providence Plantations :

The Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company present the following report of their acts and doings, receipts and expenditures, from the first day of October, 1857 to the first day of October, 1858, with the exception of the earnings and expenses of operating the road from the first day of February to the first day of October, 1858 ; the trustees having taken possession of the road on the first day of February, 1858.

Received from stock,	\$1,537,939 98
" " preferred stock,	398,000 00
" " mortgage bonds,	1,862,730 00
" " notes and accounts payable,	319,961 78
" " premium on bonds,	100,324 84
Balance of profit and loss,	88,550 75
	<hr/> \$4,308,307 35

EXPENDITURES.

For construction in Connecticut, old road,	\$1,244,314 88
" " " new road,	1,476,712 22
" " in Rhode Island	962,996 63
Payments to contractors on unsettled ac- counts for construction,	219,431 73
Equipment,	302,510 93
Materials on hand, wood, &c.	29,348 20
Sinking fund, cities of Hartford and Provi- dence,	48,777 14
Sundry accounts and notes payable.	17,298 53
Cash on hand and in American bank,	6,917 09
	<hr/> \$4,308,307 35

The receipts and expenses for operating the road from the first day of October, 1857, to the first day of February, 1858, have been as follows :

GROSS EARNINGS.

From passengers,	\$46,552 70
From freight,	24,270 56
From mails,	2,620 28

From express,	1,333 32
From rents,	2,717 10
	<hr/>
	\$77,493 96

EXPENSES.

For road repairs,	3,853 70
For engine and car repairs.	12,532 78
For salaries and labor,	19,143 79
For bridge, fence and station repairs,	7,848 85
For wood, coal and oil,	11,505 92
For printing and stationery,	2,287 35
For rent of station,	1,080 17
For incidental expenses,	324 11
	<hr/>
	58,576 67

Net earnings from operating the road, \$18,917 29

All which is respectfully submitted.

Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Co., by

E. M. BRIDGMAN, Treasurer.

Hartford, March 1st, 1859.

REPORT

OF THE PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON BRIDGE
SOCIETY.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode
Island, &c., at their January session, A. D. 1859 :

The undersigned, treasurer of the Providence Washing-
ton Bridge Society, herewith renders to the General As-
sembly his annual accounts of the receipts and expendi-
tures of the corporation, and of the payments made to the
stockholders for interest upon, and to discharge the capi-
tal stock of the same, with an interest account, showing
the condition of the capital stock, funds and property of
the corporation, agreeably to the provisions of the charter.

JOHN B. HERRESHOFF.

*Capital Stock in account with the Providence Washington
Bridge Society.*

DR.

1857. Oct. 1. To amount of capital stock
brought forward, \$8,196 98

1858.	Jan. 1.	To amount of capital stock,	7,624 10
	April 1.	To amount of capital stock brought forward,	7,103 30
	July 1.	To amount of capital stock brought forward,	6,641 64
	Oct. 1.	To amount of capital stock brought forward,	5,745 45

CR.

1858.	Jan. 1.	By balance the quarterly account rendered this day, after paying proprietors 6 per cent. interest, on capital stock,	572 88
		By balance carried forward,	7,624 10
			<hr/>
			\$8,196 98
	April 1.	By balance the quarterly account rendered this day, after paying proprietors 6 per cent. interest on capital stock,	520 80
		By balance carried forward,	7,103 30
			<hr/>
			\$7,624 10
	July 1.	By balance the quarterly account rendered this day, after paying proprietors 6 per cent. interest on capital stock,	461 66
		By balance carried forward,	6,641 64
			<hr/>
			\$7,103 30
	Oct. 1.	By balance the quarterly account rendered this day, after paying proprietors 6 per cent. interest on capital stock,	896 19
		By balance carried forward,	5,745 45
			<hr/>
			\$6,641 64

*Interest on the Capital Stock in account with the Providence
Washington Bridge Society.*

DR.

1858.	Jan. 1.	To interest on the capital stock, \$8,196 98 from Oct. 1st, one quarter, 6 per cent,	122 95
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1858. April 1.	To interest on the capital stock, \$7,624 10 from Jan. 1st, one quarter at 6 per cent,	114 36
July 1.	To interest on the capital stock, \$7,103 30 from April 1st, one quarter at 6 per cent,	106 54
Oct. 1.	To interest on the capital stock, \$6,641 64 from July 1st, one quarter at 6 per cent,	99 62
		<hr/> \$443 47

Cr.

1858. Jan. 1.	By cash paid the stockholders the amount of interest, for one quar- ter ending Dec. 31st, due them, as per account rendered,	122 95
April 1.	By cash paid the stockholders the amount of interest, for one quar- ter ending March 31st, due them as per account rendered	114 36
July 1.	By cash paid the stockholders the amount of interest for one quar- ter ending June 30th, due them as per account rendered,	106 54
Oct. 1.	By cash paid the stockholders, the amount of interest for one quar- ter ending Sept. 30th, due them as per account rendered,	99 62
		<hr/> \$443 47

The undersigned, commissioners of the Providence Wash-
ington Bridge Society, have examined the foregoing ac-
counts of the treasurer of said corporation, and find the
same to be correct, and do approve and allow the same.

The capital stock has been reduced during the last year
two thousand four hundred and fifty-one dollars and fifty-
three cents.

JNO. C. TOWER,
JAMES S. MASON,
D. WILKINSON,
Commissioners.

Providence, February 2d, 1859.

REPORT
OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR BUILDING A STONE
BRIDGE ACROSS PAWTUCKET RIVER.

To the Honorable General Assembly,
at their January session, A. D. 1859.

The undersigned, commissioners for building a stone bridge across the Blackstone river, at Pawtucket, respectfully report :

That the bridge has been completed to the entire satisfaction of the commissioners, and was opened for public travel on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1858, with appropriate ceremonies.

The bridge is built of granite, quarried mostly in the towns of North Providence and Smithfield. It has "two arches of about fifty feet span each, with a rise of fifteen feet above the springing line, which is on a level of the cap log of the dam." The width of the bridge "is twenty-five feet, between the exterior faces of the retaining walls." A side-walk has been constructed on each side of the bridge, seven feet and six inches wide, built of iron, with the exception of the planking for travel, which is the best of southern pine.

The bridge as it now stands completed, presents one of the most firm and substantial pieces of masonry in the state; and the commissioners are not aware of any thing in New England, superior to it.

Much credit is due to the contractor, Mr. Luther Kingsley, for the faithful manner in which he fulfilled the contract. The unprecedented high stage of the water during the whole time he was at work, tended to prolong the job; but with a zeal and energy undaunted, he persevered until the whole was completed.

The commissioners deem themselves fortunate in securing the services of S. B. Cushing, as engineer. From the time he commenced drafting a plan, to the completion of the bridge, he has devoted much of his time, and there has hardly been a course of stone laid, but what has passed under his personal inspection. To him, do we feel indebted in a great measure, for the success of this undertaking.

The Pawtucket Fire District issued bonds to the amount of twelve thousand dollars, (agreeably to a vote passed by your honorable body, authorizing them,) which

the commissioners found no difficulty in getting cashed. The towns of North Providence and Pawtucket furnished the three thousand dollars which they pledged.

This whole sum of fifteen thousand dollars, has been paid to Mr. Luther Kingsley, as per contract.

The commissioners have labored faithfully to discharge the duties of their appointment. It has cost them much time, and a vast deal of anxiety; but the work is done, and they believe well done.

Respectfully submitted,

L. FAIRBROTHER,
ENOCH BROWN,
D. WILKINSON, } Commissioners.

The State of Rhode Island in account with the commissioners for "building stone bridge at Pawtucket."

Dr.

To cash paid—

A. C. Greene's bill, advertising,	\$5 25
Sayles & Miller, "	5 25
J. Flagg Car, "	3 67
Knowles & Anthony, "	5 25
R. Shearman, "	5 53
J. S. Pervear's bill,	33 90
Lewis Davis's "	14 20
Lewin, Fiske & Kenyon,	45 86
Hartford Bowen,	42 05
Charles E. Chickering,	8 00
John B. Lecraw,	8 63
Thomas Smith,	15 00
James S. Mason,	4 00
Charles Richardson,	3 00
Tingley & Brother	40 00
Printing notices,	3 00
Postage and stationery,	3 48
Expenses to Fall River once, and Bristol twice,	8 00
Cotton bagging, stopping leaks in dam,	4 90
Side lace leather,	1 25
Nails and spikes,	65
Albert Hawkins's bill,	1 50
Luther Kingsley, contractor, per receipts,	15,000 00
Balance on hand, to new account,	529 80
	<hr/>
	\$15,792 17

CR.

By six bonds of "Pawtucket Fire District,"	
for \$2,000 each,	\$12,000 00
Interest accumulating on bonds, while in	
hands of commissioner,	674 81
Amount received of town of North Providence,	1,500 00
Amount received of town of Pawtucket, Mass.,	1,500 00
Amount received for materials of old bridge,	117 36
	<hr/>
	\$15,792 17
By balance from old account,	\$529 80

REPORT

OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE ON THE ARRANGEMENT AND PRESERVATION OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES.

To the Honorable General Assembly :

The secretary of state begs leave to make the following report on the progress made in the preservation of the public archives.

At the January session, A. D. 1857, a resolution was passed, authorizing the secretary of state to classify and arrange, or cause to be arranged, in order to their better preservation and convenience for reference, the various charters, letters, petitions, reports, military rolls, surveys of turnpikes, and all other public documents now on file in the secretary's office.

In conformity with this resolution, the secretary employed an assistant, who, under his direct supervision, undertook the task of examining the vast accumulations in his office for the last hundred and seventy years. The official papers during this long period, were merely tied up in bundles, often without wrappers, or any mark to indicate what they were. Large numbers of useless papers were so filed with these, that the labor of finding papers among such heaps, often deterred enquirers from pursuing their research, even when it was desirable to obtain facts of importance.

In order to carry out the resolution, every paper in the office belonging to the period in question, has been carefully examined, and such as it was probable would never be required for reference, and which had no historic value, were again tied up in bundles, marked, and packed away in small boxes, where they can be found at any future time, if required. Among this class of papers, are accounts against the colony accompanying the treasurer's reports, rejected petitions, acts and resolutions not concurred in, quantities of papers appertaining to the custom house and naval office, bonds, writs, summonses, etc. etc. These are classes of papers to which reference is never made; they greatly encumbered the files, and rendered the important ones inaccessible.

A classification of the papers to be preserved was next made. These have been arranged under the following heads, viz: petitions to the General Assembly; acts and resolutions; law cases before the Assembly; cases in equity; letters received; letters sent; admiralty papers; reports to the General Assembly, etc. etc. These papers, so classified, have been carefully pressed out, each mounted on a separate sheet or leaf, and well bound in volumes. They include the following:

Letters received	from 1731 to 1787,	20 vols.
Petitions	" 1725 to 1787,	23 "
Acts and resolutions	" 1728 to 1788,	25 "
Reports of law cases	" 1725 to 1740,	9 "
Reports of cases in equity	" 1741 to 1743,	6 "
Reports of committees to the General Assembly	" 1728 to 1765,	2 "
Admiralty papers,		2 "
Paper relating to the destruction of the Gaspee, 1772 and 1773,		1 "
Letters of marque,	1776 to 1780,	1 "
Papers relative to the French war,	1755 to 1761,	1 "
Orders of the king in council,	1734 to 1783,	1 "
		<hr/> 91 vols.

These papers are all chronologically arranged, so that any letter or document may readily be found. So, in the investigation of any historical subject, as the old French war; the expedition to Louisburg or Crown Point; the

expedition to Cuba ; the revolutionary war, etc. The ninety-one volumes above mentioned, contain upwards of twelve thousand separate documents or papers.

There are still many subjects, not included in those mentioned, in which there are valuable papers, and which have not yet been bound. These embrace papers relating to the Narragansett Indians, the division of towns, revolutionary muster rolls, surveys of roads, etc.

The secretary, in submitting this report on the progress he has made, would recommend that the arrangement of the papers be continued, believing that the work now so far advanced, may be finished in another year, and that an appropriation be made for the purpose.

Respectfully submitted, by

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Secretary.

REPORT

OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE ACCOMPANYING THE PRINTED CENSUS RETURNS OF 1774.

To the Honorable General Assembly at its January session.

At the January session of the General Assembly, 1858, a resolution was passed directing the secretary of state to cause to be printed five hundred copies of the official census of Rhode Island, made by order of the Colonial Assembly in the year 1774, together with a list of men over sixteen years of age, made in the year 1776.

On examining the census returns of 1776, alluded to in the resolution, it was found that those of Newport and several other towns, were wanting among the papers in the secretary's office. For this reason, it was deemed best, rather than give imperfect lists, to confine the publication to the census of 1774, the original returns of which were complete, except those of the town of New Shoreham. Of this town, merely the numbers were given, without any names of families.

The census now printed, contains the names of every family in the colony in the year 1774 ; the number of whites, male and female, above and under the age of sixteen years ; also the number of Indians and blacks in each

and every family. The total numbers, as shown in the recapitulation, was as follows :

Of whites,	54,460
Of blacks,	3,668
Of Indians,	1,479

Total population in 1774,	59,707
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To render this interesting document of more value for reference, the secretary deemed it advisable to arrange all the names alphabetically, a considerable labor, as may be judged, when it is shown that there were at this time nearly ten thousand families in the colony. In printing, the original spelling of the names has been followed. This will account for the different way in which the same name is spelled in some of the towns. The secretary believes that this document will, by the people of the state, be considered as one of the most valuable, in a historical point of view, which has been laid before them. He would, therefore, recommend that, in addition to the usual distribution provided for when the printing was ordered, a copy be distributed to each member of the present General Assembly.

Respectfully submitted by
 JOHN R. BARTLETT,
 Secretary of State.

Providence, February 4th, 1859.

REPORT

OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE SHELL FISHERIES.

To the Honorable General Assembly,
 at their January session, A. D. 1859.

The undersigned, commissioners of the shell fisheries of the State of Rhode Island, respectfully report :

That during the past year, a large number of the oyster beds under their charge, have been surrendered to the respective lessees thereof, in consequence of the ravages of the star-fish, in our waters. Some fifty of the lessees have surrendered their leases, and there are now leased some fifty oyster beds. Many of the lessees now in possession of oyster beds, in Providence river, have already

notified the commissioners that they shall surrender their leases on or before next July.

The present provision of the law respecting leases to citizens of other states, by which they are prevented from holding leases in their own names, has been the source of some trouble to the commissioners; as also the provision restricting our own citizens to the lease of one acre.

There seems to be no reason why our own citizens, or citizens of other states, should not be allowed to hold as many acres as they can properly plant.

The practical effect of the present restriction is, that citizens of Massachusetts and citizens of our own state, desiring to hold leases of more than one acre, are obliged to use the names of other people as lessees, and to take from such nominal lessees a declaration in the nature of a trust, in favor of the party really the owner and lessee of the oyster bed.

A large portion of the oyster men reside just over the line of the state, in the town of Seekonk, and are in all their business relations, and in every thing, except mere habitation, citizens of this state.

The commissioners see no reason why our laws should exclude any person from engaging in the cultivation of oysters in this state, as of course, the more persons there are engaged in the business, the more oysters will be cultivated, and therefore more of our citizens will be privileged to indulge in these great luxuries.

Our waters furnish probably the best ground in the United States for the cultivation of oysters; and if the General Assembly, in their wisdom, should adopt such legislation as would encourage the investment of capital from other states, there seems to be no reason why the oyster business in our waters should not be as extensive as in the waters of other states.

In the city of New York, the oyster business amounts about seven millions (7,000,000,) of dollars annually.

In the city of Baltimore, the oyster business amounts to about four millions (4,000,000,) of dollars annually.

The amount of public land covered by our waters between Fox Point and a line drawn from Rumstick Neck to Warwick Neck, is, in round numbers, some ten thousand acres, a large portion of which, might, in the opinion

of the commissioners, be profitably used for the cultivation of oysters.

There may be a difficulty in the state's leasing the entire amount of the land above described, but the commissioners deem it advisable to call the attention of the legislature to the subject, for such action as they may deem necessary.

There is also a provision of the statute, requiring the commissioners to buoy off new beds and new sets of oysters, until said oysters become suitable for use and market.

The practical effect of this provision, is simply nothing.

There seems to be a feeling among that class of our community, engaged in the taking of oysters, that there is no crime in the violation of any of the provisions of our law respecting the shell fisheries.

After buoys have been placed upon these new beds, the beds have been stripped of most of the oysters thereon growing, before the commissioners have ordered the buoys to be removed.

There has been a persistent system on the part of a portion of our citizens, to steal all the oysters growing on the public grounds before the same are fit for use.

The whole object of the provision above referred to, was to so protect the new sets of oysters constantly being discovered in our waters, that, when they became suitable for use, all our citizens could have the privilege of taking these oysters for their own use. But now the law is constantly violated, and the commissioners cannot, without stationing special watchmen upon these beds, at a large expense, give any efficiency to this statute provision.

It has seemed to the commissioners that the best way to prevent this stealing of oysters, will be to prohibit fishing for oysters in any part of the river below Field's Point, except by persons leasing beds; and they therefore bring this subject to the attention of the General Assembly.

Another grievance, which the commissioners desire to bring to your attention, is one in which all the citizens of the state, who desire to eat oysters, have an interest.

The Providence Gas Company, whose works are located on Benefit street, in Providence, are constantly discharging through the sewer in that street, into the river, the refuse and coal tar, resulting from the manufacture of gas.

This coal tar affects the oysters, so as to make them entirely worthless; and often when opened, the odor therefrom, is the same as the smell of gas.

This has extended as far down the river, as Great Bed, and has affected nearly all the oysters in the river below Fox Point.

If any legislation on the part of your honorable body can protect the fish in our waters from this useless destruction, it seems highly proper that it should be done.

The commissioners would also suggest to the Assembly, the expediency of allowing the commissioners to lease to parties desiring it, land between high and low water mark, for the purpose of depositing oysters thereon; and that the taking of oysters so deposited, from such places, by any other persons than the lessees thereof, be made a statute trespass.

The commissioners also think it would be advisable to forbid the planting of native oysters upon private beds, in Providence river.

And to provide by law, that every lessee shall plant at least one hundred bushels of oysters annually, upon each bed leased by him.

All which is respectfully submitted,

CHARLES H. PARKHURST,

JAMES S. MASON,

A. E. BRADLEY,

WM. L. BAKER,

Commissioners of shell fisheries.

REPORT OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

*To the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, at its
January Session, A. D. 1859.*

The undersigned railroad commissioners for said state, respectfully submit the following

REPORT.

Since their appointment, the commissioners have made a personal examination of the condition of that portion of the various railroads which lie within the limits of the state, and have given special attention to the condition of the bridges on the several roads.

They have held regular quarterly meetings. And have also met, from time to time, to make such investigation of the several accidents, as appeared to them, under the law, to be required.

No complaints of a grave character have been made against any of the railroad companies.

Since our last report, eight accidents have been reported to the commissioners, causing personal injury, and in three cases, death.

The first accident investigated by the board, occurred on the evening of May 26th, about eight o'clock, on the Providence and Worcester railroad, by which a man by the name of James Watson, was killed.

It appeared in evidence that the deceased was walking on the track, between Orms street and Smith street bridge, where there is a double track, and that trains were approaching from opposite directions, at the same time. He was walking on the track on which a train was coming in, himself going out. As the train came near to him, he stepped from the track on which he was walking, to the other track, and directly in front of the outward bound train. He was struck by the locomotive and instantly killed.

The second accident occurred on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, on the 6th of July, by which a man by the name of George Fuller, was injured while lying on the track, near Woonsocket. He was very much intoxicated at the time.

An accident occurred on the Providence and Worcester road on the 21st of August, by which John Johnson had his arm cut off. He attempted to jump on a freight train in motion.

On October 4th, an accident occurred on the Providence and Worcester road, near Manville, by which Edward G. Taylor had an arm cut off, while lying on the track in a state of intoxication.

On the 9th of October, between half past ten and eleven o'clock, an accident occurred on the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill road, at Artic crossings, by which a man by the name of Clarke Lewis, was instantly killed. He was riding across the track in a wagon, which was struck by the locomotive, and he was thrown beneath the wheels of the train. There is a sign board at this crossing, such as is usually erected at railroad crossings; and it was in evi-

dence, that at the time the accident occurred, the whistle was sounding and the bell ringing on the train.

This crossing is rendered more dangerous than it would otherwise be, by a pile of wood on a triangular piece of land, belonging to private parties. This piece of land extends from the highway on one side, to the railroad on the other, and obstructs the view from both roads. This pile of wood was found by measurement to be on the easterly side, 139 feet; on the northerly side, 127 feet, and on the westerly side, 188 feet. It is the opinion of the commissioner, that this pile of wood should be removed.

On the 13th of October, Joseph P. Blake, a brakeman on the Worcester freight train, had a foot cut off, as he was switching in a train near the Gaspee street crossing in Providence.

On Saturday, October 30th, a man by the name of Lador, while walking on the track of the Providence and Worcester railroad, was hit by a locomotive, and had one arm broken, and was otherwise injured. He proved to be very hard of hearing, and did not hear the whistle; and was struck by the locomotive before the train could be stopped.

On the 22d of November, Patrick Kennedy, a laborer in the employ of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, was run over by a horse car, and died in a few hours.

In the report of the commissioners to the General Assembly at their January session, 1858, it was stated, that—

“Some of the railroad bridges need repairing, and others should be rebuilt. The commissioners have reported these to the proper officers, and have been assured that the proper remedies should be applied.”

The commissioners, at their first meeting after their re-appointment, had the subject of bridges again under consideration, and took measures to again bring their condition to the attention of the several companies. Since our last report, a bridge on the Stonington road, to which the attention of the superintendent was called, has been thoroughly repaired. On the railroad bridge, at India Point, important repairs have been made, and it is now in an improved condition. On the Providence and Worcester road, three bridges have been rebuilt, and others have been repaired.

In the latter part of November, the board made a thor-

ough examination of the several roads, and found them, generally, in a better condition than they have *all* been at any one time, since the present commissioners have been acquainted with them.

At the time of our former examination, the Providence and Worcester road was much out of repair. During the past summer and autumn, extensive repairs have been made on this road. In addition to the improvement in bridges, mentioned above, a large quantity of new rail has been put down; and we understand that other repairs are contemplated. Since the change made in the management of the Providence and Worcester railroad company, the needed repairs have been vigorously prosecuted on this road.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the railroad commissioners.

GEO. S. WARDWELL,
WM. H. COOKE,
GEO. MANCHESTER,
ASA B. WAITE,
HENRY HOWARD.

Providence, January 24, 1859.

PUBLIC ACTS AMENDED.

PUBLIC ACTS in the Revised Statutes of 1857, amended, or to which additions have been made since the January session, 1857, with a reference to the chapter in the Schedules and Supplement to the Revised Statutes, where such amendments and additions are to be found. Prepared and published in accordance with resolution No. 24, of the January session, 1859, page 66.

OF BANKS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR SAVINGS. REVISED STATUTES, Chap. 126.
Do. Repealed. See Sched. and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 273.
Do. do. Supplement to Revised Statutes, Chap. 273.
Do. do. do. Amended. See Sched. and Supp. to Rev. Stat., Chap. 299.
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do. Chap. 301.
Do. do. do. do. do. do. do. Chap. 302.

OF RETURNS OF BANKS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR SAVINGS. REV. STAT. Chap. 127.
Do. do. do. Amended. See Sched. and Supp. to Rev. Stat., Chap. 264.
Do. do. Repealed do. do. do. Chap. 264.
Do. do. Amended. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Stat., Chap. 300.

OF GUARDIAN AND WARD. REVISED STATUTES, Chap. 138.
Do. Amended. See Sched. and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 298.

OF OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE. REVISED STATUTES, Chap. 211.
Addition to. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 303.

OF THE SUPREME COURT. REVISED STATUTES, Chap. 161.
Addition to. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 304.

OF THE LIEN OF MECHANICS. REVISED STATUTES, Chap. 150.
Addition to. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 305.

OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. REVISED STATUTES, Chap. 123.
Amended. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 309.

OF THE RELIEF OF POOR DEBTORS. REVISED STATUTES, Chap. 198.
Amended. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 316.

AN ACT ESTABLISHING PILOTS FOR PAWTUCKET RIVER. REV. STATUTES, Chap. 85.
Repealed. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 293.

OF PRIVATE AND SEVERAL OYSTER FISHERIES. REVISED STATUTES, Chap. 97.
Addition to. See Schedule, and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 257.

OF FREE AND COMMON OYSTER FISHERIES. REVISED STATUTES, Chap. 96.
Amended. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 311.

OF CERTAIN FISHERIES. REVISED STATUTES, Chap. 98.
Addition to. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 265.

OF MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS. REVISED STATUTES, Chap. 128, sec. 11 and 12.
Amended. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 266.

OF THE REVENUE OF THE STATE. REVISED STATUTES, Chap. 12, sec. 3.
Amended. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 267.

OF CONVEYANCES OF REAL ESTATE. REVISED STATUTES, Chap. 146.

Amended. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 259.

OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE INDIGENT BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB AND IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE PERSONS. REVISED STATUTES, Chap. 57.

Amended. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 260.

OF THE INSPECTION AND SALE OF CERTAIN MERCHANDISE. REV. STAT., Chap. 111.

Amended. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 262.

OF INSURANCE COMPANIES. REVISED STATUTES, Chap. 129.

Amended. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 314.

OF AUCTIONEERS. REVISED STATUTES, Chap. 117.

Amended, See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 268.

OF GENERAL PROVISIONS CONCERNING TAXES REVISED. STATUTES, Chap. 42.

Amended. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 290.

OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL, TEACHERS' INSTITUTES AND LECTURES. REVISED STATUTES, Chap. 69.

Amended. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 291.

OF VIEWS, WITNESSES, DEPOSITIONS AND EVIDENCE. REVISED STATUTES, Chap. 187, sec. 34.

Amended. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 292.

Do. do. do. do. Chap. 315.

OF THE TOWN COUNCIL. REVISED STATUTES, Chap. 34.

Addition to. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 294.

OF FOREIGN ATTACHMENTS. REVISED STATUTES, Chap. 183.

Amended. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 296.

OF THE STATE AUDITOR, AND RETURNS TO HIM. REVISED STATUTES, Chap. 17.

Addition to. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 297.

OF RAILROAD CORPORATIONS. REVISED STATUTES, Chap. 130.

Amended. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 272.

Do. do. do. do. Chap. 278.

OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. REVISED STATUTES, Chap. 19.

Addition to. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 283.

OF THE SERVING OF EXECUTIONS. REVISED STATUTES, Chap. 195, sec. 11.

Amended. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 268.

OF PLAINTIFF'S SURETY AND SERVICE OF WRITS. REVISED STATUTES, Chap. 179.

Amended. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 306.

OF OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY. REVISED STATUTES, Chap. 218.

Amended. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 269.

OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. REVISED STATUTES, Chap. 165.

Amended. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 276.

OF FEES AND COSTS IN CERTAIN CASES. REVISED STATUTES, Chap. 230.

Amended. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 277.

OF SHOWS AND EXHIBITIONS. REVISED STATUTES, Chap. 79.

Amended. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 307.

OF THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENTS. REVISED STATUTES, Chap. 200.

Amended. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 279.

OF REGULATIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES. REVISED STATUTES, Chap. 74.

Amended. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 281.

OF INTERNAL POLICE. REVISED STATUTES, Title XIV.

Addition to. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 282.

OF THE JUDICIARY, AND ITS OFFICERS. REVISED STATUTES, Chapters 164 and 168.

Addition to. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 283.

OF TRAVELING ON HIGHWAYS. REVISED STATUTES, Chap. 47.

Amended. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 284.

OF REPAIRING HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES. REVISED STATUTES, Chap. 44.

Addition to. See Schedule and Supp. to Revised Statutes, Chap. 310.

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FOURTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In Rhode Island,

MADE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1859.

PROVIDENCE:
KNOWLES, ANTHONY & CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1859.

REPORT.

*To His Excellency the Governor, and the }
Honorable the General Assembly. }*

GENTLEMEN :—

In conformity with the requirement of law, I beg leave to present the Fourteenth Annual Report upon the state and condition of our Public Schools.

At the close of the Report of my predecessor, made one year since, I was permitted to announce that I had entered upon the discharge of the duties of Commissioner of Public Schools, and had commenced a visitation, which I hoped to extend to every district, and, if possible, to every school in the State. Such a visitation, I deemed to be of the utmost importance to one who is charged with the administration of our system of Public Instruction. It gives me pleasure to say that this work has been accomplished. With the exception of three or four districts, where the schools were not in session, and the school houses were represented to be similar to others which were examined, I have seen every school house in the State and a large proportion of the schools. Many thanks are due to those who have so kindly and efficiently co-operated with me in effecting this object.

Having entered upon the duties of this office at a period of time, when, by the labors of my predecessors and others, our school law had been made as perfect as any with which I was acquainted, it seemed to be my first duty to inquire into the practical working of our school system, and to ascertain, if possible, how far the schools corresponded with the facilities provided by law for their improve-

ment. This knowledge could be gained in no other way so well as by visitation and personal observation.

In effecting this object, I generally addressed a note to the chairman or clerk of the school committee of a particular town, or to some other person known to be a friend to public schools, to inquire when it would be practicable for him to aid me in visiting the schools of that town. Having learned this fact, I threw myself at once upon the efficient services of this gentleman, until the work in that town was finished. Sometimes in the larger towns, this labor was divided between several persons; but in others, a single individual has not only accompanied, but also conveyed me to every district and to every school house. In order to do this, there has been no small amount of personal sacrifice. The farmer has left his plough, the physician his practice, the clergyman his parish; and other classes of men have left equally important and pressing engagements. Whenever it has been justified by circumstances, public meetings have been held in the evenings, at such places as were most favorable for collecting numbers. These meetings have been addressed by myself and others who have kindly volunteered their aid, and, there is reason to believe, have been followed by favorable results. An opportunity has thus been offered for the presentation and free discussion of such topics connected with education as were of local as well as of universal interest. Many of the provisions of the school law have been explained; difficulties have been removed from the minds of some persons; parents have been urged to a more hearty co-operation with teachers and school officers; information has been given of the progress of education in other places; in short, all those topics have been introduced, upon the right understanding of which, the continued progress and the highest welfare of our public schools depend.

I have seen the school houses, their locations and their surroundings, and know, from personal observation, their present condition. It is, therefore, not difficult to say, how many of them are really adapted to the purposes of education, and how many of them ought to be immediately repaired or supplanted by new ones. I have also entered the schools and seen them in a great variety of circumstances. I have stayed long enough in each to obtain some indication both of the ability and character of teachers, and the progress, tone of feeling and character of the scholars. It may be said, that too

little time has been given to each school to make the knowledge gained of any practical value. In reply, it may be said, that the comparatively short time thus spent in each school, is more valuable as a basis of future action, than a much larger portion of time spent at such examinations as take place at the close of a term. A good teacher and a good school cannot be placed in a situation so unfavorable by a short and unexpected visit, that there will not be, to those who are accustomed to judge skillfully, indications of good manifesting themselves in many and different directions. On the other hand, a poor teacher and a poor school cannot be kept on their guard so strictly, even for a few minutes, without in some way showing their true character. This visitation, as rapid as it has been, has occupied a large part of my time for an entire year; and since the visitation of schools is only one of the many duties enjoined upon the Commissioner of Public Schools, it must be evident to all, that each school can have but a limited share of time devoted exclusively to itself. Besides, it may not be improper to add, that a long and varied personal experience in teaching, gives me some advantages in forming a just though rapid estimate of the character both of teachers and scholars.

The long rides with school officers and other friends of education, rendered necessary by such a mode of visitation, have been peculiarly favorable for a free consultation upon every topic and feature of the school system. Such an interchange of thought has been serviceable to both parties. It has enabled me to explain more fully the meaning of the school law, to suggest methods of settling difficulties and removing obstacles which oppose the progress of education, to urge upon committees the importance of the frequent examination of schools and especially of a thorough and careful examination of teachers, as a measure, upon which, more than any other, the real value of our public schools now depends. On the other hand, they have furnished me from their personal knowledge and experience, such local information as has been of the highest value, and yet such as could be obtained in no other manner so well.

In my visits to schools, I have requested teachers to proceed in their lessons and exercises just as they would if no visitors were present. One exercise, on this condition, is worth many at set examinations or on other occasions when teachers proceed to display

their best classes and their most gifted scholars. It is pardonable in teachers, to desire their schools to appear well. It is pardonable when this desire leads them to place before visitors the best results of their labors. But those who wish to gain a true knowledge of a school, whose object is information and not gratification, will prefer to see a school as near as possible in the condition in which it would appear if there were no other persons but teachers and scholars present.

In most of the schools which I visited, I have made short addresses to the scholars. In such cases, I endeavored to select some topic which was suggested by the occasion—one which would be of value both to teacher and scholars. Among the topics thus selected have been the following: The importance of punctual and regular attendance; habits of neatness and order; careful preparation of lessons; attention, as the basis of all knowledge; obedience, truthfulness, and other features of moral character;—all of which are no less important to teachers than to scholars.

I would not, however, cherish an overweening confidence in the conclusions which have been drawn from so rapid a survey of the practical working of our system of public schools. The subject is one of too great difficulty to be mastered in so short a period of time, and the liability to error too great, to justify a dogmatical expression of my opinions. I shall, therefore, occupy less time in making a report, and limit myself, both in the selection of topics for consideration and in the space devoted to each topic. This course I deem most respectful to the General Assembly, and most just to myself.

It is just fifteen years since the Hon. Henry Barnard commenced his labors in this State. At that period, there was, according to his first report, no systematic digest of the school law; no restriction which required the towns to raise money for the support of schools, as a condition of receiving the State appropriation; no provision for training or improving teachers by means of Institutes and Normal Schools; no check, to hinder districts from subdividing till their strength was vitally impaired; and no law to prevent schools from being kept in places which were totally unfit for school purposes. The school houses were, almost universally, badly located, too small, badly lighted, not properly ventilated, imperfectly warmed, furnished with seats and desks not properly

adjusted to each other, not provided with black-boards, maps, clocks, thermometers, and deficient in all those *indoor* and *outdoor* arrangements which promote habits of order and neatness, and cultivate delicacy of manners and refinement of feeling. In some districts, an apartment in an old shop or dwelling house was fitted up as a school room; and in eleven towns, the school houses, such as they were, were owned by proprietors, to whom, in many instances, the districts paid in rent a larger amount than would have been the interest on the cost of a new and commodious school house. After the passage of the school act in 1844, which authorized districts to purchase, repair, build and furnish school houses, the progress of improvement was so rapid that Mr. Barnard predicted, that if the same progress could be made for three years more, Rhode Island could show, in proportion to the number of school districts, more specimens of good houses, and fewer dilapidated, inconvenient and unhealthy structures of this kind, than any other State. This prediction was without doubt fulfilled, yet there are some school houses in the State now, to which Mr. Barnard's unfavorable description applies as well to-day as it did fifteen years ago. It may be that the prediction itself, uttered with the praiseworthy desire of encouraging and stimulating the people of the State, together with the numerous compliments bestowed upon us by persons from abroad for what was really accomplished in that period, may have, instead of producing the intended effect, lulled into inactivity and self-complacency those very districts which it ought to have aroused. The credit which is due to those districts and those towns which did improve their schools, has been assumed as belonging to the whole State. Those districts which have not kept pace with the current improvements of the age, so far from indulging feelings of satisfaction in what others have done, and making it a reason for their own inactivity, ought to be aroused to action by the simple fact alone, that they are in painful contrast with the general progress. Rhode Island has done well. She takes a high rank among her sister states in furnishing the inestimable privileges of a good common school education to every child in the State. This credit, however, is not due equally to all the towns and districts. It is due in spite of those towns and districts which as yet remain comparatively indifferent.

A large number of our school houses are creditable specimens of school architecture. They are commodious, well arranged, well adapted to school purposes, furnished with maps, black boards, and other conveniences, and some of them are beautifully located, with good play grounds adorned with shade trees. Many of them have been erected at a cost quite as great as the means of the districts will justify. Two or three, perhaps, have exceeded the ability of the districts, so that they are a standing bugbear to all further improvement in their neighborhoods. They are like expensive dwelling houses, whose owners have so crippled themselves in building that they cannot afford to live in their houses after they have been built. In respect to such school houses, the standing argument is, we have expended so much money in building our house, that we cannot afford to tax ourselves for a good school. Happily, the number is very small where there is the least ground of complaint on this point. A considerable number of the school houses which have recently been built or repaired, have cost less than what is absolute economy in expenditure. This is true in regard to the size of the structures, their location, play grounds, out houses, fences, and especially their interior arrangements. In some of the new houses there are no maps, except one of Rhode Island, furnished at the expense of the State, and not a single work of reference, even a dictionary of the English language. Notwithstanding all that has been done to improve our school houses, there are many which are entirely unfit places for the education of children, since in them these children are to spend so many of the precious hours of their lives. They are old, needing repairs even for a temporary occupancy; cramped in size, with uneven floors which allow a large ventilation; having desks arranged on the sides of the room, or even in the still more ancient method, on the outside of the room, with the old fashioned slab seats. Some of them are located in the highway, where land is not worth ten dollars an acre, in the most desolate place in the district, and are destitute of all attraction both *without* and *within*. It is gratifying to be able to report that the progress of improvement has, within the past year, reached some of these districts. Several of them have repaired their houses or built new ones, and two or three districts which have never owned a school house before, are now the fortunate owners of such a structure. There is reason to believe

that there are others which are taking measures that will prove successful in securing the same blessing; so that shortly it may be said that there is not a district in the State, which does not possess a creditable school house.

The most remarkable circumstance to be noticed in this connection, is the great contrast, not so much between the structure and condition of the school houses of the different towns—though there is here enough to challenge attention—as between the structure and condition of the school houses of the same towns, and sometimes between those of adjacent districts. Why is it so? Here is the same school law operating equally for the good of both, the same school committee to whom the supervision of each is committed. In the one district you will find the school house beautiful, commodious, everything without and within being so arranged as to attract and win the hearts of the young. In the very next district everything is reversed. Instead of attraction, the prevailing principle, as seen in the school house and its surroundings, is repulsion. Again it may be asked, why is it so? It is found on inquiry, that there is an equal amount of wealth in both districts, an equal number of children to be educated, and that these children are equally dependent upon their education for the stations in life which they are to occupy. It may be found that all this difference may be traced to the activity, energy and liberality of a single individual. May such individuals be multiplied till not a discreditable school house can be found in Rhode Island.

It is also worthy of notice that in some of the towns there is a great contrast between the school houses and dwelling houses. As you enter these towns, the impression made on your mind by so many excellent, commodious and elegant dwelling houses, is, that there must be not only competence but abundance, and even great wealth. You draw the very natural conclusion, that here, at least, you will find good if not beautiful school houses. In this you are quite liable to labor under a mistake; for there are towns where the dwelling houses and out houses are indicative of wealth, and yet the school houses are among the very poorest in the State. Whenever this contrast is found, it is not owing to want of wealth, but of something better,—a knowledge of the true manner of using wealth. Such a people forget that one of the most appropriate ways of indicating the wealth and resources of a town is to build

good school houses and maintain good schools. If such a people wish to give additional value to their farms and other property, they can do it much more effectually by erecting good school houses and sustaining good schools, than by building luxurious and showy private residences. Good schools will add to the pecuniary value of farms and other property in their immediate neighborhood; but, what is of far greater consequence, they will raise the standard of intellectual and moral excellence. The welfare of children should never be weighed in the scales of pecuniary gain or loss. There is something infinitely higher and better than money—and *that* is, character. It is important that districts should know, that the school committee of each town have the power to withhold the appropriation of public money, till a house is repaired or a new one built which satisfies them; and that this committee are unfaithful to the State, whenever they allow a school to be kept, year after year, in an unsuitable place, and yet continue to make the usual appropriation. But the inquiry is sometimes made, what remedy is there if a district do not choose to repair or build, after their house has been condemned by the school committee? Let said district be divided into as many parts as shall be convenient, and let these parts be attached to other adjoining districts. Let the people of this divided district be informed of their liability to be taxed in those districts where they are placed, and they will soon learn that it will be cheaper, wiser and better to repair or build a school house for themselves. The school committee, after putting a school house under an interdict, should allow the district a reasonable time for them to repair or to build. The district should have set before them the full consequences of neglect, before the committee proceed to use extreme measures. But the committee are unfaithful to their trust when they wait a longer time than is really necessary.

It is of the utmost importance that good teachers be provided for our schools. A good teacher in a poor school house is a far greater blessing than a good house with a poor teacher. In fact, a poor teacher is no blessing at all. He is always directly in the way of the employment of a good one. My visitation has brought me into contact with many teachers. I have seen them under a great variety of circumstances, and have verified the truth, that a good teacher will reveal his superiority, in whatever

situation he may be placed. There will be something, not always easily definable, which will show that superiority. On the other hand, want of knowledge or of skill, will be apparent in spite of excuses, apologies or concealment. In speaking of teachers, I know that great care and discrimination are necessary. They are required to perform a most difficult work in the most difficult circumstances. The public expect them to have talents and attainments of the highest order, and to be satisfied with a remuneration which persons of inferior talents and attainments, in other avocations, would despise. A considerable change for the better has taken place in the last fifteen years, yet the compensation of teachers is now less than that of any class of persons who require, for success, an equal amount of talent, education and character. There are, in every State, two classes of teachers,—the permanent and the temporary. The former are engaged in cities and large towns. The latter are required for our rural districts, where the schools are kept only a part of the year. It is with this latter class that there is the greatest deficiency; for there is little to encourage this class to make high attainments in knowledge, unless they hope by their superior skill to be advanced to the class of permanent teachers. In this class, too, there is sometimes a short-sightedness which operates unfavorably in regard to their improvement. They can obtain schools readily with their present acquirements. Why should they be anxious for any further knowledge? They forget that there is in society a constant progress, and that those who are competent to instruct, to-day, will not be to-morrow, unless they have made corresponding additions to their stock of knowledge. Even in the rural districts, there is a progress which will ultimately visit these teachers with retribution. They will soon fall behind the times, and be set aside for those who have been awake to this exigency and have prepared for it. Though there are some districts which fail to discriminate between the good and the poor teacher, the number is fast diminishing. They are like people who have always been accustomed to drink impure water and therefore do not properly appreciate the pure. But this cannot long remain so. A knowledge of the difference will in each case, in due time, come; and then the inferior will be set aside as useless. To extend this kind of knowledge is the duty of every friend of public schools.

The teachers of this State, as a body, are deserving of the highest respect. Many of them are well educated, and their labors have been crowned with eminent success. It is not too much to say, that they will sustain a favorable comparison with the teachers of any other State. But after making this acknowledgment and every reasonable allowance, both in respect to teachers and schools, it is my duty to say that the great want, in the practical working of our system of public schools, is a greater number of well educated teachers. Nor can the want of a better education always be attributed to them. They are, many of them, invited to teach, without having had any other advantages than those which were furnished by the district school which they have attended; and perhaps this school has never had a teacher who might, in any sense, be regarded as a model teacher. Young persons, therefore, of both sexes, are tempted to commence teaching, when, if they had been well instructed, they would see that they ought to begin a course of special preparation for that purpose. It is in this way, poor schools are perpetuated, and the standard of teaching is kept low. Such teachers are usually the last to make any effort to improve themselves. Well satisfied with themselves, they are seldom or never found at our Institutes or other places of educational improvement. One of the most startling circumstances in the history of teachers, is the fact that the best educated and most successful are those who are ready to make the greatest efforts for their improvement. Thus, the difference which is apparent between these classes of teachers at their first setting out, is greatly increased by their subsequent conduct;—the one class rising higher and higher by their personal efforts to improve, the other sinking lower and lower, not only by the natural effect of inaction, but also by the force of contrast with those teachers who have kept pace with the progress of improvement. There can be no doubt that many who engage in teaching, need the advantages of a better education. They should be urged to undertake this, and encouraged in the undertaking. Where shall this higher education, this preparation for teaching, be obtained? Shall it be obtained at our Academies and High Schools? Certainly, in many instances, this can be done. It gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the great service which these Institutions have rendered to the State, simply in furnishing a better class of teachers. But these institutions must have a broader basis than what is necessary for the mere

preparation of teachers. They must adapt their courses of instruction to the majority of those who resort to them. Something may be done by forming special classes of those who wish to teach; but this will be a special work, and so far as it is, there will be an encroachment on the time and attention demanded by the general courses of instruction. It will, therefore, be too great a sacrifice for these institutions to make, while this class of persons will not receive all the advantages which they need. The attempt to engraft this kind of instruction on existing institutions has everywhere proved a failure or met with only indifferent success. It has hence become the settled opinion of those who have the largest experience and the most perfect knowledge on this subject, that there must be a special agency for training and preparing teachers. This agency is the Normal School, an institution where none are admitted but those who are preparing to teach. Though regarded as an experiment at first, success has demonstrated the necessity of the Normal School, wherever it is the design to raise the entire mass of teachers to a higher level of knowledge and character. The claims of Normal Schools, therefore, should be candidly and carefully considered. Nor should these claims be misunderstood. Normal Schools are not the rivals of colleges or even of academies. Nor are they designed as a substitute for either of these institutions. Without infringing at all upon any other institutions, they have an important and an appropriate sphere of their own. They meet a demand from a class of persons of both sexes which cannot be met, or is met but imperfectly in any other way. Designed exclusively for those, who, wishing to teach, do not find themselves sufficiently well qualified; and having every arrangement with reference to this end, they have advantages which no other place of learning can present. This leads me to the consideration of our own State Normal School. It is now more than four years since it was organized. During this period it has been subjected to the disadvantage of having had its location changed, and its appropriation cut down. From both of these causes, it is easy to see that its immediate success has been imperilled. Yet it has triumphed over these and all other obstacles. It has already sent out, into different parts of the State, a sufficient number of good teachers to show the value of the training and instruction which are given there. No one who is competent to judge of the results which may reasonably be expected of such an institu-

tion, and at the same time who has taken the necessary steps to enable himself to be a judge of these results, can fail to give his verdict in favor of the school. Its success has exceeded the most sanguine expectation of its true friends.

In this connection, it is proper to say that a few persons have attended this school for short periods of time,—sometimes not more than a week,—and have gone forth to engage in teaching as Normal scholars. The failure of such teachers is no more to be charged to the discredit of the Normal School, than a counterfeit bank bill is to be charged to the discredit of a bank in high standing. The counterfeit, in both cases, is indirect testimony in favor of both institutions. There would be no counterfeits if there were no genuine currency. It may be true, also, that some individuals who have spent a longer time at the Normal School, have failed to become good teachers. This may be true, and not diminish aught of the credit which is due to this institution. It is a truth, and the sooner it is recognized the better, that some persons were never born to teach. They may be very worthy and very estimable persons, and yet, by natural temperament and organization, be wholly unfitted for this special work. No Normal School, no institution of learning can afford to become responsible for the failure of such persons. The Normal School can make them better teachers than they would otherwise become; but that is all it can do, since it lays no claim to working miracles. It is important that all who hire or examine teachers that claim to be Normal scholars, should inquire for letters of commendation from the principal; and further, that they should be careful to see how far the commendation extends, and to what particular department of instruction it applies. These letters must necessarily be of different grades. This will arise from the amount of knowledge scholars possess when they enter the school; the greater or less facility which they have for acquiring knowledge; and the different lengths of time which they spend in the school.

My visitation enables me to bear strong testimony in favor of the training and instruction which are given in our Normal School. I am convinced that it is an instrumentality in the cause of public schools which cannot be, at present, rightly estimated. The time is not far distant, however, when the people of the State will feel that no money for the promotion of education, is more wisely expended than that which is appropriated to the support of the Normal School.

They will see that from such an expenditure, they are themselves to reap special blessings which are to come into their own households. This is not the work of a day. Time must be given, not only for the tree to be planted, but also for its fruit to come to maturity. If it were otherwise, it would be contrary to the analogy of other human institutions.

The present condition of the school is very satisfactory. Its location is not favorable for securing the largest possible number of scholars; but, at no time since its organization, have the courses of instruction been more thorough, practical and elevated. The instructors are all, not only highly qualified for the particular situations which they fill, but there is among them that happy blending together of different talents, attainments and character, which affords the best possible guaranty of present and future success. I must, therefore, bespeak for it, the fostering care of the legislature and the continued regard of all friends of public schools. Let it be repeated, that the great want in the practical working of our system of public schools, is a greater number of well trained and educated teachers. It is of little consequence where this preparation is obtained. If those who teach, have sterling character, are happily adapted to inspire children with the love of knowledge and of excellence, and know how to teach and govern a school, no barrier will be placed in their way because they were not trained in the Normal School. They will be welcomed to the ranks of teachers and made standard bearers in the march of educational improvement. On the other hand, if teachers have not this character, and do not know how to teach and govern, they will not be tolerated in their incompetence because they may have attended the Normal School.

It must be admitted that there are some persons who seem born to be teachers; who, with very few advantages, will train and educate themselves for eminent success. Their example is often quoted to show that special training is unnecessary. Now, these very persons might save a vast amount of time and labor by receiving such special training. But they will excel, whether so instructed or not. It is not so with the majority of those who are to teach. If they ever become successful teachers, they must have special preparation for it. This may be obtained at some High School, academy or college. But the majority of those who teach, especially in rural districts, need just the training and instruction which are afforded

at our Normal School. It is, therefore, hoped and expected that school committees and others will encourage and urge young persons of both sexes to avail themselves of the advantages thus provided for them by the wisdom and bounty of the State. Should this be done, it would not be long before the striking contrasts now seen in many schools, would be seen no longer. The introduction of a good teacher into one district, would be followed by the introduction of a good teacher into every district of a town, and popular sentiment would be in harmony with the true end of education. Then might we reasonably hope that all would begin to know that education does not consist in filling the mind with facts and ideas, but in drawing out and cultivating the powers of the mind; that the mental activity produced in school by a good teacher, is something more than a substitute for rules of order or the infliction of penalties; that dullness and stupidity on the part of teachers, lead to idleness and mischief on the part of scholars; and that if there is mental activity in a poor school, it will chiefly be displayed in counter-working the teacher and evading his laws.

My visitation has brought me into an intimate relation with the school committees of the several towns. It may be said of them, in general, that they are a laborious and self-denying body of men. Nothing but a strong desire for the public good, could induce men who are qualified, to continue, year after year, in this office. Selfish and unworthy motives may sometimes stimulate them to undertake its duties; but unrequited labor, united with the liability to be censured for the best efforts to do right, will soon destroy the zeal of such men. To labor perseveringly under difficulties of this nature, requires a better motive than selfishness. Faithful men, are also liable to be driven from this office for their best deeds. Ignorance, prejudice, party spirit and sometimes avarice, all combine to remove them from a position which they took with reluctance and which they have retained without reward. Great praise is, therefore, due to those towns, which have, for a succession of years, sustained excellent and faithful men in this office. For the practical working of our system of public schools, depends in a great degree, for its success, upon the school committees of the several towns. Our school wisely places in their hands great powers; and to wield these powers wisely, requires the best men of every town. In some of the towns no compensation, even for travelling fees, is allowed;

and in none is the compensation such as to be of itself any inducement to undertake the discharge of duties so difficult and laborious. It, therefore, sometimes happens that this office is placed in the hands of irresponsible men. There is, consequently, as great a contrast between the school committees, as there is between school houses and school teachers. While some are using every effort in their power to advance the interests of the schools, others are satisfied to have them remain, at least, as they are. It requires no prophetic gift to show that there will be a corresponding difference in the results. The most important duty which devolves upon the school committee is that of the examination of teachers. Our schools will never meet the demands of the legislature, or fulfill the expectations of the people of the State, until competent teachers are placed in every school. Complaints are not unfrequently made that school committees are unnecessarily severe in the examination of teachers, and that they reject them on trivial and unsatisfactory grounds. So far from these complaints being true, there is reason to believe that very many are allowed to teach who ought to be rejected. This arises from the very nature of the case. It is an extremely disagreeable thing to pronounce a teacher incompetent, and it is a duty from which men are prone to shrink. Besides, it is easy to see that there may be much ill-feeling raised and party spirit excited, by such an act. The original difficulty is sometimes increased by another false step. A teacher commences school without examination and without a certificate. It is then urged that unless a certificate be given, the school will be broken up, so that the teacher is sometimes retained contrary to the better judgment of the committee. This should never be done. No teacher should begin a school till he has been examined and has obtained his certificate of qualification.

The examination of teachers, should be in writing. It can be so conducted in writing as to give teachers a better opportunity of showing what they know, and at the same time a record of the examination can be kept for future reference. Whenever a teacher is rejected for incompetency, school committees would have the evidence of this, and by presenting it, could effectually put all gainsaying to silence. If school committees were sufficiently faithful in conducting examinations, many incompetent persons would be induced to make higher attainments in knowledge before they attempted to teach, and the standard of teaching would be raised.

It is proper, in this connection, to speak of the antagonism which sometimes arises between school committees and school districts. The latter frequently act quite independently of the former. It is not unusual for districts to assume the position that if they are united in respect to their school house or the employment of a particular teacher, school committees ought not to differ from them; that by so doing there is an unnecessary encroachment upon the liberty of the districts; and that all efforts of committees to improve the school or school house, are an impertinent interference with the rights of districts. It is time that such ignorance should be dispelled; that every district should know that the town and the State have a voice in the management of their schools; that such a share in the management is a consequent on town, and especially on State bounty; and that it is the business of a school committee to see that the districts make a wise expenditure of these public funds.

Another important duty which devolves on school committees, is to decide whether the school house is a suitable place, or rather in a suitable condition for the education of children. School committees are the judges in this matter. Districts naturally wish to avoid taxation, either for building a new school house or for repairing an old one. Hence they will be satisfied with a house and think it good enough, or pretend to think it good enough, when no disinterested person would agree with them. If a school committee, under such circumstances, decide that the house must be repaired or a new one built, contrary to the wishes of a district, a storm of indignation is raised against them. It is the duty of the committee to stand firm in every exigency like this, and never, contrary to their judgment, to approve of a house which is unsatisfactory. Yet it is in reference to these two particulars, the approval of teachers, and the approval of school houses, that almost all the complaints arise against school committees. People should be on their guard against listening to these complaints; for it is on the faithful performance of these very duties of school committees, that we are to reap the rewards from the disbursements of the public money.

It is proper to state the points on which districts and school committees are most frequently at issue. The committees are, by law, required to appropriate public money to all districts where schools are kept according to law. The conditions required are that a school must have been kept, at least four months, by a teacher who

has received a certificate of qualification from the school committee, that the house must be approved by the committee, and that returns have been made by the district according to law. If any of these conditions are not fulfilled, the claims of the district to public money are invalid. Many of the conflicts arising from this source, would be avoided, if the towns would build all the school houses, and authorize the school committees to hire as well as examine teachers. The provisions of the school law would require no modification for this purpose. But, as a long time may pass before this measure will be acceptable to the different towns, let the towns select their best men for this office; remunerate them for their time and traveling expenses; and not pass judgment upon their conduct, till after a careful examination of facts. Let such committees be retained in office, and sustained in the full discharge of their duties. Whenever this shall be done, the schools will show by their efficient care and supervision, the blessings to be derived from the bounty and the fostering care of the State.

The topic of school books, is one of considerable importance in its practical bearing on our system of public schools. There is not, however, space enough in this report to consider the subject in all its relations. In some towns, there is a lamentable deficiency of books of every kind, and in other towns there is an equally lamentable deficiency arising from the want of uniformity of books. It is not easy to say whether it is worse for schools to have no books at all, or to have so many different kinds that no two scholars have books of the same kind. Perhaps the latter is the worse evil; because if scholars have no books, it is easy to show that they need them. But if they have books enough, though not of the right kind, it is not so easy to show that others should be procured instead of those which they have. Yet, to place a teacher in the school in either of the above cases, is like a farmer sending a man into his field to hoe corn, either with a hoe without the handle or with a handle without the hoe.

This ought not so to be. Scholars should not only be supplied with books enough, but of the right kind. It may not be easy to have an entire uniformity of school books throughout the State; but there is no great difficulty in effecting such uniformity throughout every town. This subject is entirely in the hands of school committees. They should, therefore, give it particular attention, and bring about this desirable end as speedily as possible. They should be cautious

and not make changes without great care and discrimination; and then they should insist that all changes, in the several districts, be made under their direction and with their entire approbation. School committees, in the selection of books, should act independently and never allow themselves to be swayed by the system of forcing books upon them, now so prevalent in this country.

Some of the remaining difficulties in the practical working of our system of public schools, are self-complacency, or the disposition to be satisfied with what has already been done; the unwillingness of many to be taxed, even for the most necessary school purposes; neighborhood and district quarrels; ignorance; prejudice; party spirit; want of parental coöperation; neglect in visiting schools; unwillingness to have children submit to suitable restraint;—all of which might properly occupy time and space in this report. They are, however, difficulties which may be overcome. Much of this has already been done, and there are many things to inspire the courage and effort required to surmount them. Success already attained; the rapid improvement of school houses, of teachers, and of other instrumentalities; the union of good men of all classes; the willingness of many of the rich to be taxed for schools; the importance of the work; the good to be accomplished and the evil to be shunned by the education of the whole people;—these all combine to awaken zeal and strengthen hope. Difficulties are to be expected in every good work. Instead of disheartening us and paralyzing our exertions, they should rouse us to higher and nobler efforts.

A teachers' Institute was held in Newport, during the first week in October last. As the amount of money appropriated is but three hundred dollars a year, it was thought best to have but one Institute, and concentrate all our power on this one. The result is thought to have justified this decision. More than two hundred teachers of the State were assembled on the occasion. It was, undoubtedly, the largest collection of our own teachers ever assembled in the State, though the teachers of Providence were unable to be present. The members of the Institute were most hospitably entertained by the people of Newport, and long will the teachers remember the untiring zeal of the school committee and other citizens, to make the occasion pleasant as well as profitable.

ble to all who were at the meeting. The instruction and drilling exercises were given by Messrs. Colburn and Goodwin, of the Normal School; Prof. S. S. Greene, of Brown University; and Mr. E. R. Blanchard, of Boston, who was instructor in music. In the absence of Prof. William Russell, who was detained from being present by sickness, F. B. Peckham, Jr. Esq., of Newport gave exercises in reading and recitation, very much to the gratification of the Institute. Evening lectures were given by Rev. Dr. Sears, of Brown University; George W. Curtis, Esq., of New York; Rev. John P. Gulliver, of Norwich, Connecticut; and by the Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Board of Education in Massachusetts. The attendance was not only large, but it numbered a considerable portion of the oldest and most experienced teachers of the State. Such a meeting must have left, upon the minds of all who were present, a blessing to be carried to every part of the State. It was peculiarly gratifying, that so many of the citizens of Newport not only attended the evening lectures, but also the lessons of instruction which were given during the day. May they find themselves amply repaid for their kindness and liberality, in the healthful impulse given to their public schools, by this Institute.

The State makes an annual appropriation for "lectures and addresses, to be given in the several school districts, upon the subject of education and the best modes of teaching and improving the schools." In accordance with this provision of the law, lectures and addresses have been given in various places, and it is hoped with beneficial results. Arrangements are also made for such lectures to be given in other places. There is no doubt of the wisdom of this provision; and if the resources of the State would justify it, there would be great advantage in employing some suitable person to spend the whole of his time in passing from town to town and from district to district, in addressing such assemblies as might be gathered together on these occasions. But, as this is plainly one of the duties of the Commissioner of Public Schools, and—from the limited area of the State—a duty which he can, to a good degree, perform, there is reason to believe that a part of the amount appropriated to lectures, can be expended in a way which will render a better service to the cause of education.

That every State needs some periodical devoted to education, especially to common schools, is a fact too well established to

need discussion. Its necessity has been so apparent to all my predecessors, that they have made considerable sacrifices, in time and money, in order to sustain a work of this kind. Yet, with these sacrifices, they were not able to sustain such a periodical by its mere circulation. The same is found to be true of similar periodicals in other states. New York appropriates \$1000 annually for the support of the "New York Teacher." Connecticut appropriates \$250 for two hundred copies of the "Common School Journal." Massachusetts appropriates \$300 a year, for the support of the "Massachusetts Teacher." Pennsylvania grants \$1700 annually for the support of the "Pennsylvania School Journal." Ohio sends a copy of its Journal to each School Board; Wisconsin, to every school district. Upper Canada appropriates \$1800 and Lower Canada \$2000 annually to the support of their respective journals of education. At the time of my accession to the office of Commissioner of Public Schools, the "Rhode Island Schoolmaster" had been transferred to the hands of an individual, whose education, tastes, and deep interest in the cause of education, all fit him to preside over such a Journal. It was a great relief to know that the responsibility of sustaining this journal did not rest on me. Yet I was not insensible to the value of such a publication in aiding the very cause which it was my duty to advance. It is with regret, therefore, I learn that the present circulation of the "Schoolmaster" will not sustain it, and that without aid it must be discontinued. Under these circumstances, I deem it my duty to recommend that the provision of the law in regard to lectures and addresses, be so far modified that a part of the appropriation may be expended for copies of the "Schoolmaster," to be distributed throughout the State. The modification may be so made as to leave the arrangement to the discretion of the Committee on Education, or the Commissioner of Public Schools; or it may be made specifically by the General Assembly. There are about 350 rural districts in the State, where the advantages for information are much smaller than in the large towns and cities. Three hundred dollars would send a copy of the "Schoolmaster" into every one of these districts; and perhaps in no other way, could that sum of money be better appropriated to the cause of popular education.

Extracts from the reports of the Committees of the several cities and towns will now be presented. As these reports cannot be given in full, without swelling my report to an undue length, only such parts will be selected from any of them as are thought to be of some special interest. It will be no part of my object, in this connection, to mete out censure or praise; for to do this wisely, requires a much more thorough knowledge of the practical working of our school system, than it has yet been my privilege to gain. Besides, direct praise, where praise is deserved, is not always good in its subsequent influence; and censure, even when it is deserved, is not always the best mode of stimulating men to make improvement.

No reports have been received from Johnston, Newport, Portsmouth, Middletown, New Shoreham, Jamestown, Charlestown, West Greenwich; and only reports in manuscript from Foster, Little Compton, North Kingstown, Coventy and Barrington.

PROVIDENCE.

During the interval between the winter and summer schools of the rural districts, I visited all the schools in the city of Providence. Afterwards I made short visits to Boston and New York, for the purpose of making myself better acquainted with the schools of those cities. The result of these visits was such as to give me increased confidence in the system now established, and which has so long been in successful operation in this city. The changes which have been recently made in the classification and gradation of the schools, will add greatly to their efficiency and success. The friends of public schools in all parts of the State, especially in the villages and larger towns, in attempting to improve their schools, will do well to give the schools of Providence a careful examination before they proceed far in their attempted improvement. With these brief remarks, I will now introduce two extracts from the last annual report; one from the report of the school committee on evening schools, the other from that of the Superintendent, on the new mode of arranging and grading the day schools.

“ The evening schools, as one of the most interesting and important parts of our system of public instruction, have received much attention from the committee.

“ During the past winter, eight schools, being the number allowed by the city ordinance, were established in different portions of the city. The schools continued for fifteen weeks, and afforded instruction to above fifteen hundred pupils, of all ages from eight to forty years.

“ The entire cost of tuition in these schools was a little less than twenty-five hundred dollars, making the average cost per scholar, for tuition, about \$1 65, for a term of fifteen weeks.

“ The good that has been accomplished by these schools, for a class in the community whose circumstances compel their absence from the day schools, is incalculable. Particularly has this been the case during the past winter, when the general prostration of business, and the want of employment, has suggested to those who really desired to be honest, other than honorable means of gaining a livelihood.

“ The elements of an education have thus been acquired by those, some of whom, if left in idleness, would have become the inmates of our reform school.

“ The committee were much gratified, in visiting these schools, to observe the earnestness with which men, women and children were striving to lay the foundations of a common education. The committee would therefore present this part of our system of public education to your honorable body, as one of the most important means of improving that portion of our community beyond the reach of other means of public instruction. For every dollar expended upon our evening schools, a tenfold return will be received in the improved moral and intellectual character of our city.

“ For the Committee,

CHARLES H. PARKHURST,
JAMES R. STONE.”

“ From the examination of the different grammar schools, there is indubitable evidence that the alterations that have been made in two of the grammar school buildings, have very materially increased the value and the efficiency of these schools. All the benefits and advantages that were expected when these changes were proposed, have been fully realized. The principals of these schools, who have taught under both systems, are very decided in the expression of their opinion in regard to the superior facilities which these schools afford, when compared with those under the old system; and their experience is in perfect accordance with that of hundreds of other able teachers, who have made a similar trial. I have never known a teacher, who has had a good opportunity of judging of both systems, who has not given his decided preference to the one recently introduced into our schools. During the last few years, this subject has been so thoroughly and ably discussed by the devoted friends of education, that it has now become an established principle in the grading and arranging of schools, that pupils can be far better

taught, and better governed, in rooms containing from fifty to sixty scholars, than they can be in rooms of one hundred and fifty and two hundred scholars. As this subject was discussed somewhat at length in a former report, it may not be worth while to say more upon it at present. The economical feature of the new arrangement, however, demands a few words in explanation. It will be perceived that I designate the arrangement of the schools in the buildings that have not been altered, the old system; and in the improved buildings, the new system. By a fair comparison of the two, we can best judge which is the most economical.

“By the recent returns from the Prospect street and the Arnold street grammar schools, which are under the old system, it appears that there are 392 pupils in both of these schools. And this is about the average number for the year. The cost of instruction alone, in these schools, is \$4,500 a year,—\$2,400 being paid to two principals, and \$2,100 to six assistants. The number of pupils in the Elm street grammar school, which has been altered and placed under the new system, is 388, while the cost of instruction alone, in this school, is at the rate only of \$3,300, which is \$1,200 less than is paid for the instruction of but four more scholars in Prospect and Arnold street grammar schools. Here is a gain of \$1,200 a year in the cost of instruction, while the expense of the change was but \$1,250. Some deduction, however, should be made from this amount, in consideration of the fact that the Elm street grammar school is now in a crowded state, and has more pupils than were contemplated by the change. This reduction will make the actual gain to be less than \$1000 a year. There has been a similar gain in the cost of instruction in the Benefit street grammar school, which is under the same system. There is another fact that should be taken into the account in this comparison, which is this: These two buildings are now devoted entirely to grammar school instruction, and the primary and intermediate pupils that were formerly in them, have been furnished with accommodations elsewhere. By this arrangement, we have secured additional accommodations, in both buildings, for more than 300 grammar school scholars. And as it costs, at least, two dollars more a scholar for grammar school accommodation, than it does for schools of a lower grade, there has been, in this respect, a gain to the city of more than \$600. So that the whole amount saved in one year, by the alterations, is not less than \$2,600, which is more than the whole expense incurred. This comparison I believe to be perfectly just, and fully warranted by the facts in my possession. Had not these improvements been made, there would have been, at this time, in wards one and five, three hundred children, in every way qualified, both by age and attainment, that could not be admitted into the grammar schools in these wards. And I know of no other way in which these children could be provided for, but by the erection of one or two new school houses.

“It has been urged by some, as an objection to the new system, that the

Elm street and Benefit street schools have been excessively crowded, and that the assistants have had a very laborious task to perform. This is unquestionably true, and it is to be deeply regretted. The assistants in these schools are deserving of all praise, for their faithful perseverance in their arduous work. But the crowded state of the schools is not, by any means, to be ascribed to any change of the system, but was rather in consequence of the suspension of business, by which more than two hundred children were thrown out of employment, and sought admission into our schools. What was to be done with these applicants? Were the doors of our schools to be closed against them? Certainly not. The only thing that could be done for the time, was to receive as many into school as possible, notwithstanding an additional burden would be imposed on some of the teachers. As many of these children have now found new employment, or left the city, these schools will be very much relieved at the beginning of the next term.

“It is but just to add, that as a higher order of talent, and a larger experience are requisite in assistants, under the new system, than under the old, and as their labor and responsibility are much greater than that of assistants in the other grammar schools, they in justice should receive a larger compensation.

D. LEACH, Superintendent.”

NORTH PROVIDENCE.

From the report of the Committee of this town, we quote the following:

“WORD TO PARENTS.

“A school committee’s report would not be perfect if it did not contain a few words of plain talk to the parents of those children who are being educated at our public schools.

“Any one would suppose that some of our district schools were orphan asylums, as he could form no idea, from the ‘list of visitors,’ that any of the children possessed those usual appendages to childhood, called father and mother.

“Were it not that an ‘examination day’ called them out, the teacher would oftentimes remain in ignorance of their existence.

“It is said that parents have no time to attend to such unimportant matters, as the education of their children; that the care of providing for, and looking after, their household, ‘takes all their time.’ Will any amount of material wealth, that a parent can bestow upon his child, prove so great a blessing to him as a virtuous heart, and an intelligent mind?

“Can time be better employed than in educating the moral and intellectual nature of a young being?

"We only ask every parent to answer these questions conscientiously, and we cannot doubt that the heart of the teacher will be often gladdened by their presence, sympathy and co-operation.

EDWARD J. CUSHING, Chairman."

SMITHFIELD.

- The following abstract will show how much may be done, to advance the cause of public schools, by manufacturing corporations, when directed by wise, intelligent and liberal minded men :

"District No. 32 has been highly favored. During the year past, the Lonsdale Company have, with generous liberality, erected a large and beautiful school house, and furnished it with the latest improvements in desks, chairs, apparatus, &c. The house, at present, affords six rooms for the use of the schools. The primary and intermediate apartments on the first floor, will each seat a hundred pupils ; and with each apartment is connected a large recitation room. The room used by the high school, on the second floor, will accommodate from forty to fifty scholars. There is, also, on the same floor, a beautiful hall 48 by 46, designed for the use of the high school whenever it shall be needed. The basement has been divided into two apartments, well lighted and furnished, with cemented floors, washed walls, &c., for play-rooms for the children in wet weather ; while, around, are ample grounds, neatly enclosed, with out-buildings — everything being constructed with a view to the convenience, comfort and healthful growth of the children. The house is of brick, and every part is finished in the most substantial and workman-like manner ; and it is worthy of note, that the entire cost of the building, furniture, grading, fences, bell, &c., &c., was but \$6,924 70. That so neat, commodious and substantial a building can be erected at so comparatively small a cost, should encourage others to imitate their example. The Lonsdale Company deserve well of the friends of education, for this token of their public spirit and good taste ; and we trust they will feel amply repaid in the good influences already going out from those walls consecrated to sound learning. It is but justice to add, that it is the earnest desire of the teachers and trustees, to give the schools a corresponding character."

On the subject of teachers, and licensing them to teach, we quote the following just and judicious remarks :

"The committee may here allude to a most difficult and delicate part of the duty assigned them, viz. : the licensing persons to teach. In this they have aimed to please no one, but to do their duty ; nor are they sure that, in all cases, they have succeeded. In insisting on the minimum rather than the maximum, the lowest rather than the highest qualifications which might rea-

sonably be expected, they may have erred on the side of leniency ; for, as water does not rise above its level, so our schools are not likely to rise above the standard which is constantly placed before them in their teacher.

“The appropriations of the town and State are liberal, and there is no good reason why our schools should not be fully equal to the best in our country. True, it is a work of time and labor ; but it is possible and desirable ; and, with proper effort, certain.

“For this, too great pains cannot be taken in the selection of teachers ; and, when once selected, *they should be sustained*.

“In adopting, as they have, to a considerable extent, written as well as oral examinations, requiring the candidate to write both question and answer, the committee feel confident that in every case of rejection, the written result will vindicate the course they have adopted and the conclusion at which they have arrived. ●

“Sound scholarship has nothing to fear from thorough tests, and defective nothing to hope.

“But more than a knowledge of books is necessary. There should be a knowledge of *subjects* ; and, with all, *aptness* to teach.

“The *art of teaching* is more difficult and important than most suppose.

“Men do not presume to practice law or medicine without previous study and drill, in the particular profession in which they propose to engage ; and why should they presume to teach, before studying the art of teaching ?

“To meet this great and crying want, is the liberal design of the State Normal School ; and we cannot too earnestly commend it to the attention of all interested in the great and good work of a thorough, practical education. There, under kind and experienced teachers, may be learned that most difficult art, *the art of teaching*, as well as the *subjects* to be taught.

F. J. WARNER, Clerk.”

CUMBERLAND.

From the report of the Visiting and Examining Committee, the following quotations will commend themselves to all reflecting minds :

“The districts ought more generally to furnish the schools with outline maps, and with books of reference. There should be, at least, a good defining dictionary upon every teacher’s desk. Perhaps if the desks were also supplied with the prescribed text-books, with which many of the teachers do not feel able to supply themselves, upon every removal from one town to another, a double service would be rendered, in breaking up the habit of borrowing from the scholar just when he needs his own, and in enabling the teacher to become familiar with the subject of each day’s lesson, by a little previous study,—a work, I am sorry to say, too much neglected.

"The trustees]of the various districts have, in most cases, co-operated with the committee, in promoting the welfare of the schools. To them I would return my thanks, asking the favor that they will request candidates for teachers to present themselves for an early examination, and that *they* will fill up and forward to the sub-committee the blank returns, immediately at the close of each term.

"IRREGULAR ATTENDANCE.

"The difference between the numbers of those registered in our various schools, and of those in constant attendance, is suggestive of serious thought to those interested in the behalf of our school education. And, notwithstanding the desire has existed, and the effort has been made, to adopt some regulation by which a full attendance of those 'due at the schools' could be secured, no efficient plan has yet been tried. There is no difficulty in suggesting means to promote this end, but there is a difficulty in adopting them. Legislation upon this subject is uncommon, and the idea of such a proceeding causes the people to throw up their hands in horror, and cry out that their rights are being invaded.

"Every man, who pays a tax of a dollar, has rights that are to be respected; but the State, which pays a tax of fifty thousand dollars for the purposes of education, has no rights, and can, therefore, have no voice in saying how its bounties shall be bestowed and used!

"All the institutions of the State are managed in accordance with certain regulations, deemed healthy; and the rights of the people in reference thereto are defined and restricted.

"The public schools of our State are established and regulated by law, and the people prove themselves inconsistent when they yield a willing obedience to rules and requirements which look to a common good in other matters, but protest against enactments for the better and more universal diffusion of knowledge.

"Whether legislation upon this subject is *advisable*, I do not discuss; but the necessity of discovering some remedy for this evil of irregular attendance, I maintain. The habit formed by the scholar, will be confirmed in the man; the ill effects of which will be observed in all the business and social relations of the individual. Beside, every absence from the school incurs a direct loss to the absentee, since no pupil can learn as much by attending school four days in the week as he can in five days. To be sure, each scholar, or parent of a scholar, can claim the right to incur what individual loss he pleases. This argument has been advanced to me, with the additional one, that absences are a benefit to the school, for the reason that a school of forty scholars will make more rapid progress than one of sixty pupils. True, perhaps, if the numbers are constant, but not true where the average attendance of sixty registered scholars is reduced to forty, by the irregular attend-

ance of the whole number. Allow ten scholars to be out of school for a day, and you will find them deficient in their double task of the next day. In order to bring them up in their lessons with the other members of the class, the time of the teacher must be taken from the class, to whom it belongs, and given to the delinquents, to whom it does not belong. By the time these ten pupils are on an equal footing with their classmates, whom they have pulled back, another ten are absent, and consequently another curb is placed upon the class; and so it goes on to the end of the term, when the school is found deficient in the amount of progress it should have made. This, certainly, cannot be a benefit to the school, and is my answer to the argument in favor of absences.

“The loss incurred by each scholar is not, in truth, an individual loss, since in this way every absence of a pupil deprives all the members of the school of that which is rightfully their own — time and money.

“Another light in which this subject may be viewed, is a pecuniary one. Certainly the appropriations of the State and town are not charities, to be used or abused, as the case may be, but they are sums expended, for which an equivalent is expected. It is tacitly understood that these moneys shall be expended for the ‘greatest good of the greatest number,’ and for the ultimate benefit of the State and town.

“Now, how is this accomplished? Are our regulations such that this money is expended for the ‘greatest good of the greatest number?’ Is there really any loss to the town and State? The following will perhaps furnish an answer to these questions:

No. of scholars 'due at schools.'	No. of scholars registered.	Average attendance.	Cost of educating each reg. scholar.	Cost of each of ave- rage attendance.
1548	1328	909	\$3 61	\$5 28

“About one-third, or thirty-three per cent. of the scholars registered, and nearly forty-two per cent. of those ‘due at the schools,’ are permanently absent. Two hundred of the children fail to receive any of the benefits to which they are entitled, and about one-third of those who put in their claims, are deprived of their legitimate share by their own carelessness, or the inconsiderateness of their parents. The cost of educating each scholar is made nearly fifty per cent. higher than it should be; or in other words, thirty-three per cent. of the money is so expended as to fail in securing the end desired.

GEORGE W. JENCKES, M. D.,
Visiting and Examining Committee.”

SITUATE.

From the report of the Committee of this town, we quote the following remarks, on

“ PARENTAL CO-OPERATION AND VISITATION OF SCHOOLS.

“ We cannot forbear expressing our sincere regret, that parents are so much inclined to leave the whole business of visiting the places where their children are undergoing such important discipline, to the committee alone.

“ Whenever they are invited and urged to take an interest in the examination of a district school, they will excuse themselves by saying, ‘ we are not competent ; we have no time ; ’ and by many such frivolous excuses.

“ In order, therefore, to remedy this evil of indifference, parents must awake and do *their duty* ; they must take an interest, a deep interest, in our schools ; they must go into the school-room, and in this way demonstrate to their children that they *have an interest there*, and while in the school-room they will have an opportunity of witnessing the teacher’s laborious task, his cares and his trials. (*The teacher does have trials.*)

“ Such visits will have a salutary effect on the minds of the scholars, and constrain them to exercise none other than kind and friendly feelings towards the teacher ; and thus, by their presence, they will encourage the hearts, and strengthen the hands of both scholars and teacher. ‘ Union is strength.’

“ Parents *must* all be united in the common cause of education ; they must all pull together in the same direction ; for whenever we find discord and disagreement among parents and families, there we see it growing into a party thing ; so it can be readily seen that, after all the teacher’s efforts to have a good school, parents have the power to do and undo for him, to sustain or prostrate all his plans for good discipline and successful teaching, and too often is it the case, that a parent’s influence is thus unhappily perverted. A few words of complaint against the teacher in the children’s hearing, a single expression of willingness to ‘ take the part ’ of a pupil, should any difficulty arise, often give serious inconvenience to the instructor, and may very likely create the necessity for severity which otherwise would not be called for. Your committee are fully persuaded that any attempt on the part of parents, under ordinary circumstances, to contravene the authority of the teacher, is ill judged, and ought not to be countenanced by the patriotic citizen ; and whenever by such interference his authority is diminished, or his usefulness is impaired, while he sustains an injury, the community sustains a greater one than he, one which it may be found very difficult to repair. On the other hand, let all parents lend their cheerful aid to the instructors of their children, encourage their well-meant endeavors to be useful either in instruction or discipline, and show that they take delight in their work and its results. Take a firm stand on the side of good order ; preach, every-

where, *and especially at home*, the doctrine of thorough discipline ; and above all *exemplify* such doctrines in their own practice ; and while they will seldom have occasion to complain of broken heads or purple stripes, they may have the satisfaction of knowing that our school houses are, as they ever should be, the quiet nurture rooms of those things only, which 'are holy and of good report.'

WILLIAM S. KENT, Chairman."

G L O C E S T E R .

The following remarks, on the moral qualification of teachers, taken from the report of the Committee of this town, are commended to the careful consideration of all who hire or examine teachers :

"MORAL QUALIFICATION.

"A teacher should be a person of good manners and a spotless character. If this is required of any man, it certainly should be of a teacher of youth. His character, so conspicuous and so influential, should be a *model* one. He stands at the fountain of influence in the youthful mind ; and if he has a *good* character, a high moral tone and influence will be felt in all the interests of that community ; but if he is *low* in his tastes and moral habits, he puts a *deadly poison* into that fountain of mind, which runs down all the streams of society, polluting and destroying as it goes. A teacher may have great talent and ability to instruct, but if he is low and corrupt in his morals, that talent only gives him increased power to pollute the too wayward imaginations and propensities of youth. To them, gilded vice is fascinating, and for this reason should be shunned. The law of the State demands 'good moral character,' in those who shall be employed at its expense.

"Article 12, of the constitution of the State, speaks of two things as essential to the preservation of the 'rights and liberties' of the State, viz. : '*knowledge and virtue* ;' and virtue, in all languages, is defined to be the practice of moral duties and abstaining from moral vices. The Massachusetts law defines what it means by this, in its speaking of the duty of teachers : 'To impress on the minds of the youth, the principles of piety, justice and a sacred regard to *truth*, love to their country, *benevolence*, *chastity*, *temperance*, and those other virtues which are the ornament of society ;' and also, 'to point out to them the evil of the opposite vices ;' that is, the *vileness* of profane language and obscene song, the *meanness* of deception and falsehood, and the *debasement* of intemperate and vicious habits. By precept, and much more by *example*, the teacher should impress upon them these virtues, and warn them of the opposite vices ; without this, the educated mind will only be a power for evil and ruin to the State. While *vile men* are clamoring for

teachers who will represent their own vices, the *State*, in order to its own self-preservation, demands that its *school money* shall be expended for the promotion of knowledge and *virtue*, and the suppression of ignorance and vice; hence its requirement for teachers of 'good moral character,' that its highest interests may be promoted and not destroyed. Our schools then must be made radiant with *virtuous and moral influences*, and free from that profane and demoralizing talk and influence which now disgraces some of our schools, especially in time of recess, and which ought to be banished from it at once and forever."

Also, on refusing certificates, the report says:

"The committee have felt that they must insist on a higher qualification in the teachers, in order to elevate the schools of the town; and in pursuance of this it has been their painful duty to refuse certificates of qualification to four persons; three of these were very deficient in the knowledge of the simple elements of study and the power of illustrating them, and thus gave to us evidence that they would do the school little or no good. If persons will not study and thoroughly prepare themselves for the work of teaching, why should the State employ them, to be drones in the school room, and waste its *money* and its *mind*? Though they may have taught before, in other places, and have been to high schools, and even to the Normal school, yet if they do not show themselves familiar with these studies *now*, as much so as some of the scholars in nearly all the schools, they are not qualified to teach in this town.

"The teacher of the grammar school department of the Associated district, was refused a certificate on the ground of *moral character*. The third section of the law says: 'The school committee shall not sign any certificate of qualification unless the person named in the same shall produce evidence of good moral character.' The committee have failed to obtain this evidence which the law requires, not only in this place, but in other places where he has taught, and there is forced upon them the evidence of an entire want of it. The committee felt, therefore, that they could not renew his certificate without violating their oath of office, as well as doing a great injury to the schools. Indeed, the late Commissioner, when hearing of such conduct in one who sustains the high office of a teacher, advised the annulling of his certificate. They did not annul it, but at the end of the year they refused to renew it; but the majority of the trustees, contrary to the law, hired him again, and he consented to remain, in spite of the authority of the State. He thus trampled the law under foot, and showed himself still farther unfit for his office of instructor, in teaching, by example, disobedience to the law of the State. On page 13, of the Annual Report of 1856, it says of such a teacher: 'This practice cannot be too severely condemned; and the person so attempting to set at naught the lawful authority of the guardians of the

interest and morality of the schools of a town, certainly proves himself unworthy of the office of an instructor of youth. He is creeping into an office of the greatest dignity and sacredness, by a species of low trickery ; and teaching, by example, ere he begins his duties of exacting obedience to rules, that it is allowable and trustworthy to evade any rule or law that stands between himself and the object of his desire.'

ORIN F. OTIS,
THOMAS IRONS,
JOB OWEN."

BURRILLVILLE.

From the Committee's report, we quote the following, as a source of encouragement :

"By referring to the table given in the first part of this report, and comparing it with a similar one in the report of last year, some very encouraging results will be noticed. Instead of an aggregate of 700 scholars in our schools then, this table now shows 815; and instead of an average of 423 for the former year, we have 580 for the school year just closed. These figures not only show an increased aggregate and average, but indicate a better ratio between the aggregate and average for the latter than for the former year. They are of vital import and significance, and ought to stimulate the friends of education to lend their aid in still increasing these numbers, and providing still more liberally for the benefit of those now fitting themselves for the active duties of life. No investments are safer, none pay a higher per centage than those made in this direction. In this way much may yet be done, by a judicious expenditure of appropriations, by improvement in our school houses and their surroundings, and by a manifestly increased interest on the part of parents and guardians. Let them visit and examine the schools with as much interest, promptness and punctuality as they would any operations carried on at their expense.

"Reference to our notice of the individual districts will also show that an unusual number of teachers have been re-employed. This is the true policy. So long as teachers are successful, let their services be secured, if possible.

SAMUEL O. GRIFFIN,	} School Committee."
OLIVER A. INMAN,	
ISAAC STEERE,	

TIVERTON.

From the report of the Committee of Tiverton, the following paragraph will harmonize with the maxim, "that we are never too old to learn."

"The committee have been pleased to see, during the past winter, in some

of our schools, men older than themselves, attending as pupils. We believe it to be a good idea, for men who have no other business, to attend school, and by their influence and example, thus aid the cause of education, while improving their own minds. Many young persons leave school at the time they might be most benefited by attending.

JOHN T. COOK,
ISAAC C. MANCHESTER,
ISAAC D. MANCHESTER, } Committee."

FALL RIVER.

The Committee, in the following paragraph, touch gently upon a difficulty which appertains to the school systems of this and the neighboring States :

"It is submitted to the electors, whether a change in the management of the public schools is not really needed. So long as the 'district' system prevails, so long must the rapid improvement of schools be retarded. The present system may be greatly improved, and yet each district retain its individual interest in property. The employment of teachers might be devolved upon the committee ; and they might also be instructed to grade the schools with reference to the qualifications of scholars, and thereby save some expense.

ELIHU GRANT,
F. A. BOOMER,
WM. CONNELL, JR., } Committee."

SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

Among the several references to the Normal School, we present the following, from the report of this town :

"Great care should be taken by the trustees to procure good teachers, those who intend to make teaching their entire business, as it has been made too much a transient occupation ; and we advise all such persons to avail themselves of the benefits of the Normal School, which is calculated expressly to complete them in the studies necessary for them to understand, and to discipline them in the best modes of government.

I. M. CHURCH, Chairman."

WESTERLY.

The following paragraph, from the Superintendent's report, refers to an evil which is not confined to this town. It is to be hoped that all school committees will set themselves "vigorously" to its correction.

"The great fault in our schools gencrally, has been found to be in the large

number of classes requiring the particular care of the teachers. For this cause, the teachers are able to allow only a few minutes' attention to each class, at the time of recitation. In most of the schools, the recitations, including the scholars learning the letters and syllabification and writing, average from thirty to forty, at least, per diem, and this equally in the schools which number the fewest and those which number the most scholars.

"This great fault has proceeded, in part, from the extensive variety of text-books which have been introduced into the schools, by teachers, (who, having studied particular books, are partial to the same,) contrary to the law, and without observation, or at least without remonstrance, on the part of trustees and visitors. The committee have taken hold of this evil vigorously, and have endeavored to rid the schools of these unlawful text-books, and to require the teachers to use only such books as are authorized by the rules of the committee.

THOMAS H. VAIL, Superintendent."

NORTH KINGSTOWN.

The subject of uniformity in text-books is spoken of in the following manner, in the report of the Committee:

"Much advantage has resulted already from adopting a uniformity of text-books, whereby the schools have been better classified, and a more marked and thorough improvement is apparent, than in the faulty classification, consequent upon the variety of text-books used during the past few years; and we believe greater good will result, by strictly adhering to such regulations in future.

A. M. THOMAS, Chairman,
NICHOLAS N. SPINK, Secretary."

HOPKINTON.

From the report of the Committee we quote the following, upon important points:

"Whenever practical, we think there is much gained by keeping up the same system of discipline, under the same teacher, throughout the year. But we find that, in most instances, this has not been the case the past year, and, consequently, the advancement has not been as much as otherwise; for until a new teacher can learn the actual condition of his school, and the scholars learn him, the progress of his school is retarded, and the actual loss is more than is usually imagined.

"Upon the examination of our registers, we observe an increased average daily attendance; and also the number of visits from parents, teachers and

others; and those schools that have been thus most favored, have made the greatest progress in their studies. The benefits arising from visiting schools, to the pupils, is far more than is often supposed, even by parents themselves. It gives encouragement to the teacher and pupils, and incites them to a spirit of emulation. They double their diligence, to make their school more and more interesting, at each succeeding visit.

"The necessity of a uniformity of text-books in our schools, is without question; and we regret to have to refer to the innovation several of the districts have made, upon the school regulation relating thereto. It is much easier to encourage and introduce new text-books into the schools, through the recommendation of the teachers or others, than to bring about a uniformity after the system is once broken up. The committee labored for years, to complete the system, and no teacher should encourage the introduction of any text-book, without the approbation of the school committee.

"The large districts, we believe, would receive great profits for the outlay, if they would employ assistant teachers. It cannot be expected that a teacher can give that thorough instruction to his pupils, that may be supposed he ought to, when we place him in a room of seventy scholars, with twenty recitations, to be heard in six hours. It is enough to drive an intelligent teacher wild, thus to be placed. How much better it would be to have an assistant, that each scholar may have that attention which we expect, when we send our children to school. We hope that this subject will receive the attention of those districts.

N. K. LEWIS, }
G. H. OLNEY, } Committee."
O. B. IRISH, }

WARWICK.

From the Superintendent's report, we take the following remarks, on "order:"

"In most of your schools order has been maintained. Some few teachers know how to govern a school, without preparation. With others it is not so. The knowledge of school government is, in general, as necessary a study as literary qualifications. Normal instruction ought to be secured by every one who would be a good teacher. This preparation is sadly neglected.

"All the failures in the order of a school do not fall exclusively on the teacher. 'Troubles in districts' have a bad influence in the schools, where they exist. The members of the districts talk unwisely about the difficulties before their children. These are not slow to become the partisans of their friends. The spirit excited is carried into school. Two or three cases of this description have existed in your schools within a few months.

"Parents are not always judicious. They think, of course, that their own

children are faultless; that they will not lie, will not deceive, will not misrepresent. The teacher finds it necessary to correct one of this stamp. The scholar carries his story home. The parent believes it. He consults not the teacher. The child is supported at home. The evil is augmented. Both the school and scholar are injured. When this state of things exists, no school can prosper. If parents would see the teacher, and inquire into the facts, it is probable, that, in most cases, the parents would approve of the teacher's course.

B. PHELON, Superintendent."

C O V E N T R Y .

The following extract, from the report of the Committee, presents their opinion of the value of the common school:

"Comparatively few can avail themselves of the high school, academy or college. Hence the necessity of the well taught, properly disciplined common school, at which all can acquire a thorough primary education. We would, therefore, suggest that great care be taken in the selection of teachers, that none be employed except such as are competent, intellectually and morally, to guide and develop the minds of their pupils.

JOSEPH TILLINGHAST, }
HENRY S. VAUGHN, } Committee."
BENJAMIN V. GALLUP, }

B R I S T O L .

From the Committee's report we take the following extract:

"On the whole, in the review of the general condition of the schools, during the past year, the committee are happy in being able to say, that there has been very little to disturb their harmony and quiet progress, either in discipline or instruction. The town have been commendably generous in their appropriations; the committee have endeavored to make a wise and impartial distribution of the funds committed to their trust; and it is believed that each district has been satisfied with the apportionment. These twelve separate schools, located in the different neighborhoods, fitted to the wants of the different ages and attainments of children, governed and taught by qualified instructors, and passing under the monthly supervision of the committee, cannot but exert a constant and powerful, though noiseless influence, upon the minds and the morals of the rising generation. They are, and should be so considered by every one, the brightest ornament connected with our municipal institutions. They are permanent blessings. Like the tree of life planted upon the banks of the river of life, they yield their fruit every month, and the leaves thereof are for the healing of the nation. Our

schools do not alternate with the lights and shadows of an ever fluctuating commerce. During these days of financial embarrassment and distress, the families of the rich and the poor, the native and the foreigner, fall back upon them as the most profitable resort for their children when the avenues to labor and business are closed up. Need we offer to our fellow citizens any further inducements to cherish and sustain these most precious bequests of the founders of our republic, these pillars of American freedom, though the public resources are straitened? Which of these schools can you spare, that it may be disbanded? They are now filled, and some of them are overflowing. Nay, will there not be a demand upon your committee of next year, to provide enlarged accommodations, for the increasing numbers knocking at the school room door, rather than to curtail them? We submit the whole subject of the future prosperity of our public schools, to the wise consideration of the freemen of the town, who well know their worth, with the fullest confidence, that the same liberal and enlightened policy will be pursued in the future that has characterized their doings in the past.

THOMAS SHEPARD, Chairman,
JONATHAN D. WALDRON, Secretary."

In the tables of statistics, which are subjoined, an approximation to exactness is all that is claimed. Till more attention is given to the returns, which should be made from the districts to school committees, and from the school committees to the Commissioner, these tables cannot secure an accuracy which is perfectly reliable. It is but just to say, that the blanks which are furnished to school committees, are adapted only to rural districts, where summer and winter schools prevail, and not to those schools which continue throughout the year. In making up the tables, in this latter case, the same numbers have been inserted for both summer and winter.

By referring to the Financial Table, it will be seen that the amount of tax voted for the next year is less, by \$14,391 44, than it was last year. This difference is owing to the diminished sums voted by Providence, Newport, Portsmouth and Tiverton; while Glocester, Exeter, Charlestown, Hopkinton, West Greenwich and Warren have increased their appropriations. By referring to the Tables of School Statistics, it will be seen that there has been a large increase of scholars in attendance upon the schools. This

was owing to the financial troubles of the country, by which so many persons in our manufacturing districts were thrown out of employment. It is to be regarded as a favorable circumstance, that so many of these young persons and children were induced to improve the opportunity thus offered, to attend school.

S U M M A R Y .

Amount appropriated from the General Treasury to the several towns.....		\$49,996 82
Amount raised by town taxes.....		107,021 18
Amount received from registry taxes.....		10,162 95
Amount received from rate bills.....		5,250 95
Balances from last year.....		23,080 84
Total resources.....		<hr/> \$195,512 74
Last year.....		172,414 69
Increase.....		23,098 05
Amount expended on school houses.....		43,085 16
Last year.....		32,517 75
Increase over last year.....		10,567 41
Amount voted next year.....		91,272 89
Last year.....		105,664 33
Decrease.....		<hr/> 14,391 44
The number of scholars taught in summer schools.....		25,682
Reported last year.....		22,046
Increase.....		3,636
Average attendance.....		19,240
Last year.....		16,467
Increase.....		2,773
Number of scholars in winter schools.....		29,081
Last year.....		26,480
Increase.....		2,601
Average attendance.....		21,506
Last year.....		18,766
Increase.....		2,740

Respectfully submitted:

JOHN KINGSBURY,

Commissioner of Public Schools.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, }
 Providence, January, 1859. }

Abstract of the Returns of the Public Schools in Rhode Island, for the year ending April 30, 1858.

TABLE I.—FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	Amount received from the General Treasury.	Amount of Town Tax.	Registry Tax and other sources.	Rate Mills.	Balance unexpended.	Total from all sources.	Actually expended, exclusive of School Houses.	Expended on School Houses.	Amount of Tax next year.	Total apportioned from the General Treasury next year.
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.										
Providence.....	\$10,609 83	\$65,000 00	\$1,747 05	.....	\$19,024 49	\$98,381 37	\$52,000 00	\$36,000 00	\$50,000 00	\$10,609 83
North Providence.....	2,246 10	4,500 00	397 00	.....	.....	7,143 10	.....	.....	4,500 00	2,246 10
Smithfield.....	4,119 29	4,500 00	380 00	.....	.....	8,999 28	.....	.....	4,500 00	4,119 29
Cumberland.....	2,356 07	2,000 00	2,841 33	.....	41 18	7,241 58	7,241 58	6,851 86	2,000 00	2,356 07
Scituate.....	1,765 08	900 00	182 25	272 97	.....	3,120 30	2,695 87	.....	900 00	1,765 08
Cranston.....	1,543 42	3,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500 00	1,543 42
Johnston.....	1,257 69	500 00	352 11	.....	154 01	2,263 81	2,206 42	.....	500 00	1,257 69
Glocester.....	1,206 70	200 00	272 70	.....	49 62	1,729 02	.....	.....	312 00	1,206 70
Foster.....	1,174 83	237 68	166 57	264 94	389 50	2,233 52	1,534 09	737 00	237 68	1,174 83
Burrillville.....	1,487 62	800 00	182 54	.....	192 45	2,662 61	.....	.....	800 00	1,487 62
Totals.....	\$27,766 63	\$82,137 68	\$6,524 55	\$537 91	\$19,851 25	\$131,774 59	\$65,677 96	\$43,588 86	\$67,240 68	\$27,766 63
NEWPORT COUNTY.										
Newport.....	\$2,355 39	\$9,000 00	\$374 50	\$706 74	\$257 49	\$12,694 12	\$11,830 28	\$862 84	\$8,000 00	\$2,355 39
Portsmouth.....	721 04	390 00	92 05	735 10	23 07	1,961 26	.....	.....	300 00	721 04
Middletown.....	383 71	200 00	34 83	32 00	17 60	668 14	.....	.....	200 00	383 71
Tiverton.....	1,013 19	1,000 00	49 70	.....	153 87	2,216 76	.....	.....	750 00	1,013 19
Fall River.....	988 73	2,500 00	41 57	.....	.....	3,530 30	3,837 82	325 00	2,500 00	988 73
Little Compton.....	745 48	300 00	25 72	473 20	25 00	1,569 40	1,569 40	.....	300 00	745 48
New Shoreham.....	563 61	300 00	47 00	315 00	.....	1,225 61	.....	.....	300 00	563 61
Jamestown.....	145 00	25 00	6 00	142 10	1 56	319 68	.....	526 44	35 00	145 00
Totals.....	\$6,916 15	\$13,715 00	\$671 37	\$2,404 14	\$478 61	\$24,185 27	\$17,257 50	\$1,714 28	\$12,385 00	\$6,916 15

TABLE I.—FINANCIAL STATISTICS.—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	Amount received from the General Treasury.	Amount of Town Tax.	Registry Tax and other sources.	Rate Bills.	Balance unexpended.	Total—all sources.	Actually expended exclusive of School Houses.	Expended in School Houses.	Amount of Tax next year.	Total apportioned from the General Treasury next year.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.										
South Kingstown.....	\$1,777 75	\$559 00	\$220 28	\$240 00	\$124 5	\$3,021 56	\$2,865 93	\$515 50	\$559 00	\$1,777 75
Westerly.....	1,168 47	331 64	138 51	.....	.....	1,638 62	.....	.....	331 64	1,168 47
North Kingstown.....	1,255 60	450 00	267 48	.....	565 40	2,538 48	2,535 02	30 00	450 00	1,255 60
Exeter.....	898 52	144 06	63 12	.....	225 64	1,331 34	1,126 57	.....	216 10	898 52
Charlestown.....	519 20	100 00	82 50	533 61	84 99	1,320 30	1,235 31	.....	123 59	519 20
Hopkinton.....	1,121 56	140 89	111 39	524 20	.....	1,808 04	1,897 96	160 97	327 62	1,121 56
Richmond.....	923 48	200 00	155 80	10 00	209 14	1,498 42	1,105 47	25 00	225 00	923 48
Totals.....	\$7,664 58	\$1,925 59	\$1,039 08	\$1,407 81	\$1,209 70	\$13,246 76	\$10,766 26	\$731 47	\$2,232 95	\$7,664 58
KENT COUNTY.										
Warwick.....	\$2,338 76	\$1,500 00	\$565 47	\$238 00	\$312 13	\$4,954 36	\$4,062 45	.....	\$1,500 00	\$2,338 76
Coventry.....	1,540 48	420 50	289 25	390 52	349 98	2,990 73	2,924 23	483 65	420 50	1,540 48
East Greenwich.....	739 12	272 41	255 11	.....	79 69	1,346 33	.....	.....	272 41	739 12
West Greenwich.....	791 02	100 00	103 03	57 35	478 81	2,030 21	1,353 77	40 00	162 35	791 02
Totals.....	\$5,409 38	\$2,292 91	\$1,212 86	\$685 87	\$1,220 61	\$11,321 63	\$8,340 45	\$523 65	\$2,355 26	\$5,409 38
BRISTOL COUNTY.										
Bristol.....	\$1,275 16	\$4,300 00	\$657 38	.....	.....	\$6,232 54	\$6,117 16	\$286 90	\$4,300 00	\$1,275 16
Warren.....	699 89	2,400 00	28 71	83 72	320 67	3,532 99	3,342 17	.....	2,500 00	699 89
Barrington.....	265 03	250 00	29 00	131 50	.....	675 53	675 53	1,240 00	250 00	265 03
Totals.....	\$2,240 08	\$6,950 00	\$715 09	\$215 22	\$320 67	\$10,441 06	\$10,134 86	\$1,526 90	\$7,050 00	\$2,240 08
RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.										
Providence County.....	\$27,766 63	\$82,137 68	\$6,524 55	\$537 91	\$19,851 25	\$131,774 59	\$65,677 96	\$43,588 86	\$67,249 68	\$27,766 63
Newport.....	6,916 15	13,715 00	671 37	2,404 14	478 61	24,185 27	17,257 50	1,714 28	12,385 00	6,916 15
Washington.....	7,664 58	1,925 59	1,039 08	1,407 81	1,209 70	13,246 76	10,766 26	731 47	2,232 95	7,664 58
Kent.....	5,409 38	2,292 91	1,212 86	685 87	1,220 61	11,321 63	8,340 45	523 65	2,355 26	5,409 38
Bristol.....	2,240 08	6,950 00	715 09	215 22	320 67	10,441 06	10,134 86	1,526 90	7,050 00	2,240 08
Totals.....	\$49,996 82	107,021 19	\$10,162 95	\$5,250 95	\$23,080 84	\$190,969 31	\$112,177 03	\$48,065 16	\$91,273 80	\$49,996 82

*Abstracts of the Returns of Public Schools in Rhode Island, for the
year ending April 30th, 1858.*

TABLE II. SUMMER SCHOOL STATISTICS. || TABLE III. WINTER SCHOOL STATISTICS.

NUMBER OF TOWNS.	No of Male Teachers.	No of Female Teachers.	No of Boys.	No of Girls.	Whole No.	Average Attendance.	No of Male Teachers.	No of Female Teachers.	No of Boys.	No of Girls.	Whole No.	Average Attendance.
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.												
Providence	12	120	...	...	7,257	6,038	12	120	...	...	7,257	6,038
North Providence.....	6	25	836	797	1,693	1,274	10	22	1080	857	1,937	1,422
Smithfield	10	35	1364	1375	2,739	1,565	21	25	1488	1305	2,854	2,103
Cumberland	5	24	614	610	1,224	973	6	17	752	610	1,362	1,140
Scituate .....	...	17	303	339	642	507	17	4	545	439	984	657
Cranston	1	21	569	574	1,143	828	2	21	679	579	1,258	771
Johnston	1	12	310	289	599	409	6	8	335	282	647	479
Glocester.....	2	14	197	219	416	341	11	1	227	166	394	290
Foster.....	...	15	147	220	367	264	13	5	285	241	526	387
Barrillville	1	15	418	378	796	533	7	9	350	267	617	391
Totals.....	38	298	4818	4770	16,553	13,102	105	232	5771	4807	17,835	13,659
NEWPORT COUNTY.												
Newport	4	21	...	...	1,218	903	4	21	...	...	1,218	903
Portsmouth.....	1	6	76	79	155	100	4	2	136	46	182	150
Middletown.....	1	4	59	76	135	82	5	...	95	49	144	67
Tiverton .....	...	14	179	213	398	256	6	7	394	323	717	463
Fall River	4	9	333	312	645	421	12	...	265	169	434	334
Little Compton.....	...	10	34	114	208	146	6	4	167	102	269	208
New Shoreham.....	4	1	141	160	301	223	4	1	172	126	298	215
Jamestown .....	...	2	22	25	47	38	1	1	32	13	45	25
Totals.....	14	67	904	985	3,107	2,162	42	36	1261	828	3,307	2,365
WASHINGTON COUNTY.												
South Kingstown ...	1	17	...	...	819	589	17	5	...	...	819	589
Westerly	1	5	102	101	203	151	11	3	340	210	550	284
North Kingstown. ...	1	7	95	118	213	140	7	8	355	244	599	389
Exeter	2	4	71	82	153	81	9	1	192	114	306	199
Charlestown.....	1	5	45	73	118	81	6	2	112	106	218	158
Hopkinton.....	1	9	101	116	217	132	12	2	366	313	685	465
Richmond	4	2	104	131	238	158	14	2	237	102	419	296
Totals.....	11	49	518	624	1,961	1,347	76	23	1602	1175	3,596	2,380
KENT COUNTY.												
Warwick	12	12	961	862	1,823	1,124	12	12	961	862	1,823	1,124
Coventry	4	9	221	255	476	301	11	6	413	361	774	492
East Greenwich.....	...	4	32	81	123	79	1	4	98	63	161	116
West Greenwich .....	...	3	58	82	140	53	12	...	147	124	271	189
Totals.....	16	28	1262	1230	2,492	1,557	41	22	1619	1410	3,029	1,921
BRISTOL COUNTY.												
Bristol	5	11	378	341	719	661	5	13	440	339	779	767
Warren	2	9	212	200	412	309	3	8	212	200	412	309
Barrington .....	...	4	51	64	115	95	1	2	75	48	123	105
Totals.....	7	24	641	625	1,269	1,065	9	23	727	587	1,314	1,181

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Providence County	38	298	4818	4778	16,553	13,102	105	232	5771	4807	17,835	13,659
Newport	14	67	904	985	3,107	2,169	42	36	1261	828	3,307	2,365
Washington	11	49	518	624	1,961	1,347	76	23	1602	1175	3,596	2,380
Kent	16	28	1262	1230	2,492	1,557	41	22	1619	1410	3,029	1,921
Bristol	7	24	644	625	1,269	1,065	9	23	727	587	1,314	1,181
Totals.....	86	466	8146	8242	25,682	19,240	273	338	10960	8607	29,081	21,506

R E P O R T

O F T H E

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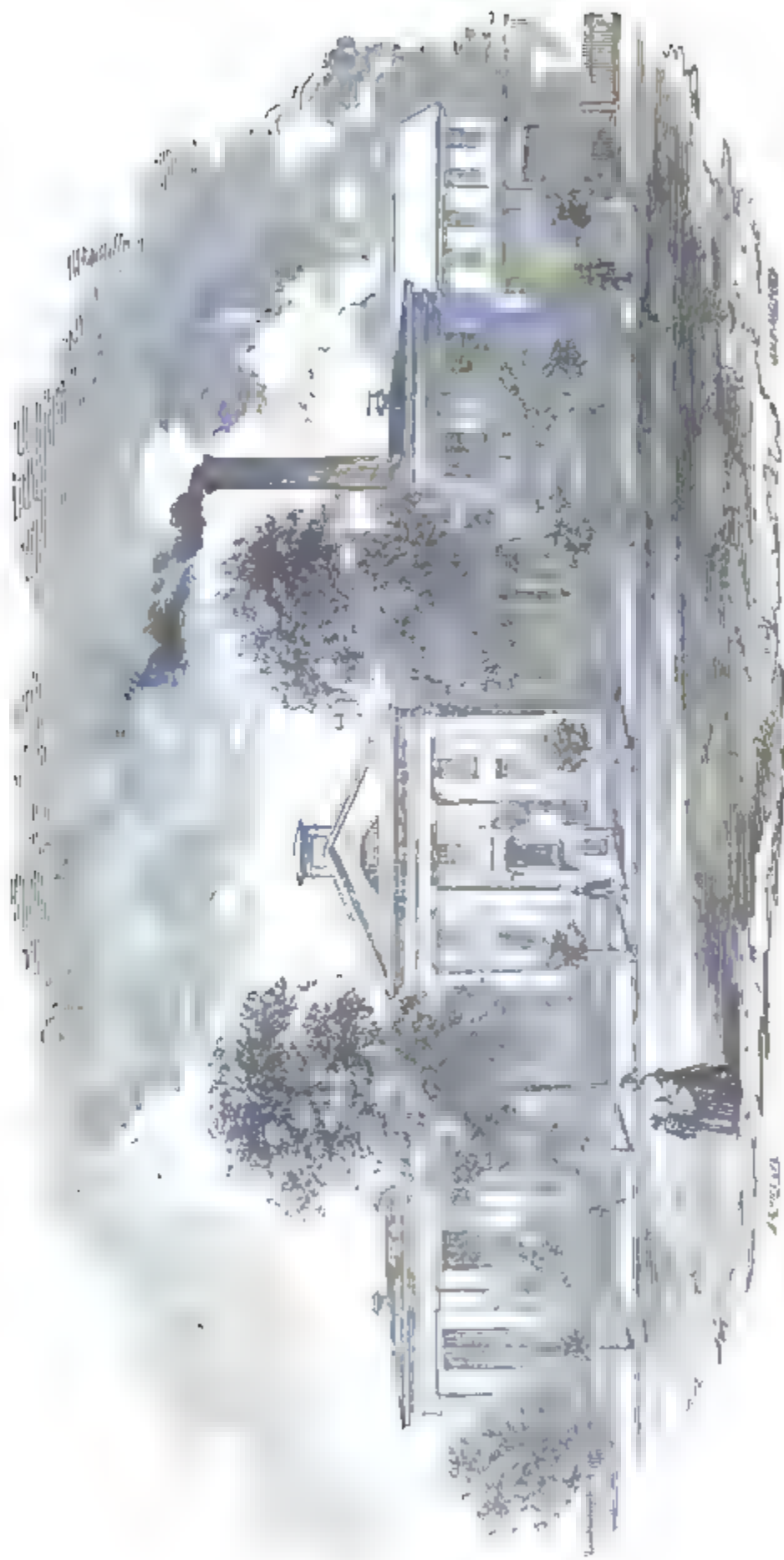
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P R O V I D E N C E :
K N O W L E S , A N T H O N Y & C O . , S T A T E P R I N T E R S .
1 8 5 9 .



RHODE ISLAND STATE PRISON.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

THE Inspectors of the Rhode Island State Prison and County Jail, present to the Honorable the General Assembly, their Report for the year ending December 31, 1858.

On the 1st of January, 1858, the number of convicts	
in the State Prison was	67
There have been committed during the year,	26
There have been discharged,	20
Died,	3
Leaving the present number,	70
The average number of prisoners, during the year,	
has been	66 $\frac{128}{865}$

The number of persons confined in Jail, on the 1st	
of January, 1858, was	119
There have been committed during the year,	1202
	<hr/>
Total,	1321

There have been discharged during the year,	1236
Leaving in Jail on the 31st of December, 1858,	85
The average number of persons in Jail during the	
year, is	102 $\frac{103}{865}$

It may possibly surprise the General Assembly to know, that of the persons committed to the County Jail, nearly one-half have been debtors.

On the 1st of January, 1858, the number of debtors	
was - - - - -	5
There have been imprisoned during the year, -	574
	<hr/>
Total, - - - - -	579
There have been discharged during the year, -	576
Remaining in, December 31, 1858, - - -	3

The Inspectors respectfully submit to the General Assembly the question, "Do not the laws affecting this class of our unfortunate fellow citizens require revision and amendment?"

The General Assembly will find in the Report of the Warden, which is herewith submitted, a statement, in detail, of all the affairs of the Prison, together with a series of tables, presenting the most important facts in its history for the year 1858.

The financial condition of the Prison and County Jail.

The financial embarrassments of the year 1858, have affected the State Prison in the same manner as all other manufacturing establishments. The contractors could make no sales for their products, and, in consequence, were unable to employ the prisoners. Under these circumstances, the Inspectors have used every means in their power to save the State from loss. They are confirmed in the hope previously expressed, that, in times of ordinary financial prosperity, the Prison and Jail will, together, become self-supporting institutions.

On the 1st of January, 1858, the property of the	
Prison, as appraised by Mr. Inspector Wilkinson,	
was - - - - -	\$6,051 72
On the 31st of December, as appraised by the same	
officer, it was - - - - -	7,314 94

Making an increase of the property of the State, of	1,263 22
---	----------

It is proper to remark that this increase of the property is de-

rived from the price of a cabinet-shop, which the Inspectors have received, in payment of a debt from one of the contractors.

The whole expense of the Prison and Jail, for the

year, has been	-	-	-	-	\$11,481 67
The receipts from all sources,	-	-	-	-	10,237 34
					<hr/>
Balance of expenses over income,	-	-	-	-	1,244 33

The expenses of the Prison and Jail, and the income of each separately, are as follows:

The income of the State Prison has been	-	-	\$5,294 37
The expenses have been	-	-	5,051 07
			<hr/>
Leaving excess of income over expenses,	-	-	243 30
The expenses of the County Jail have been	-	\$6,430 60	
The income has been	-	4,942 97	
			<hr/>
Excess of expenses over income,	-	-	1,487 63
Less excess of income over State Prison expenses,	-	243 30	
Leaving the cost of both departments united,	-	1,244 33	

The accounts of the year have all been examined and audited by Daniel Wilkinson, Esq., who has for several years performed this duty, as a committee of the Board.

The reasons why the Prison has not supported itself, for the past year, will be evident from the following facts: The cabinet-shop, which has generally found employment for as many as 60 convicts, was, during the past year, able to employ no more than 20.

The machine shop, which employed 20 of the convicts and Jail prisoners, was, in April last, relinquished by the contractors. Thus a large number of the prisoners were unemployed, and their support became a burden upon the State.

The Warden has resorted to all the means in his power, to alleviate this burden. He undertook, on account of the Prison, such work as could be obtained for the machine shop, and thus found remunerative employment for a part of the prisoners. In June last, he commenced the work of shoemaking, and thus found labor for 40 men. From this source \$774 98 have been realized, and

by these means a considerable reduction of the expenses has been effected.

Those members of the Assembly who have visited the Prison, may remember that all the land beyond the wall, on the west of the enclosed grounds, was composed of coarse and unsightly sand hills. During the winter, while so many Jail prisoners were unemployed, it occurred to the Inspectors and Warden, that this land might be leveled and graded, and adapted to the purposes of cultivation, as well as rendered more pleasing to the eye, and a much more valuable property to the State. They undertook and accomplished this work, at a very trifling expense. Twenty-one hundred days' work of prisoners, who would otherwise have been idle, were employed to effect it; and the cost to the State was simply the wages of the overseer, the wheelbarrows and tools needed for the work, and the materials for the fence. From the garden, thus created, vegetables to the amount of about \$200 have been raised during the past summer. The improvement in the diet of the Prison, which may thus be effected, is of inestimable value.

The subject of rebuilding the old wing of the Prison has been several times brought to the attention of the General Assembly. In favor of accomplishing this work at the present time, the Inspectors ask leave to submit the following considerations:

1. The present structure is acknowledged to be wholly unsuited to the purpose for which it is designed. It is damp and unwholesome in summer, and it cannot be rendered comfortable in the winter. If it be not rebuilt, it will require a considerable outlay during the year, to render it tenantable for the ensuing cold weather.

2. The number of cells which it contains is so small, that two, and sometimes three, prisoners are, from necessity, confined together. The evils of this arrangement are too well known at present to require explanation.

3. It will be remembered, as has been stated in the preceding part of this report, that during the past year, 574 persons have been committed to the Jail, for debt. The number confined was 121, and the time of their imprisonment varying from one to 156 days. These unfortunate men, many of them certainly without crime, have been placed in the common Prison, with felons and men of the most abandoned character. If we continue the practice

of imprisonment for debt, we certainly are bound to provide accommodations for debtors, which shall distinguish them from convicts.

4. We have almost constantly in Jail, men who are suspected of no crime, but are merely retained as witnesses. Justice, certainly, demands that such persons should have better accommodations than our present arrangements can provide.

5. At the present time, the work can be done at a very reduced expense. The Prison grounds being surrounded by walls, almost all the labor can be done by the prisoners themselves, and the iron work can be done in the machine shop. The outer walls of the wing need not be removed below the sills of the windows. A competent builder has carefully estimated the expense, and he believes that it will not exceed the sum of \$14,000, and from this sum may be deducted the amount derived from the sale of the stone not required for the building.

The Inspectors respectfully request that a committee be appointed to examine the premises, and form, for themselves, an opinion on the subject. And they respectfully invite the General Assembly, either collectively or individually, to visit the prison, examine its arrangements, and become acquainted with the manner in which their former appropriations have been expended.

The officers of the Prison and Jail, with the salaries annexed, were on the 31st day of December, 1858, as follows:

Samuel L. Blaisdell, Warden,	-	-	\$1500
Enoch B. Nelson, Deputy Warden,	-	-	500
John B. Currier, Overseer,	-	-	450
Richard W. Blaisdell, "	-	-	450
George W. Morrill, "	-	-	450
Eben J. Beane, "	-	-	450
Charles F. Wendall, Watchman,	-	-	400
Charles W. Bucklin, "	-	-	400
Miss Isabella Cassey, Matron,	-	-	312

ADNAH SACKETT,	} Inspectors.
F. WAYLAND,	
S. A. ARNOLD,	
JAS. G. ANTHONY,	
A. R. TOURTELLOT,	
Z. ALLEN,	
D. WILKINSON,	

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island:

In pursuance of the requirements of Chapter 228 of the Revised Statutes, the undersigned, Warden of Rhode Island State Prison, presents the following Report:

Property on hand, as per inventory, taken January 1, 1858, and appraised by Inspector Wilkinson:

Bedding and Clothing,	-	-	\$145 63	
Books and Stationery,	-	-	30 00	
Machine Shop,	-	-	262 00	
Provisions and Groceries,	-	-	397 60	
Fuel and Lights,	-	-	532 25	
Furniture,	-	-	1,615 64	
Cabinet Shop,	-	-	31 00	
Miscellaneous,	-	-	307 15	
Visitors' fees, (Library purchased with the proceeds,)	-	-	302 50	
Debts receivable,	-	-	1,927 95	
			<hr/>	6,051 72
Amount drawn from the General Treasury during the year,	-	-		2,500 00
Amount due the Warden, Dec. 31, 1859,				174 71
				<hr/>
				\$8,726 43

Property on hand, as per inventory, December 31, 1858, appraised by Inspector Wilkinson:

Bedding and clothing,	-	-	\$615 87	
Books and stationery,	-	-	25 00	
Machine shop,	-	-	232 00.	
Provisions and groceries,	-	-	624 14	
Fuel and lights,	-	-	529 82	
Furniture,	-	-	1,656 64	
Cabinet shop,	-	-	1,430 00	
Miscellaneous,	-	-	142 67	
Visitors' fees, (Library purchased with the receipts,)	-	-	403 38	
Shoe shop,	-	-	125 10	
Debts receivable,	-	-	1,530 32	
			<hr/>	7,314 94
Due to Warden, Jan. 1, 1858,	-			167 16
				<hr/>
				\$7,482 10
Balance, being expense for the year,	-			\$1,244 33

Expense and Income—December 31, 1858.

DR.

To Bedding and clothing,	-	-	\$408 17	
Books and stationery,	-	-	51 92	
Discharged convicts,	-	-	100 00	
Repairs and improvements,	-	-	390 01	
Provisions and groceries,	-	-	3,922 15	
Fuel and lights,	-	-	678 67	
Furniture,	-	-	82 65	
Miscellaneous,	-	-	340 71	
Salaries and labor,	-	-	5,426 12	
Expenses,	-	-	81 27	
			<hr/>	11,481 67

CR.

By Machine shop,	-	-	\$839 20	
Cane shop,	-	-	353 45	
Jail labor,	-	-	760 80	

By Cabinet shop,	-	-	-	3,397	85	
Visitors' fees,	-	-	-	212	20	
Shoe shop,	-	-	-	774	98	
Jail board,	-	-	-	3,452	34	
Jail fees,	-	-	-	446	50	
						<u>10,237 34</u>
Balance, being expense for the year,	-					<u>\$1,244 33</u>

The receipts and expenditures for the year have been as follows :

BEDDING AND CLOTHING.

Amount on hand, January 1, 1858,	-	645	63	
Amount purchased since,	-	379	61	
				<u>1,025 24</u>
Amount credited,	-	1	20	
Amount on hand, Dec. 31, 1858,	-	615	87	
				<u>617 07</u>
Balance, being expense,	-			<u>\$408 17</u>

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Amount on hand, Jan. 1, 1858,	-	30	00	
Amount purchased since,	-	46	92	
				<u>76 92</u>
Amount on hand Dec. 31, 1858,	-			<u>25 00</u>
Balance, being expense,	-			<u>\$51 92</u>

DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

Cash paid to 20 convicts, on their discharge,				
each \$5,	-	-	-	100 00

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Expense for the year,	-	-	-	390 01
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PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.

Amount on hand, Jan. 1, 1858,	-	397 60	
Amount purchased since,	-	4,587 70	
		<hr/>	4,985 30
Amount of credits,	-	439 01	
Amount on hand, Dec. 31, 1858,	-	624 14	
		<hr/>	1,063 15
Balance, being expense,	-		<hr/> \$3,922 15

FUEL AND LIGHTS.

Amount on hand, Jan. 1, 1858,	-	532 25	
Amount purchased since,	-	1,286 24	
		<hr/>	1,818 49
Amount of credits, being rent of steam power,	-	610 00	
Amount on hand, Dec. 31, 1858,	-	529 82	
		<hr/>	1,139 82
Balance, being expense,	-		<hr/> \$678 67

FURNITURE.

Amount on hand, January 1, 1858,	-	1,615 64	
Amount since purchased,	-	154 35	
		<hr/>	1,769 99
Amount of credits, being rent of tools, pipe, &c.,	-	30 70	
Amount on hand, Dec. 31, 1858,	-	1,656 64	
		<hr/>	1,687 34
Balance, being expense,	-		<hr/> \$82 65

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.

Amount on hand, Jan. 1, 1858,	-	307 15	
Amount since purchased,	-	214 42	
		<hr/>	521 57
Amount of credits,	-	38 19	
Amount on hand, Dec. 31, 1858,	-	142 67	
		<hr/>	180 86
Balance, being expense,	-		<hr/> \$340 71

SALARIES AND LABOR.

Expense for the year,	-	-	5,426 12
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EXPENSES.

Paid for improving grounds, inspecting boiler, recovering prisoners, post office, &c.,			81 27
---	--	--	-------

MACHINE SHOP.

Property on hand, Jan. 1, 1858,	-	-	262 00	
Amount purchased since,	-	-	392 17	
			<hr/>	654 17
Amount of credits,	-	-	1,261 37	
Amount on hand, Dec. 31, 1858,	-	-	232 00	
			<hr/>	1,493 37
Balance, being income,	-	-		<hr/> \$839 20

CANE SHOP.

Amount received and charged for work done,			353 45
--	--	--	--------

JAIL LABOR.

Amount received and charged for labor of jail prisoners,	-	-	760 80
---	---	---	--------

CABINET SHOP.

Amount on hand, Jan. 1, 1858,	-	-	31 00	
Amount since purchased, including store- house of J. H. Field,	-	-	1,410 24	
			<hr/>	1,441 24
Amount of credits,	-	-	3,409 09	
Amount on hand, Dec. 31, 1858,	-	-	1,430 00	
			<hr/>	4,839 09
Balance, being income,	-	-		<hr/> \$3,397 85

VISITORS' FEES.

Amount on hand, Jan. 1, 1858, consisting of the Prison library, purchased with the receipts, - - -				302 50	
Amount purchased since, - - -				110 78	
				<hr/>	413 28
Amount received from visitors, -				222 12	
Amount on hand, Dec. 31, 1858, -				403 38	
				<hr/>	625 50
Balance, being income, - -					<hr/> \$212 22

SHOE SHOP.

Amount charged during the year, -					134 23
Amount of credits, - - -				784 15	
Amount on hand, Dec. 31, 1858, -				125 10	
				<hr/>	909 21
Balance, being income, - -					<hr/> \$774 98

JAIL BOARD.

Received for board, from creditors, debt- ors, jail prisoners, and city of Provi- dence, - - -				3,297 12	
Charged to United States, - -				155 22	
Total income, - - -				<hr/>	3,452 34

JAIL FEES.

Received for jail fees and bonds, -					446 50
-------------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--------

The expenses and income are divided between the State Prison and County Jail as follows:

State Prison.

INCOME.

Machine shop,	-	-	-	839	20
Cane shop,	-	-	-	353	45
Cabinet shop,	-	-	-	3,397	85
Shoe shop,	-	-	-	491	65
<hr/>					5,294 37

EXPENSES.

Bedding and clothing, pro rata,	-	-	-	161	82
Books and stationery, "	-	-	-	20	59
Discharged convicts, actual,	-	-	-	100	00
Repairs and improvements, pro rata,	-	-	-	154	64
Provisions and groceries	"	-	-	1,554	93
Fuel and lights, actual,	-	150	00		
" pro rata,		209	61		
<hr/>				359	61
Furniture, actual,	-	-	50	00	
" pro rata,	-	-	12	94	
<hr/>				62	94
Miscellaneous, actual,	-	-	50	00	
" pro rata,	-	-	115	25	
<hr/>				165	25
Salaries and labor, actual,	-	-	450	00	
" " pro rata,			1,972	78	
<hr/>				2,422	78
Expenses, actual,	-	-	27	00	
" pro rata,	-	-	21	51	
<hr/>				48	51
<hr/>					5,051 07
<hr/>					\$243 30
Excess of Prison income over expense,					

*County Jail.***EXPENSES.**

Bedding and clothing, pro rata,	-	-	246	35
Books and stationery, "	-	-	31	33
Repairs and improvements, pro rata,	-	-	235	37
Provisions and groceries, "	-	-	2,367	22
Fuel and lights, "	-	-	319	06
Furniture, "	-	-	19	71
Miscellaneous, "	-	-	175	46
Salaries and labor, "	-	-	3,003	34
Expenses, - - - - -	-	-	32	76
				[-----]
				\$6,430 60

INCOME.

Shoe shop, - - - - -	283	33
Jail labor, - - - - -	760	80
" board, - - - - -	3,452	34
" fees, - - - - -	446	50

		4,942 97

Excess of Jail expense over income,	1,487	63
Deduct excess of Prison income,	243	30

Difference, being the excess of expense over income of both departments for the year, - - - - -	\$1,244	33

The undersigned has examined the account of the receipts and expenditures of the Rhode Island State Prison and Providence County Jail, as presented in the foregoing report of the Warden, and compared the same with the books and vouchers, and find them correctly stated.

D. WILKINSON, Auditing Committee.

Number of Convicts in Prison—Committed—Discharged—Pardoned—Deceased—Escaped and Returned in each year, since the establishment of the Institution, in 1838:

Year.	In Prison Jan. 1.	Committed.	Discharged.	Pardoned.	Died.	Escaped.	Escapes returned.
1838	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1839	5	6	2	. . . . .	.....	.....	.....
1840	9	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1841	15	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1842	26	7	6	2	1	.....	.....
1843	24	13	10	3	1	.....	.....
1844	23	6	5	2	2	1	.....
1845	19	8	5	2	1	.....	.....
1846	19	8	4	3	.....	1	.....
1847	19	11	5	3	1	.....	.....
1848	21	8	2	.....	.....	3	3
1849	27	14	4	5	2	.....	.....
1850	30	29	6	11	.....	.....	.....
1851	42	21	2	10	1	1	.....
1852	49	17	17	4	.....	.....	.....
1853	45	26	8	14	.....	.....	.....
1854	49	23	14	4	3	.....	1
1855	52	27	14	2	1	.....	.....
1856	62	14	19	2	1	.....	.....
1857	54	34	19	2	1	.....	.....
1858	67	26	20	.....	3	1	1
1859	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The ages, sexes, complexions and nativities of persons committed to the State Prison since its first institution, in 1838, have been :

Under 20 years of age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
From 20 to 30 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	159
“ 30 to 40 “	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
“ 40 to 50 “	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
“ 50 to 60 “	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
“ 60 to 70 “	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	315
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Natives of the United States,	-	-	-	-	-	-	233
Foreigners,	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
White,	-	-	-	-	-	-	287
Colored,	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
Subjects of Great Britain,	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
Other foreigners,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

The places of nativity of State prisoners, since 1838.

Rhode Island,	.	.	.	.	.	.	137	
Massachusetts,	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	
New York,	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	
Connecticut,	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	
Maine,	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	
New Jersey,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	
Vermont,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	
New Hampshire,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	
Pennsylvania,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	
North Carolina,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Virginia,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Kentucky,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
District of Columbia,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Louisiana,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Texas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	233
Ireland,	.	.	.	.	.	.	59	
England,	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	
Scotland,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	
Canada,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	
Nova Scotia,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	
New Brunswick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	
Germany,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	
France,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Turkey,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Peru, S. A.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Bermuda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	92

The crimes for which persons have been committed to the State Prison, since its institution, in 1838, have been :

Assault with intent to kill,	.	.	.	.	21
“ “ “ commit rape,	.	.	.	.	12
“ “ “ rob,	.	.	.	.	3
“ “ a dangerous weapon,	.	.	.	.	7
“ on the warden,	.	.	.	.	2
Bigamy,	.	.	.	.	1
Burglary,	.	.	.	.	27

Breaking into a bank,	-	-	-	-	-	5
“ “ a church,	-	-	-	-	-	2
“ “ an engine house,	-	-	-	-	-	1
“ “ a school house,	-	-	-	-	-	1
“ “ a tomb,	-	-	-	-	-	1
“ “ a vessel,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Counterfeiting lottery tickets,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Destroying a dam,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Embezzlement,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Escape from prison, No. 78,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Forgery,	-	-	-	-	-	7
Having and passing counterfeit money,	-	-	-	-	-	16
Horse theft,	-	-	-	-	-	8
Inciting another to commit larceny,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Larceny,	-	-	-	-	-	56
Murder,	-	-	-	-	-	13
Manslaughter,	-	-	-	-	-	10
Obstructing a railroad,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Perjury,	-	-	-	-	-	4
Rape,	-	-	-	-	-	4
Receiving stolen goods,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rescuing a jail prisoner,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Robbery,	-	-	-	-	-	25
Setting fire,	-	-	-	-	-	13
Store breaking and larceny,	-	-	-	-	-	77
Treason,	-	-	-	-	-	1

Average number of convicts in 1858, 661²⁸₈₈

There are in prison, Dec. 31, 1858,	-	-	-	70
Males,	-	-	-	67
Females,	-	-	-	3
White,	-	-	-	65
Colored,	-	-	-	5
Natives of the United States,	-	-	-	49
Foreigners,	-	-	-	21

SAMUEL L. BLAISDELL, Warden.

RHODE ISLAND STATE PRISON, }
 Jan. 1st, 1859. }

STATE PRISON CONVICTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1858.

NAMES.	AGE.	NATIVITY.	CRIME.	TIME OF CONFINEMENT.	TERM OF SENTENCE.	RE-CHARGED.	MANNER OF DISCHARGE.
William Hanley.....	Years. 49	Ireland.....	Murder—sentenced to be hung—commuted.....	Nov. 15, 1850.	Life.	1858.	
Thomas Kanouse	33	New Jersey..	Bank Robbery	March 4, 1851	8 yrs.		
Thomas McCoy	26	Ireland	Burglary	April 26, 1852	6	Apr. 27	Expiration of sentence.
Alfred Edmonds.....	31	Massachusetts	Rescuing a jail prisoner.....	" 26, 1852	6	Apr. 27	Expiration of sentence.
Charles Potter	28	Rhode Island.	Robbery	" 23, 1853	6		
George Colburn.....	26	Massachusetts	Robbery	" 23, 1853	6		
Patrick Cassidy	38	Ireland	Robbery	" 23, 1853	5	Apr. 24	Expiration of sentence.
Francis Campbell.....	26	Massachusetts	Robbery	" 23, 1853	5	Apr. 24	Expiration of sentence.
Warren Youngs.....	27	Rhode Island.	Shop breaking and larceny.....	Nov. 9, 1853	5	Nov. 10	Expiration of sentence.
Henry Northup	46	Rhode Island.	Robbery	" 10, 1853	5	Nov. 11	Expiration of sentence.
Jeremiah McGill	24	Massachusetts	Robbery	Dec. 31, 1853	10		
Lucy J. Stephens.....	30	Rhode Island.	Burglary.....	April 17, 1854	5		
Martin H. Whitford...	24	Connecticut..	Robbery	" 19, 1854	5	Feb. 2	Died.
Godfrey Pierce.....	64	Rhode Island.	Murder.....	May 17, 1854	Life.	Oct. 4	Died.
Moses Clarke	28	Rhode Island.	Rape	Sept. 22, 1854	20 yrs.		
John A. Thornton	34	Rhode Island.	Robbery	Oct. 23, 1854	5		
Charles B. Scott.....	29	Rhode Island.	Assault with intent to kill.....	April 7, 1855	4		
James McCabe.....	26	Ireland	Burglary.....	" 10, 1855	5		
Joseph J. Watson	18	Rhode Island.	Robbery	Sept. 22, 1855	5		
Patrick McLaughlin ..	20	Ireland	Robbery	Oct. 16, 1855	5		
William Nesbitt	20	Rhode Island.	Robbery	" 16, 1855	5		
John Picket	20	Massachusetts	Robbery	" 16, 1855	5		
William H. Jones.....	31	Bermuda.....	Shop breaking.....	" 29, 1855	3	Oct. 30	Expiration of sentence.

STATE PRISON CONVICTS FOR THE YEAR 1858.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	AGE.	NATIVITY.	CRIME.	TIME OF CURRENT IMPRISONMENT.	TERM OF SENTENCE.	DIS- CHARGED—	MANNER OF DISCHARGE.
Mary Flanagan	Years.	Ireland	Murder	Nov. 2, 1855	Life.	1858.	
Shubael Baker	25	Massachusetts	Murder	March 21, 1856	Life.		
Edward Fullerton	20	Canada	Store breaking	" 21, 1856	2 yrs.	Mar. 22	Expiration of sentence.
Charles Patt	33	Rhode Island	Store breaking	" 29, 1856	2	Mar. 30	Expiration of sentence.
Pardon H. Hathaway ..	22	Rhode Island	Breaking and entering a school house ..	March 29, 1856	2 yrs.	Mar. 30	Expiration of sentence.
Horatio Brown	23	Rhode Island	Manslaughter	April 18, 1856	4		
Alexander Comstock ..	27	Connecticut	Counterfeiting	" 26, 1856	3		
Stephen Rounds	40	Rhode Island	Larceny	June 9, 1856	3	June 10	Expiration of sentence.
Robert Simmons	31	Rhode Island	Larceny	Aug. 20, 1856	18 mos.	Feb. 21	Expiration of sentence.
William Lees	28	Rhode Island	Larceny	Nov. 1, 1856	7 yrs.		
Thomas W. Harris	31	England	Store breaking	Nov. 1, 1856	2		
James McCarter	24	Maine	Larceny	March 6, 1857	2		
Daniel Crapon	27	Ireland	Murder	" 11, 1857	18 mos.	Sept. 12	Expiration of sentence.
James Westcott	28	Ireland	Store breaking	" 24, 1857	18	" 26	Expiration of sentence.
John Tilghman	29	Rhode Island	Shop breaking	" 24, 1857	1 yr.	Mar. 25	Expiration of sentence.
Richmond King	46	Pennsylvania	Breaking and entering a church	" 25, 1857	15 mos.	June 26	Expiration of sentence.
Thomas Williams	32	Rhode Island	Larceny	" 26, 1857	15	" 26	Expiration of sentence.
Patrick Boyle	27	Scotland	Larceny	" 26, 1857	2 yrs.		
Marcus W. Shippee	19	Rhode Island	Shop breaking	" 26, 1857	2		
Michael Donnelly	23	Connecticut	Larceny	" 26, 1857	24		
Patrick Burns	19	Rhode Island	Shop breaking	" 26, 1857	18 mos.	Sept. 27	Expiration of sentence.
Henry Gardner	20	Ireland	Shop breaking	" 26, 1857	13	Apr. 27	Expiration of sentence.
George Wilson	41	Rhode Island	Forgery	" 27, 1857	4 1/2 yrs.		
Welcome Alexander ..	58	Rhode Island	Assault with intent to commit rape ..	April 7, 1857	5		
Lorenzo D. Segater ..	37	Rhode Island	Assault with intent to commit rape ..	" 7, 1857	3		
Michael Flynn	30	Connecticut	Assault with intent to commit rape ..	" 7, 1857	3		
William F. Rhodes ..	20	Ireland	Larceny	June 6, 1857	2		
Charles H. Tozier	20	Rhode Island	Larceny	" 9, 1857	2		
	23	Maine	Larceny	July 7, 1857	2		

Sterry Johnson.....	34	Rhode Island.	Assault with intent to rob.....	Aug.	28, 1857	3 yrs	
Henry A. Paine.....	21	Rhode Island.	Assault with intent to rob.....	"	28, 1857	18 mos.	
Joseph A. Wilcox.....	18	Rhode Island.	Rape.....	Sept.	2, 1857	20 yrs.	
Edward Studley.....	29	Rhode Island.	Assault with intent to kill.....	Oct.	6, 1857	5	
Michael Riley.....	58	Ireland.....	Murder.....	Oct.	9, 1857	Life.	
Thomas Haley.....	24	Maine.....	Assault on Warden.....	"	9, 1857	18 mos.	Oct. 10 Expiration of sentence.
Horace Withay.....	22	Rhode Island.	Theft.....	"	9, 1857	1 yr.	
Patrick McCune.....	23	Ireland.....	Robbery.....	"	10, 1857	5	
James E. Chace.....	25	Massachusetts	Larceny.....	"	17, 1857	3	
Patrick Shamly.....	41	Ireland.....	Assault with a dangerous weapon.....	"	22, 1857	1	Sept. 23 Died.
Philip McDonough.....	20	Massachusetts	Setting fire to a barn.....	"	30, 1857	2	
Fernandes Thurston..	18	Rhode Island.	Breaking into a warehouse.....	Dec.	4, 1857	2	
Richard Walker.....	19	Massachusetts	Shop breaking.....	"	11, 1857	3	
George Reynolds.....	24	Rhode Island.	Assault with a dangerous weapon.....	"	22, 1857	18 mos.	
John Slater.....	29	England.....	Inciting another to commit larceny..	"	22, 1857	18	
James Smith.....	44	Ireland.....	Assault with a dangerous weapon.....	"	22, 1857	2½ yrs.	
Thomas Casey.....	21	Ireland.....	Assault with a dangerous weapon.....	Feb.	19, 1858	10	
George Ody.....	24	Massachusetts	Breaking and entering a warehouse..	March	15, 1858	4	
William B. Ody.....	25	England....	Breaking and entering a warehouse..	"	15, 1858	3½	
Michael Lees al. Deg-							
nan.....	22	Ireland.....	Setting fire.....	"	16, 1858	2	
Henry Wood.....	39	England.....	Attempt at shop breaking.....	"	18, 1858	3	
Edward Sanders.....	16	Massachusetts	Larceny.....	April	17, 1858	2	
Thomas McAnna.....	20	Ireland.....	Robbery.....	"	23, 1858	5	
Charles H. Sampson..	26	New York...	Larceny.....	June	22, 1858	3	
John McElroy.....	32	Ireland.....	Burning a fence.....	"	22, 1858	2	
Frederic A. Brown...	26	Rhode Island.	Breaking and entering a shop.....	July	3, 1858	5	
George Bixby.....	22	Massachusetts	Breaking and entering a shop.....	"	3, 1858	4	
Joseph A. Burdick...	31	Rhode Island.	Rape.....	Aug.	12, 1858	10	
George Brown.....	25	Maine.....	Larceny.....	"	21, 1858	4	
Edward Seymour.....	22	New York...	Larceny.....	"	21, 1858	4	
Robert Simmons.....	28	Rhode Island.	Larceny.....	"	21, 1858	7	
Cornelius Sullivan...	27	Ireland.....	Burglary.....	Oct.	22, 1858	5	
Henry Killiam.....	19	Ireland.....	Shop breaking.....	"	23, 1858	2	
Wm. A. Tucker.....	18	Massachusetts	Shop breaking.....	"	23, 1858	2	

STATE PRISON CONVICTS FOR THE YEAR 1858.—CONTINUED.

NAMES.	AGE.	NATIVITY.	CRIME.	TIME OF COMMIT- MENT.	TERM OF SENTENCE.	DIS- CHARGED.	MANNER OF DISCHARGE.
John Myers.....	30	Germany.....	Shop breaking.....	Oct. 23, 1858	2 yrs.	1858.	
Moses B. Aldrich	31	N. Hampshire	Shop breaking.....	" 23, 1858	2		
John Newbitt	23	Maine.....	Larceny.....	" 23, 1758	1		
Lydia Studley..	67	Rhode Island.	Murder.....	" 28, 1858	Life.		
Willard Watson.....	24	Rhode Island.	Assault with intent to commit rape...	Nov. 6, 1858	2 yrs.		
Patrick Armstrong.....	32	Ireland.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	Dec. 21, 1858	4		
Stephen Rounds.....	31	Rhode Island.	Larceny.....	" 23, 1858	1		
Michael Campbell al. George Warren..	19	Massachusetts	Larceny.....	" 23, 1858	3		

December 31st, 1858.

SAMUEL L. BLAISDELL, Warden.

JAILOR'S REPORT:

December 31, 1858.

The number of prisoners in jail, Jan. 1, 1858,	118
Committed by both city and State,	1
	<hr/> 119

Committed by the State,	63
" " city of Providence,	50
" " United States,	1
Debtors,	5
	<hr/> 119

There have been committed since by the State,	425
" " " " " " city,	194
Debtors committed,	574
United States prisoners committed,	5
" witnesses,	4
	<hr/> 1202
Total,	<hr/> 1321

Discharged during the year:

By the State,	404
Sentenced to the State Prison,	18
Escaped,	5
Died,	1
	<hr/> 428

By the city of Providence,	-		224	
Debtors discharged,	-	-	576	
United States prisoners,	-	4		
" " witnesses,	-	4		
		—	8	
			—	1236
Leaving in jail Dec. 31, 1858,	-	-		85
In jail, Dec. 31, 1858,	-	-		85
viz.: committed by the State,	-	-	60	
" " city,	-	-	20	
" " United States,	-	-	2	
Debtors,	-	-	3	
			—	85
Committed on sentence by the State,	-		237	
" for want of bail,	-	-	188	
			—	425
Committed on sentence by the city,	-		172	
" for want of bail,	-	-	22	
			—	194
Committed on sentence by the United States,			2	
" for want of bail,	-	-	7	
			—	9
Total number of commitments by State and city,				619
Total number committed on <i>sentence</i> by State and city,				409
Average number in jail at suit of State,	-		64 ²⁸⁵ ₈₈₆	
" " " city	-	-	32 ¹⁸¹ ₈₈₆	
United States,	-	-	1 ¹¹⁷ ₈₈₆	
Debtors,	-	-	3 ⁸¹⁰ ₈₈₆	
Total average in jail during the year,			—	102 ¹¹⁸ ₈₈₆

Committed on sentence by the State for

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Assault	85	14	99
Theft	58	13	71
Threats	20	1	21
Keeping a nuisance	14	1	15
Selling liquor	7	1	8
Defacing buildings	2	4	6
Drunkenness	1	4	5
Embezzlement	4	.....	4
Abusing horse	2	.....	2
Keeping house of ill fame	2	1	3
Indecent exposure	2	.....	2
Receiving stolen goods	1	.....	1
Illegal voting	1	.....	1
False pretences	1	.....	1
Shop breaking	1	.....	1
Adultery	1	.....	1
Breach of the peace	1	.....	1
Obstructing an officer	1	.....	1

The sentences by the State have been

IMPRISONMENT.	Males.	Females.	Total.	FINES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
5 days	1	.....	1	1 ct.	1	.....	1
10 "	9	4	13	50 cts.	1	.....	1
15 "	1	.....	1	\$1 00	6	2	8
20 "	2	1	3	2 00	9	2	11
30 "	6	1	7	3 00	14	5	19
2 months	9	1	10	5 00	27	3	30
3 "	12	1	13	7 00	1	1	2
4 "	4	1	5	10 00	27	3	30
6 "	3	.....	3	13 00	2	.....	2
8 "	1	.....	1	15 00	12	3	15
10 "	2	.....	2	20 00	38	9	47
				50 00	1	.....	1
				100 00	1	.....	1
				325 00	4	.....	4
Securities to keep the peace					29	1	30

Committed on sentence by the city for

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Vagrancy	59	40	99
Drunkenness	28	6	29
Habitual Drunkenness	18	4	17
Reveling	21	1	22
Disorderly persons	8	.....	8
Neglecting to provide for family	1	.....	1
Coasting	1	.....	1
Total	121	51	172

The sentences by the city have been

IMPRISONMENT.	Males.	Females.	Total.	FINES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
5 days.....	2	.....	2	\$1 00	21	6	27
10 "	15	1	16	2 00	6	.....	6
15 "	1	.....	1	3 00	2	.....	2
20 " ....	.....	2	2	5 00	9	1	10
30 "	29	17	46	10 00	.....	1	1
40 "	1	.....	1	15 00	1	.....	1
2 months ..	6	6	12	20 00	2	.....	2
3 " ..	24	19	43				
				Total	119	58	172

Ages of persons committed to jail on sentence :

Under 20 years of age,	-	-	-	-	-	42
From 20 to 30 years,	-	-	-	-	-	137
" 30 to 40 "	-	-	-	-	-	119
" 40 to 50 "	-	-	-	-	-	75
" 50 to 60 "	-	-	-	-	-	23
" 60 to 70 "	-	-	-	-	-	12
Over 70 years,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	409

The nativities of persons committed to jail on sentence:

Rhode Island, - . -	95	Ireland, - . - .	174
Massachusetts, - . -	32	England, - . - .	43
Connecticut, - . -	12	Scotland, - . - .	17
New York, - . -	8	Canada, - . - .	2
Pennsylvania, - . -	5	New Brunswick, - . -	3
Maine, - . - .	4	Nova Scotia, - . - .	2
New Hampshire, - . -	1	Germany, - . - .	3
Vermont, - . - .	1	Spain, - . - .	1
Maryland, - . - .	1	Chili, - . - .	1
District of Columbia, -	1	Unknown, - . - .	1
Kentucky, - . - .	1		
Georgia, - . - .	1		
	<hr/> 162		<hr/> 247

Males, -	321	White, -	373	Married, -	210
Females, -	88	Colored, -	86	Single, -	199

By whom committed:

Supreme Court, - . - .			13
Court of Common Pleas, - . - .			24
Court of Magistrates, Providence, - . - .			96
Police Court, Providence, - . - .			172
Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket, - . - .			16
Daniel Pearce, Esq., Smithfield, - . - .			8
Theophilus Crowell, Esq., " - . - .			1
Thomas A. Paine, " " - . - .			2
John L. Clarke, Esq., Cumberland, - . - .			1
John Irons, " " - . - .			4
Oliver A. Inman, " Burrillville, - . - .			2
Edwin F. Smith, " " - . - .			2
Whipple Walling, " " - . - .			1
Ezra Hawkins, " Glocester, - . - .			2
Charles A. Slocum, " " - . - .			1
Aulden Borden, " Scituate, - . - .			6
Isaac Saunders, " " - . - .			3
Walter L. Potter, " Cranston, - . - .			11
Wm. Fairbanks, " " - . - .			5
S. B. Parker, " " - . - .			2
Robert Wilson, " Johnston, - . - .			5

John Tucker, Esq.,	North Providence,	-	-	19
Wm. Earle,	" " "	:	-	13
				<hr/>
				409

Debtors.

There were in close jail, Jan. 1, 1858,	-	-	5	
There have been committed since,	-	-	574	
				<hr/>
				579
Discharged upon bail bond or taken in execution,			81	
" by payment of costs,	-	-	18	
" by payment of debt and costs,	-	-	25	
" upon limit bonds, and not since returned,			156	
" for want of payment of board,	-	-	73	
" by taking the poor debtor's oath,	-		172	
" by order of creditors,	-	-	43	
" " Attorney General,	-	.	4	
" " Supreme Court,	-	-	3	
" by habeas corpus,	-	-	1	
Now remaining in close jail,	-	.	3	
				<hr/>
				579

SAMUEL L. BLAISDELL, Jailor.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The undersigned, Physician to the Rhode Island State Prison and Providence County Jail, presents to the Honorable the General Assembly, the following report for the year ending December 31st, 1858:

Four deaths have occurred within the year;—three in the State Prison, and one in the County Jail.

Martin H. Whitford died in the State Prison, February 8th, 1858. His disease was pulmonary consumption. He was 27 years of age, and had been in Prison nearly four years.

Patrick Shanly died in the State Prison, of chronic dysentery, on the 23d of September 1858. A post mortem examination showed many deep ulcerations, penetrating nearly through the coats of the bowels. Medicine might somewhat control the symptoms and alleviate the suffering, and it did so; but nature was unable to repair the loss of structure, and, consequently, the patient gradually sunk under the disease. He was 41 years of age, and had been in Prison about 11 months.

Godfrey Pierce died in the State Prison, October 4th, 1858. He was not in good health at the time when he was sentenced; and he had been feeble during the entire period of his confinement. Each summer he has had the bowel complaint, and two years ago he came very near dying. About the middle of last May, he began to suffer again from diarrhœa, and although relieved

at that time, he was still obliged to use medicine most of the time during the season, to keep the disease in check. About the middle of August his complaint assumed the dysenteric form, and, although at times he appeared to be better, still he gradually failed, and finally sunk under it. He was nearly 67 years of age, and had been in Prison about 4½ years.

Martin Brett died in the County Jail, November 5th, 1858. He had been in Jail about two months. He is said to have been taken from a bed, on which he was lying sick, at the time he was arrested. He had, immediately after his admission, a very severe attack of "*delirium tremens*," and when this disease abated he was found to have pulmonary consumption, complicated with dropsy on the chest. A post mortem examination showed a number of large abscesses in the right lung, together with a general infiltration of tuberculous matter. There were some two quarts of water in the chest. He had, for two years, a disease at the right shoulder, and an abscess was found opening into the joint, which contained about two ounces of matter.

There are, at the present time, two persons on the sick list who probably will not recover,—George Reynolds, a colored man, who is in the last stage of consumption; and Wood, who has Bright's disease of the kidney, with disease of the lungs also. Each of these persons had his disease upon him when committed to the Prison.

It will be seen that consumption is the most common cause of death among the prisoners. This will probably ever be the case among this class of persons. Their constitutions are impaired by irregular habits, and very many of them come into Prison with venereal diseases upon them, which, in many instances, they have already had repeatedly, until the system has become saturated with the poison. It becomes impossible to eradicate it; it has sapped the foundation of life, the vital power gives way, and the lungs are the favorite seat of fatal disease in this condition of the system.

Looking at the past year as a whole, it will compare favorably with those which have gone before it. There has been but little acute disease. I should think there had been less of colds and rheumatic complaints than in any other year of the last four, during which I have been connected with the Prison. There was,

perhaps, a slightly greater tendency to dysenteric disease during the last weeks of summer and the first weeks of fall, than in some of the previous years; but with the exception of the cases of Pierce and Shanly, who were nearly worn out before they were attacked with this disease, it did not assume any great degree of severity.

The arrangements for warming and ventilation in the new wings of the Prison appear to work quite satisfactorily, and if the old portion of the Prison could be reconstructed and put on an equally good footing, and a little better room should be supplied for a hospital, I think we should have an institution perfectly satisfactory, so far as its sanitary arrangements are concerned.

Respectfully submitted:

GEO. P. BAKER, Physician.

Providence, December 31st, 1858.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

*To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island,
&c.:*

The plan of religious instruction in the State Prison is much the same as was stated in a former report. A regular religious service has been held every Sabbath morning, the past year, with one exception. In this service the prisoners have always manifested a deep interest.

The attendance upon the Bible class instructions has increased, and has been more regular than in any former year. We have now ten classes in all, eight of which spend an hour or more in the study

of the Holy Scriptures, under the instructions of able and judicious teachers. Two classes are taught to read. They have made very commendable progress for persons of their age and capacity. The members of the Bible classes evidently give no inconsiderable portion of their time, during the week, to the study of the lesson assigned them. They show this by the prompt and ready answers to the questions of their teachers. As this exercise is voluntary on the part of the prisoners, this prompt attendance shows how deeply interested they are in it.

At the close of this exercise, a plain, practical discourse is delivered, to which all the prisoners, both male and female, are required to attend. A more attentive and apparently interested congregation cannot be found anywhere. They listen with solemn and fixed attention to the glad tidings of salvation. And we have reason to hope that some of them are in reality profited by the word preached. So far as we can discover, the moral character of not a few has been greatly improved, and their self respect increased; and many of them go forth into the community again, with a strong resolution henceforth to lead industrious, sober and virtuous lives.

For a portion of the year we have had no singing, as the sentence of two of the choir has expired; this we all consider a great privation.

The Prison Library has been enlarged by some valuable accessions during the year. The books are extensively used by the prisoners, and they not only beguile many of their tedious hours, but also store their minds with much valuable knowledge. In many of the prisoners, a taste for reading is created, which will no doubt be of great advantage to them after they leave the Prison.

The condition of the County Jail prisoners shows a more marked improvement than any other portion of the Prison. Their general appearance is much improved since the time of their commitment has been extended. They now give a more intelligent and fixed attention to the religious instruction; and their opportunity for reformation is much better than under the old system. Many of them feel this to be the case, and are ready to acknowledge it.

Respectfully submitted:

WM. DOUGLAS, Chaplain.

Providence, December 31st, 1858.

ACTS AND RESOLVES
OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

OF THE
State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations,

PASSED AT THE
MAY SESSION, 1859.

**WITH THE ROLL OF MEMBERS, PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWO HOUSES IN GRAND
COMMITTEE, AND REPORTS ORDERED TO BE PUBLISHED.**



State of Rhode Island, &c.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, MAY, 1859.

PROVIDENCE:
KNOWLES, ANTHONY & CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1859.

The General Assembly convened at Newport on the last Tuesday of May, 1859, (being the 31st,) in conformity with the provisions of the third section of article 4 of the Constitution, as amended by the electors on the first Tuesday of November, 1854, and adjourned on Friday, the 3d day of June, following, to meet again in Providence, on the third Monday of January, 1860.

ACTS AND RESOLVES

PASSED AT THE

MAY SESSION, 1859.

[The Chapters of Public Acts are numbered continuously from the Revised Statutes.]

CHAPTER 317.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 102 OF THE REVISED STATUTES,
"OF THE INSPECTION OF LIME."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. All stone lime which shall be burnt in this state, shall be offered or exposed to sale in casks of sufficient dimensions to contain thirty-one and one-half gallons, and hooped with not less than eight good hoops ; and each cask shall be well filled with lime.

Dimensions
and contents
of casks.

SEC. 2. Section 1 of the chapter to which this is in amendment is hereby repealed : provided, that no suit or prosecution now pending for any offence committed or forfeiture incurred under said section hereby repealed, shall be affected by such repeal.

Pending
suits not af-
fected.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately after its passage.

CHAPTER 318.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO FILLING VACANCIES IN THE MUNICIPAL
OFFICES OF THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. In case any of the municipal offices of the city of Providence, except those of mayor, aldermen, and

City Council
authorized
to fill vacan-
cies.

common councilmen, shall be vacant, whether from death, resignation, refusal to accept, or otherwise, the same shall and may be filled by the city council, in convention, until the next annual election.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 319.

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING ON THE THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

General Ap-
propriations,

SECTION 1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be authorized by law, are hereby appropriated to the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and to be paid out of the several appropriations herein mentioned.

FOR SALARIES.

To the governor, one thousand dollars.

To the lieutenant governor, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To the chief justice of the supreme court, twenty-five hundred dollars, and to each of the associate justices, eighteen hundred dollars.

To the secretary of state, one thousand dollars.

To the attorney general, twelve hundred dollars.

To the general treasurer, eight hundred dollars.

To the state auditor, one thousand dollars.

To the reporter of the decisions of the supreme court, five hundred dollars.

To the commissioner of public schools, twelve hundred dollars.

To the justices of the court of magistrates in the city of Providence, twenty-six hundred dollars.

To the justices of the court of justices in the city of Newport, one thousand dollars.

To the justices of the court of magistrates in the village of Woonsocket, seven hundred dollars.

To the clerks of the supreme court and the court of common pleas in the county of Providence, the sum of three thousand dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

For the pay and mileage of the members of the General Assembly, six thousand dollars.

For expenses of General Assembly, including pay of its clerks and officers in attendance, and for stationery, thirty-five hundred dollars.

FOR JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

For the maintenance of courts, including the pay of clerks, except the clerks of the supreme court and court of common pleas in the county of Providence, jurors, justices of the peace, witnesses, officers, and all other expenses authorized by existing laws, thirty-five thousand dollars.

FOR EDUCATION.

For public schools, fifty thousand dollars, and the commissioner of public schools is hereby directed to apportion the same in the manner provided by law. Of the amount appropriated, the general treasurer is directed to pay ten thousand dollars on or after the fifteenth day of July, and the remainder on or after the fifteenth day of December.

For the Normal School, three thousand dollars.

FOR INSANE AND OTHER DEPENDENT PERSONS.

For the support of the insane poor at the Butler Hospital or other curative hospitals, and for the support and education of deaf, dumb, idiotic and blind persons, as authorized by existing statutes, twelve thousand dollars.

FOR JAILS AND REFORM SCHOOL.

For the board of persons confined in jail and the fees of jailors, four thousand dollars.

For the support of juvenile offenders sentenced to the Providence Reform School, eight thousand dollars.

FOR THE MILITIA AND MILITARY AFFAIRS.

For the pay and expenses of the active militia, eight thousand and five hundred dollars; provided, that no com-

MAY, 1859.

pensation shall be allowed to any person on the roll of the active militia of the state who shall have not performed field duty at least two days in the year.

FOR PRINTING.

For publishing the laws, printing the schedules, the annual report of the commissioner of public schools, the annual report upon the registration of births, marriages and deaths, all printing ordered by the General Assembly, and such as may be required in the office of the secretary of state and other public offices, forty-five hundred dollars.

COURT HOUSES AND JAILS.

For repairs upon court houses and jails, ten thousand and five hundred dollars; the same to be expended under the direction of the building committee in the county in which the money may be disbursed.

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

For the pay and expenses of the railroad commissioners, five hundred dollars.

ORDERS OF THE GOVERNOR.

To pay drafts upon the treasury drawn by the governor, two hundred dollars.

INDIAN TRIBES.

For expenses of the Narragansett tribe of Indians, one hundred dollars.

FOR MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Pawtucket bridge, twenty-three hundred dollars.

To meet appropriations made by the General Assembly, and for objects not specified in this act, fifteen thousand dollars.

ACTS

OF A

LOCAL AND PRIVATE NATURE.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT FOR INCORPORATING PAWTUCKET, IN NORTH PROVIDENCE, INTO A DISTRICT, FOR THE PURPOSES THEREIN MENTIONED." *No. 1.*

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. The said district is hereby authorized and empowered to cause pipes to be laid along and under the streets in said district, for the conveyance of water for fire purposes, and to cause force pumps and hydrants to be erected to be connected with said pipes ; and to defray the expense thereof and the expense of maintaining and keeping the same in repair, by levying a tax on the property and inhabitants of said district in accordance with said act of incorporation and the several acts in addition thereto and amendment thereof ; provided, the town council of said North Providence assent to the laying of said pipes and the erecting of said force pumps and hydrants.

No. 2. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE SOPORI LAND AND MINING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Samuel Colt, Samuel G. Arnold, Alfred Anthony, Sylvester Mowry, John R. Bartlett, Cornelius Wendell, Charles Jackson, Thomas Davis, Walter S. Burges, Benjamin H. Cheever, George H. Browne, Nathaniel F. Potter, Gideon Bradford, George Burton, James W. Douglas, Adnah Sacket, Henry B. Anthony, Welcome B. Sayles, John Eddy, Americus V. Potter, John N. Francis, Elisha Dyer, John D. Austin, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name of "The Sopori Land and Mining Company," for the purpose of acquiring, disposing of, managing and working, lands and mines in Arizona and Sonora, and they shall, in their said corporate capacity and under their said corporate name, be capable in law of acquiring, by purchase or otherwise, any and all kinds of real and personal estate, and of holding, conveying and managing and working the same, and of transacting such other lawful business as said corporation shall deem expedient, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter one hundred and twenty-five (125) of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall consist of ten thousand shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each, and said shares shall be deemed personal estate, and the ownership shall be evidenced by certificates issued by order of the directors or executive committee and signed by the president, treasurer, and secretary, hereinafter named, and the transfer thereof regulated in such way as the by-laws of said corporation shall provide. The shares and stock of each and every shareholder shall be pledged and held liable for all debts and demands due and owing from him to said corporation, whether the same be due or overdue, and whether the same shall arise from assessment or from any other contract made with said corporation or its agents ; and in case the owner of any share shall neglect to pay such debt or demand to the treasurer within thirty days after the same has become due and payable, the treasurer is hereby authorized, upon the direction of the directors or executive committee, to sell, at public auction, so many of the shares

belonging to said delinquent shareholder as shall be necessary to pay said indebtedness and all incidental expenses, first giving ten weeks notice in some newspaper printed in the city of Providence, of the time and place of said intended sale, and the treasurer is authorized to transfer said stock to the purchaser at such sale, in form and manner prescribed by the by-laws, and such sale and transfer shall vest in the purchaser the legal title to such stock; and the balance, if any there be, of the money arising from such sale, after paying the expenses of said sale and advertisement, and the debt for which the same was sold, shall be paid to the delinquent owner; and if the proceeds be not sufficient to discharge said debt, the corporation may have their action against said debtor to recover the balance due.

SEC. 3. The said corporation may have and use a corporate seal, and may, under their said corporate name, prosecute and defend all suits, and actions, and complaints of whatever name or nature, in any or all courts and tribunals; and the leaving the copy of any writ or process with the treasurer or at his office, with some one there for him, shall be a good service thereof; and the treasurer shall have, at all times, an office in the city of Providence; and said corporation may, at any meeting of shareholders, make and establish such by-laws, rules and regulations not contrary to law or the provisions of this act, as they shall think proper and expedient, touching the disposition and management of its property, estate and effects, the paying in of the capital stock of said corporation, the issue of certificates of shares or stock, the transfer of said shares, the duties, conduct and compensation of their officers, servants and agents, and all matters whatsoever, which may appertain to the concerns of the corporation.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting holden in the city of Providence, on the second Wednesday in August, in each year, for the choice of a board of not less than five nor more than thirteen directors, a majority of whom shall be residents of this state, and all of whom shall be shareholders of said corporation. They shall respectively hold their offices for one year and until others are chosen in their stead, unless sooner removed by a vote of three-quarters of the legal votes of the shareholders at any legal meeting; and any vacancy that may happen in any of said offices may be filled by the board of directors

until the next annual meeting. Special meetings, both of the stockholders and directors of said corporation, shall be called by the secretary hereinafter named, in such manner and at such notice as the by-laws prescribe. No person shall be eligible to the office of director, unless at the time of his election he shall appear, by the books of the corporation, to be the owner of at least fifty shares of the capital stock of said corporation, and whenever he ceases to be the owner of fifty shares he shall cease to be a director. In all meetings of the shareholders, each shareholder shall be entitled to one vote for every share standing in his name upon the books of said company, not exceeding one hundred, and one vote for every additional ten shares so standing in his name, provided, however, that no stockholder shall, in any event, be entitled to more than two hundred votes; and stockholders entitled to cast one thousand votes, shall be necessary to make a quorum. Any failure to hold an annual meeting as above provided, shall not be deemed a dissolution of said corporation or forfeiture of this charter, but the directors already elected shall continue as if re-elected.

SEC. 5. The directors shall appoint a president, treasurer, secretary and such other officers and agents as they shall deem necessary; and may also appoint an executive committee with such powers as said directors shall see fit to confer upon such committees, provided they be not inconsistent with this charter or the by-laws that may be established under it. Said president and executive committee shall be always chosen from the members of said board of directors; and said directors may make such assessments on the shares, and at such times, and on such shares and under such penalties of forfeiture of shares and previous payments for non-payment, as they may deem proper, and establish the salaries or compensation of the officers elected by the shareholders, and shall have a general supervisory management of the business of said corporation.

SEC. 6. The treasurer shall give bond in such sum as the directors shall require, and with such sureties as they shall approve, to keep and pay over the moneys of said corporation and for the faithful performance of his duties. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to collect all assessments on said shares, to keep regular books of accounts of the monetary affairs of said corporation, and also of issue

and transfer of all certificates of shares, which shall at all times be open to the inspection of any member of said company ; to pay out no money, or in his said capacity, sign or accept any note, bill, bond or evidence of indebtedness except upon a certified copy of a vote of the executive committee or of a majority of the directors, and to make to said annual meeting, and oftener, if required, to the board of directors or executive committee, a detailed report of the property and accounts of said corporation.

SEC. 7. The secretary shall keep the records of said corporation, and take care of all the papers, deeds, and other evidences of property belonging to said corporation, excepting such as properly belong to the treasurer, and shall be clerk of the board of directors and of the executive committee.

SEC. 8. The said corporation may from time to time, as the directors shall deem necessary for the advantageous prosecution of its business and upon a vote of a majority of said directors, borrow sums of money, not exceeding in the aggregate the amount of capital stock actually paid in ; and may by like vote of said directors, issue and dispose of their bonds, bearing interest, for any amount so borrowed, and mortgage any part of their corporate property to secure the payment of said bonds ; which bonds and mortgages shall be signed, in behalf of said corporation, by the president and treasurer, and countersigned by the secretary and accompanied by a copy of the vote of the directors, directing their issue, certified by the secretary.

SEC. 9. Any three of the persons named in the first section of this act, are hereby authorized to call the first meeting of the shareholders of this corporation, in the city of Providence, for organization and the election of the officers till the first annual meeting, and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before them, whenever they shall deem expedient, by publishing notice thereof for ten days, in two newspapers printed in said city.

No. 3. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE ARIZONA LAND AND MINING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Samuel G. Arnold, Samuel Colt, Alfred Anthony, Sylvester Mowry, John R. Bartlett, Cornelius Wendell, Charles Jackson, Thomas Davis, Walter S. Burges, Benjamin H. Cheever, James W. Douglas, Adnah Sacket, Henry B. Anthony, Welcome B. Sayles, John Eddy, Americus V. Potter, John N. Francis, Elisha Dyer, Nathaniel F. Potter, Juan A. Robinson and Francis Cubillas, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name of "The Arizona Land and Mining Company," for the purpose of acquiring, disposing of, managing and working, lands and mines in Arizona and Sonora ; and they shall, in their said corporate capacity, and under their said corporate name, be capable in law of acquiring, by purchase or otherwise, and holding, any and all kinds of real and personal estate, and of holding, conveying, managing and working the same, and all mines thereon, and of transacting all such other business as said corporation shall deem expedient, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter one hundred and twenty-five (125) of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall consist of twenty thousand shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each, and said shares shall be deemed personal estate, and the ownership shall be evidenced by certificates issued by order of the directors or executive committee, and shall be signed by the president, treasurer, and secretary, hereinafter named, and the transfer of said shares shall be regulated in such manner as the by-laws of said corporation shall provide. The shares and stock of each and every stockholder shall be pledged and held liable for all debts and demands due and owing from him to said corporation, whether the same be overdue or not due, and whether the same shall arise from assessment or from any other contract made with said corporation or its agents; and in case the owner of any share shall neglect to pay such debt or demand to the treasurer, within thirty days after the same has become due and payable, the treasurer is hereby authorized, upon the direction of the directors or the

executive committee, to sell, at public auction, so many of the shares belonging to said delinquent stockholder as shall be necessary to pay said indebtedness and all incidental expenses, first giving notice of such intended sale, in some newspaper printed in the city of Providence, of the time and place of such intended sale, at least once a week for ten consecutive weeks; and the treasurer is hereby authorized to transfer said stock to the purchaser at said sale, in form and manner prescribed by the by laws, and such sale and transfer shall vest in the purchaser the legal title to such stock; and the balance, if any there be, of the money arising from such sale, after paying the expenses of said sale and advertisement and the debt for which the same was sold, shall be paid to the delinquent owner; and if the proceeds be not sufficient to discharge said debt, the corporation may have their action against said debtor to recover the balance due.

SEC. 3. The said corporation may have and use a corporate seal, and may, under their said corporate name, prosecute and defend all suits and actions and complaints of whatever name or nature, in any and all courts and tribunals, and the leaving an attested copy of any writ or process with the treasurer, or at his office with some person there for him, shall be a good service thereof; and the treasurer shall at all times have an office in the city of Providence. Said corporation may at any meeting of the shareholders, make and establish such by-laws, rules and regulations not contrary to law or the provisions of this charter, as they shall think expedient and proper, touching the disposition and management of its property, estate and effects, the paying in of the capital stock of said corporation, the issue of certificates of shares of stock, the transfer of said shares, the duties, conduct and compensation of their officers, servants and agents, and all matters whatsoever which may appertain to the property and business of said corporation.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the shareholders of said corporation, holden at the city of Providence on the second Wednesday in August, in each year, for the choice of a board of not less than five nor more than thirteen directors, a majority of whom shall be residents of the state of Rhode Island and all of whom shall be shareholders of said corporation, and who respectively shall hold their offices for one year and until others are

chosen in their places, unless sooner removed by a vote of three-quarters of the legal votes of the shareholders at any legal meeting; and any vacancy that may happen in any of said offices may be filled by the board of directors, such directors, so elected by the board of directors, to hold their offices as other directors. Special meetings, both of the stockholders and directors of said corporation, shall be called by the treasurer hereinafter named, in such manner and at such notice as the by-laws may, from time to time, prescribe. No person shall be eligible to the office of director, unless he shall, at the time of his election, be the owner, by the books of said corporation, of at least fifty shares of the capital stock of said corporation; and whenever any director ceases to be the owner of fifty shares of said stock he shall cease to be a director. In all meetings of the shareholders, each shareholder shall be entitled to one vote for every share standing in his name upon the books of the company, not exceeding one hundred, and to one vote for every additional ten shares so standing in his name; provided, however, that no stockholder shall in any event be entitled to more than two hundred votes, and stockholders entitled to cast one thousand votes shall be necessary to make a quorum. Any failure to hold an annual meeting, as above provided, shall not be deemed a dissolution of said corporation, nor a forfeiture of this charter; but the directors already elected shall continue to hold their offices in the same manner as though they had been re-elected.

SEC. 5. The directors shall appoint a president, treasurer and such other officers as they shall deem necessary, and said directors may make such assessments on the shares, and under such penalties of forfeiture of shares and previous payments for non-payment as they may deem proper, and establish the salaries or compensation of the officers elected by the shareholders, and shall have a general supervisory management of the business of said corporation; and they may also appoint an executive committee, with such powers as said directors shall see fit to confer upon such committee, provided they be not inconsistent with this charter or the by-laws that may be established under it. Said president and said executive committee shall be members of said board of directors.

SEC. 6. The treasurer shall give bond in such sum as the directors shall require, and with such sureties as they

shall approve, to keep and pay over the moneys of said corporation, and for the faithful performance of his duties. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to collect all assessments on said shares, to keep regular and correct books of account of all the monetary affairs of said corporation, and also of the issue and transfer of all certificates of shares, which shall at all times be open to the inspection of any member of said company; to pay out no money, nor in his said capacity sign or accept any note, bill, bond or evidence of indebtedness whatever, except upon a certified copy of a vote of the executive committee, or of a majority of the directors; and to make to said annual meeting, and oftener, if required, to the board of directors or executive committee, a detailed report of the property, accounts and affairs of said corporation.

SEC. 7. The treasurer shall keep the records of said corporation, and take care of all deeds, evidences of property or claims, and all other papers belonging to said corporation.

SEC. 8. The said corporation may from time to time, as the directors shall deem necessary for the advantageous prosecution of its business, and upon a vote of a majority of said directors, borrow sums of money, not exceeding, however, in the aggregate, the amount of capital stock actually paid in; may by like vote of said directors issue and dispose of the bonds of said corporation, bearing interest for any amount so borrowed, and mortgage any part of the corporate property to secure the payment of said bonds; which bonds and mortgages shall be signed in behalf of said corporation, by the president and countersigned by the treasurer thereof, and accompanied by a copy of the vote of the directors directing their issue, certified by the treasurer.

SEC. 9. Any three of the persons named in the first section of this charter are hereby authorized to call the first meeting of the shareholders of this corporation, to be held in the city of Providence, for organization and for the election of officers, to hold their offices until the next annual election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them, notice of such proposed meeting for organization to be given for at least ten days before holding the same, by publication in two newspapers printed in said city of Providence.

No. 4. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE EQUITABLE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN PROVIDENCE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. G. W. Hallett, F. E. Hoppin, H. A. Rhodes, Sylvester R. Jackson, W. M. Bailey, Cornelius Barrows, H. C. Cranston, W. B. Lawton, together with their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the "Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company," in Providence, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able and capable in law to make insurance on vessels, and on freight and all property laden on board thereof; upon houses and other buildings and the furniture and other goods therein; and upon all other legal subjects of insurance, except life and health insurance, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities applicable to such corporations, set forth in chapters one hundred twenty-five (125,) and one hundred twenty-nine (129,) of the Revised Statutes.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

SEC. 2. Said company are hereby authorized and empowered to hold annual meetings on the first Wednesday in August, in each and every year, and other meetings at such other times in each year as they may deem necessary.

SEC. 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of director as aforesaid, unless at the time of his election he shall be a proprietor of at least twenty shares in said company and a resident in this state; and no director shall hold office longer than he shall continue a proprietor and resident as aforesaid. In case of a diminution of the capital stock by losses, no dividend shall be made until a sum equal to such diminution, be added to the capital stock. If any director or other officer shall commit fraud or embezzlement upon the funds or property of said company, he shall forfeit all his shares and interest therein, and be liable to further prosecution at law.

SEC. 4. If any person who now is, or may hereafter be indebted to said company for shares therein, shall neglect to pay to said company any of his installments on or before the day whenever the same may become payable, he so neglecting as aforesaid, shall be liable to forfeit to said company, all his shares and interest therein, and also the

money which he may have paid to said company for shares as aforesaid ; and shall, moreover, be liable to the payment of the remaining installments on his note or notes respectively ; provided, nevertheless, that in case of the death of any stockholder, a failure of payments of such stockholder's share or shares, shall not operate as a forfeiture of such share or shares, if payment thereof, with the interest, shall be made within six months after such death as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. The stock or shares shall be transferable at the insurance office only, and by such form as the president and directors shall prescribe from time to time ; but no stockholder being indebted to the company, either as principal or endorser, individually or as co-partner, whether the same has become due and payable or not, shall be allowed to sell or transfer his or her shares without the consent of the president and directors for the time being ; and the stock of each stockholder, is declared to be, at all times, pledged and liable for the payment of any debts due, or liability incurred to said office other than original installments ; and may be sold, or so many shares thereof as shall be necessary, by said president, directors and company, at public auction, for the satisfaction thereof, sixty days previous notice of such sale being given in one of the newspapers printed in Providence, and the surplus, if any, paid over to such stockholder.

SEC. 6. The capital stock of said company shall not be less than one hundred thousand dollars, nor exceed the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each ; provided, that shares to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars shall be taken by the stockholders, and one-half of the amount paid in, before any policy shall be issued by said company, and the remaining one-half shall be secured by notes and other security, to the satisfaction of the directors, and paid in when it may be deemed expedient by the board of directors ; and the stockholders in said company shall not be liable to any responsibility, further than the amount of their respective shares and interests therein for, or on account of any damage or loss sustained by said company, or for, or on account of any debts due thereon ; provided, nevertheless, that the stock of said company shall not be increased beyond the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, unless a majority of all the votes of the stockholders present at any legal meeting, specially called

for that purpose, shall be given for the augmentation thereof; and provided also, that no regulation shall be made to affect the rights acquired under the subscription previous to augmentation.

SEC. 7. In case said company fail to elect their directors, or any part thereof, on the days respectively appointed by this charter, for that purpose, the same may be nevertheless elected at any meeting of the stockholders, there afterwards to be holden.

No. 5. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BARSTOW STOVE COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Amos C. Barstow, George G. Richmond, and Alden B. Knapp, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "*Barstow Stove Company*," for the purpose of manufacturing stoves, hot air furnaces and other iron work ; and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and in any act in amendment of or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may make, have and use a common seal, and may break, alter and renew the same at pleasure.

SEC. 3. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars, to be fixed in amount by vote of the company, and to be divided into shares of one thousand dollars each. Additions from earned profits or otherwise may be made to the value of each share of said stock as the corporation may from time to time determine; provided, however, that the whole amount of the capital stock shall not exceed said sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. The shares in said capital stock are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be transferred by bill of sale, which shall be recorded in the office of the treasurer or agent of the corporation in such books as he shall provide for that purpose, provided, however, that no

stockholder who may wish to dispose of his stock, shall transfer in manner aforesaid, any share or shares of the capital stock of said corporation, without first giving the refusal of the same to the corporation, at the price for which he is willing to sell; and provided also, that the shares in said capital stock shall not be liable to assessment after the capital stock so fixed in amount as aforesaid has been paid in, except in equal proportions, and by consent of the stockholders owning at least three-fourths of the shares of the capital stock of the corporation.

SEC. 5. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholders to the corporation, whether overdue, or due at a future day, and whether arising from assessments or installments, or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 6. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation holden at the counting-room thereof, in the city of Providence, on the second Wednesday of January, in each year, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter; and at all meetings of the corporation, all matters shall be decided by a majority of the votes present, allowing each stockholder in person, or by proxy, one vote for every share by him owned, and a majority of the shares issued shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

No. 6. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE LAUREL HILL LAND COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Rufus Waterman, Samuel A. Nightingale, Harvey F. Payton, Ezra W. Howard, Francis E. Hoppin, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the "*Laurel Hill Land Company*," for the purpose of acquiring, holding, improving, and conveying real estate with all the powers, privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities contained in chapter one hundred and twenty-five (125) of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be sixty-three thousand dollars (\$63,000,) to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars (\$100) each, which may be increased by a vote of the corporation, to an amount not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, said shares shall be transferred as the by-laws of said corporation may prescribe.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of said corporation holden at Providence, on the second Wednesday of June in each year, for the choice of officers and the transaction of any other legal business ; but the failure to hold this meeting shall not affect this act, but the business of said meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting held thereafter.

SEC. 4. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and held liable to the corporation, for all debts and demands due and owing by such stockholder to the corporation, whether over due or due at a day future, and whether the same may arise from assessment, or in any other manner ; said stock or shares shall be sold in such manner, as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe, and if the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to pay said debts and incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 5. All conveyances of land made by said corporation, shall be executed by the president or treasurer thereof, under the seal of said corporation, and shall be duly acknowledged by said officers as the deed of said corporation, and shall be recorded in the town clerk's office of the town where the land lies, which is described in said deed.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall have a place of business in the city of Providence, at which the leaving of an attested copy of any process or any proceedings in which said company shall be party, with the clerk, agent, or treasurer, of said corporation, shall be a sufficient service thereof.

SEC. 7. No investment of the profits of said company, shall be made except with the consent in writing of stockholders holding three-quarters of the shares of said stock, but the same shall be divided among the stockholders in proportion to the shares by them severally held.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE A. & W. SPRAGUE MANUFACTURING COMPANY. No. 7.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Byron Sprague, Amasa Sprague, William Sprague, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, by the name of the "*A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company*," for manufacturing and printing purposes, and for the transacting of other business incidentally connected therewith, subject to the provisions of chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of all acts and parts of acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall consist of five thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each, with the privilege of increasing the number to ten thousand shares. The shares in said corporation shall be, and they are hereby declared to be personal property, and shall not be liable to assessment, by said corporation, beyond the par value thereof; and said shares shall be transferable upon the books of said company, in such forms as said company shall prescribe; and the agent or agents of said company shall issue certificates to the holders of said stock, in such form as said company shall from time to time prescribe.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation, on the second Wednesday of April in each year; but the omission of the stockholders to hold said annual meeting on the day herein mentioned, shall not, in any way, impair the validity of this charter.

SEC. 4. No stockholder shall dispose of all or any portion of his stock in the company, without giving at least ten days notice in writing, before said sale, of his or her intention so to do, to the agent or agents of said company, and without first giving the refusal of said stock to the company, at the least price for which he or she is willing to dispose of said stock to any one else. Provided always, that the shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the company for any debts due from the owner or owners of such shares, to the company; and no transfer of such stock shall be permitted on the books of said company, to any person or persons, until all debts due and owing to the company shall first be paid or satisfactorily secured. In case any stockholder shall refuse or neglect to pay such debt or demand to the agent or agents thereof, within thirty days after the same shall become due and payable, then it shall be lawful for the agent or agents to sell, at public auction, the share or shares of such delinquent stockholder, or so many thereof, as may be necessary to satisfy the debt or demand, with all incidental expenses; first giving notice of the time and place of sale, with the sum due from such stockholder, for which his stock shall be pledged or liable, at least twice a week, for sixty days, prior to the day of sale, in one of the newspapers printed in Providence, and such sale shall be a legal transfer of the share or shares so sold, and a certificate thereof, signed by the agent or agents of said corporation, shall be issued to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, and shall be recorded in the office of the agent or agents, in the books of the company, provided for that purpose, by him or them, and thereupon, such purchaser or purchasers shall be considered to all intents and purposes, the proprietor of such share or shares; and the balance of the money arising from the sale of such share or shares, after discharging the debt or demand for which the same was pledged or liable, with the expenses, shall be paid to the delinquent proprietor, or to his assigns; and provided, that if the proceeds of such sale be not sufficient to discharge such debt or demand, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall, at all times, have a counting room, or place of business, in the town of Cranston, and in all proceedings at law, or in equity, in which said corporation shall be a party, the leaving of an attested

copy of any process, with the agent or agents, or at said counting room or place of business, in said Cranston, shall be deemed a sufficient service thereof. All executions that may be issued against this company, shall be first levied on the property of the company, and for want thereof, the stockholders, who were such at the time the contract was made, or the debt created, upon which judgment shall have been obtained, shall be liable in their own persons and estates, in the same manner as if the debt or contract had been incurred or made by them personally.

SEC. 6. Byron Sprague, Amasa Sprague, and William Sprague, or either of them, are hereby authorized to call the first meeting of the stockholders, for organization, and any other business of corporation hereby formed, at such time and place, and giving such notice of such meeting, as they shall deem reasonable and proper.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE AMERICAN HORSE NAIL COMPANY. No. 8.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. William Tallman, Esek Tallman, Albert G. Angell, James H. Coggeshall, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted and created a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "*American Horse Nail Company*," for the purpose of manufacturing horse and ox shoe and other nails, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and in any act in amendment of or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may make, have and use a common seal, and may break, alter and renew the same at pleasure.

SEC. 3. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be fixed in amount by vote of the company, and to be divided into shares of five hundred dollars each. Additions from earned profits or otherwise, may be made to the value of each share of said stock, as the corporation may from time to time determine ; provided, however, that the whole amount

of the capital stock shall not exceed said sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. The shares in said capital stock are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be transferred by bill of sale, which shall be recorded in the office of the treasurer or agent of the corporation, in such books as he shall provide for that purpose ; provided, however, that no stockholder, who may wish to dispose of his stock, shall transfer in manner aforesaid, any share or shares of the capital stock of said corporation, without first giving the refusal of the same to the corporation, at the price for which he is willing to sell ; and provided also, that the shares in said capital stock shall not be liable to assessment after the capital stock so fixed in amount as aforesaid, has been paid in, except in equal proportions and by consent of the stockholders, owning at least three-fourths of the capital stock of said corporation.

SEC. 5. The stock or shares of every stockholder, shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholders to the corporation, whether overdue or due at a future day, and whether arising from assessments or installments, or in any other manner ; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe, and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge such debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 6. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation, holden at the counting-room thereof, in the city of Providence, on the second Wednesday of January, in each year, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them ; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter ; and at all meetings of the corporation, all matters shall be decided by a majority of the votes present, allowing each stockholder in person or by proxy, one vote for every share by him owned, and a majority of the shares issued shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

SEC. 7. Either of the persons named in the first section of this act may call the first meeting of the corporation

for the purpose of organization and the election of officers ; and the persons so elected shall hold their offices until the first annual meeting, first giving personal notice of the time and place thereof, to the persons named in the first section of this act.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NARRAGANSETT FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN PROVIDENCE, R. I. *No. 9.*

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. George R. Drowne, John N. Francis, Daniel Remington, Albert S. Gallup, George H. Hoppin, and others, of said company, together with their successors and assigns, and such others as may associate with them, are hereby erected, created and ordained a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the "Narragansett Fire and Marine Insurance Company," in Providence ; and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters one hundred and twenty-five (125,) and one hundred and twenty-nine (129,) of the Revised Statutes, and in any act in amendment of or in addition thereto ; and shall be able and capable in law to make insurance on vessels, and on freight, and all property laden on board thereof ; upon houses, and other buildings, and the furniture and other goods therein ; and upon all other legal subjects of insurance, except life and health insurance ; to have and to keep a common seal, and the same at all times to alter, destroy and renew ; to ordain and pass such rules, regulations and by-laws for the government of said company, and for conducting the business thereof, as may be judged expedient ; provided the same are not repugnant to the laws of this state or of the United States ; and generally to do and transact all matters and things fit and proper for bodies corporate to do, act and transact.

SEC. 2. Said company shall be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to hold annual meetings on the first Wednesday in June, in each and every year, subsequent to the organization of said company, and other meetings at all such other times in each year as they may deem

necessary ; at which said annual meeting, the said company shall elect not less than fifteen nor more than twenty directors, to hold their office for one year ; and at the said meeting, and at all other legal meetings, said company may choose such other officers as they may judge necessary for conducting the business thereof ; and in case of vacancies in the office of directors as aforesaid, by death, resignation or disqualification, the board of directors shall have power to fill the same until the next stockholders meeting. And it shall be the duty of the president and directors to call a special meeting of the stockholders of said company, at the written request of the representatives of one-quarter of the stock of said company, which meeting shall be notified in one of the Providence newspapers at least ten days before it shall be holden.

SEC. 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of director as aforesaid, unless at the time of his election he shall be a proprietor of at least twenty shares in said company, and a resident of this state ; and no director shall hold office longer than he shall continue a proprietor and resident as aforesaid ; and the said directors for the time being, shall have power to appoint a president, secretary, and other officers, if necessary, and to allow said president, secretary, and other officers, a reasonable compensation for their respective services ; to agree upon all policies of insurance, and the premiums, and cause the same to be signed by the president in behalf of said company, and countersigned by the secretary, who shall also sign and countersign respectively all other written contracts and agreements made by said company ; to make all contracts to appropriate and improve the funds of said company, and the same to dispose of in such manner as they may deem most beneficial thereto, and generally to superintend and execute the affairs and business of said company, conformable to the rules, regulations and provisions thereof. Provided, nevertheless, that whenever the president shall be interested otherwise than as a stockholder, in any policy of insurance or other contract or agreement made with said company, or shall be absent, the same shall be signed by two disinterested directors ; and no director shall vote or exercise any authority upon any question or in any case in which he has an interest other than that of a stockholder as aforesaid.

SEC. 4. The said directors shall cause to be kept a

record of their proceedings, and from and after the first policy shall have been issued, shall quarterly cause the accounts to be regularly stated, and once a year, or oftener, after one hundred thousand dollars of the capital stock of said corporation shall be paid in, shall cause a dividend to be made of so much of the profits of the company as they may judge advisable. The said directors shall have power to pass by-laws and regulations touching the execution of the business within their peculiar province, provided the same are not repugnant to law and to the rules and regulations established by the stockholders; provided, nevertheless, that in case of a diminution of the capital stock by losses, no dividend shall be made until a sum equal to such diminution be added to the capital stock.

SEC. 5. If any director or other officer shall commit fraud or embezzlement upon the funds or property of said company, he shall forfeit all his shares and interests therein, and be liable to further prosecution by law.

SEC. 6. If any person, who now is or may hereafter be indebted to said company for shares therein, shall neglect to pay to said company any of his installments, on the day whereon the same may become payable, he so neglecting as aforesaid, shall forfeit to said company, all his shares and interest therein, and also the moneys which he may have paid to said company for shares as aforesaid; and shall moreover be liable to the payment of the remaining installments due on his note or notes respectively; provided, nevertheless, that in case of the death of any stockholder, a failure of payment of such stockholder's share or shares, shall not operate as a forfeiture of such share or shares, if payment thereof, with interest, shall be made within six months after such death as aforesaid.

SEC. 7. Every stockholder shall in person or by proxy be entitled, at all general meetings, to as many votes as he holds shares, if the number does not exceed twenty, and all shares over twenty, one vote on five shares; provided, that no person shall have more than forty votes in his own right. The stock or shares shall be transferable at the insurance office only, and by such forms as the president and directors shall prescribe from time to time; but no stockholder being indebted to the company, either as principal or endorser, individually or as co-partner, whether the same has become due and payable or not, shall be allowed to sell or transfer his or her shares, without the consent of

the president and directors for the time being. And the stock of each stockholder is declared to be at all times pledged and liable for the payment of any debts due or liability incurred to said office other than original installments; and may be sold, or so many shares thereof, as shall be necessary, by said president, directors and company, at public auction, for the satisfaction thereof, sixty days previous notice of such sale being given in one of the newspapers printed in Providence, and the surplus, if any, paid over to such stockholder.

SEC. 8. The capital of said company shall not exceed the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each; provided, that shares to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars shall be taken by the stockholders, and one-half of the amount paid in, in cash, before any policy shall be issued by said company; and the remaining one-half shall be secured by notes and other security, to the satisfaction of the directors, and be paid in when it may be deemed expedient by the board of directors; and the stockholders in said company shall not be liable to any responsibility farther than the amount of their respective shares and interests therein, for, or on account of any damage or loss sustained by said company, or for, or on account of any debts due therein; provided, nevertheless, that the stock of said company shall not be increased beyond the before named sum of one hundred thousand dollars, unless a majority of all the votes of the stockholders shall be given for the augmentation thereof, and provided also, that no regulation shall be made to affect the rights acquired under subscriptions previous to augmentation, and no dividend shall be declared or made until the said capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars be paid in.

SEC. 9. In case said company fail to elect their directors or any part thereof, on the days respectively appointed by this charter for that purpose, the same may be nevertheless elected at any meeting of the stockholders thereafterwards to be holden.

SEC. 10. Process against said corporation may be served on the president or secretary, or either of the directors thereof.

SEC. 11. Any three of the within mentioned petitioners may call the first meeting of the corporation, for the purpose of organization, and the election of officers, and the

persons so elected shall hold their offices until the first annual meeting, first giving personal notice of the time and place thereof, to the persons named in the first section of this act, and to the other petitioners for the same.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BRISTOL FERRY STEAMBOAT COMPANY. No. 10.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. George Pearse, Henry Bull, Joseph I. Bailey and Alfred Smith, their associates and successors, hereby are created a body corporate and politic, under the name and style of the "Bristol Ferry Steamboat Company," with power to purchase and hold the franchise of Bristol ferry, and of building, purchasing or otherwise possessing themselves of steamboats and sailboats ; and, upon the purchase of the franchise of the said ferry, to have the like exclusive right to convey freight and passengers across Bristol ferry, as the proprietors of said ferry now have by law ; and to run the boats from the ferry-wharf on Portsmouth side, to the ferry-wharf on Bristol side, and in common with others, to the compact part of the town of Bristol ; provided, however, that it shall be incumbent upon the said corporation, when they run a steamboat across the said ferry, or to the compact part of the said town of Bristol, to cause said boat to stop at the Bristol side of the ferry, when on the trip from Portsmouth to the compact part of Bristol, if any passengers should request the same ; and to put the same off, for the purpose of making a trip across the said ferry or to Bristol, or from Bristol to Portsmouth at least as often as once in an hour, between the rising and the setting of the sun, on every day except Sundays, and as much oftener as freight or passage shall be offered at the wharf where said steamboats shall be lying, as the carriage thereof shall amount to one dollar and fifty cents ; and when a steamboat is not employed by the said corporation, that they shall be liable to put off and run sailboats across the said ferry, in the same way and for the same compensation, and in all respects upon the same terms and conditions as the owners of the said ferry are now by law required to put off and

run boats across the said ferry ; but when the said corporation shall run a steamboat across the said ferry, or from the Portsmouth side of said ferry to the compact part of Bristol, it shall be lawful for them to charge any rate of ferriage not exceeding that which is now charged by the proprietors of the South ferry.

- No. 11.** AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED 'AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT SOCIETY FOR ESTABLISHING A TURNPIKE ROAD FROM OR NEAR THE WEST LINE OF THE TOWN OF PROVIDENCE TO CONNECTICUT LINE THROUGH JOHNSTON, SCITUATE AND FOSTER.'"

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Said corporation are hereby authorized to charge and receive at the toll houses now established on said road, tolls in the following cases after the following rate, that is to say :—

Mail stage drawn by not more than two horses or mules,	- - - -	6 cents.
Mail stage drawn by three or four horses or mules,	- - - -	12 "
For every additional horse or mule,	- - - -	2 "
Mail wagon drawn by not more than two horses or mules,	- - - -	6 "
Mail wagon drawn by three or four horses or mules,	- - - -	12 "
For every additional horse or mule,	- - - -	2 "

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

- No. 12.** AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NEWPORT FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. That Seth W. Macey, Henry Bedlow, William G. Hammond, Peleg Clarke, Job H. Peckham, Duncan C. Pell, Edward W. Lawton, Joseph I. Bailey, Thomas Coggeshall, Joshua Sayer, Rufus B. Kinsley, Benjamin

Marsh, Theodore W. Phinney, David J. Gould, David G. Cook, William E. Crandall, Charles Hunter, Benjamin Finch, Henry Bull, John D. Northam, George Manchester, R. R. Hazard, Jr., Silas H. Cottrell and Edward F. Newton, together with their successors and assigns, and such others as they may associate with them, be, and they hereby are erected, created and ordained a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of "the Newport Fire and Marine Insurance Company;" and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able and capable in law to make insurance upon vessels, at sea or in port, and upon goods, wares and merchandise; upon freights, bottomry, and *respondentia* interests; upon houses and other buildings, and the rents thereof, and the goods and furniture therein, and upon all other legal subjects of insurance, except life and health insurance; and to do and perform all necessary acts and things connected with these objects or any of them, and to cause themselves to be re-insured upon any risk which they may have assumed in the course of their business, to have and to keep a common seal, and the same at any time to alter and renew, with all the powers and privileges of a corporation, as granted and defined by chapter 125 and chapter 129 of the Revised Statutes of this state, and subject to the duties and liabilities created thereby.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall not exceed three hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each; nor shall said company commence business, except for the purposes of organization, until shares to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, shall be in good faith subscribed, of which subscriptions one-half shall be paid in, in cash, and safely invested, before any policy shall be issued, and the remaining half shall be paid in whenever it is deemed expedient by the board of directors; but the stockholders of said company shall not be liable to any responsibility, farther than the amount of their respective shares and their interest therein, for or on account of any damage or loss sustained by such company; or for or on account of any debts or liabilities thereof.

SEC. 3. The capital stock shall not be increased beyond the sum of fifty thousand dollars, without a majority of all the votes of the stockholders is given for such increase; except in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Said company are authorized and empowered to hold annual meetings on the second Tuesday in January, in each and every year, and other meetings at such other times as they may deem necessary ; and at the said annual meeting they shall elect not less than nine nor more than fifteen directors, to hold their office for one year, and until their successors are elected ; of which directors a majority shall always be citizens and residents of this state. But no person shall be eligible to the office of director as aforesaid, unless at the time of his election he shall be proprietor of at least ten shares of the capital stock of said company. Said board of directors shall have power to elect a president, secretary, and such other officers as they may deem necessary for conducting the business, who shall be the officers of the company. They shall also by themselves, or by committees appointed from their own body, agree upon all policies of insurance, and the premiums ; shall make all contracts to appropriate, invest or improve the funds and profits of the company, or otherwise to dispose of the same in the manner which they may deem most beneficial, and generally superintend and execute the affairs and business of said company, subject to the by-laws thereof and the provisions of this charter. In case of vacancies in their body by death, resignation or otherwise, they shall have power to fill the same until the next annual meeting.

SEC. 5. The stock or shares of said corporation shall be transferable at the principal office only, and by such form as the president and directors shall from time to time prescribe ; but no stockholder being indebted to the company, either as principal or indorser, individually or as co-partner, whether the same has become due or not, shall be allowed to transfer his stock without the consent of the directors, or of a committee of their number for that purpose appointed. And the stock of each stockholder is declared to be at all times pledged for the payment of any liability incurred to said company, including unpaid installments of the original subscription, and may be sold by the president and directors, to satisfy such liabilities, in the same manner as if expressly pledged to them by an instrument in writing ; provided such sale be at public auction, and notice be given thereof by publication in a daily newspaper in the city of Newport, at least twenty days next before the time of sale. The surplus, if any, shall be returned to the stockholder.

SEC. 6. All policies and other contracts of whatsoever nature made by the company, shall be in writing, signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary. But in case either of said officers is absent from the city or personally interested, (otherwise than as a stockholder,) in the policy or contract, or otherwise disqualified, one or more disinterested directors shall be authorized by the board of directors to sign in his stead. Process against said corporation may be served upon the secretary or president thereof, or upon either of the directors ; but no such service shall be made upon a director except within the city of Newport.

SEC. 7. One month before the first annual meeting, and at the expiration of every six months thereafter, the directors shall cause the accounts of the company to be fully and accurately stated, and thereupon may declare and pay a dividend out of the profits of the company, or of such part thereof as they may deem advisable ; but if at any time it shall appear that the capital stock of the company, so far as paid in, has been impaired by losses, no dividend shall be declared until such diminution be made up from the profits of the company.

SEC. 8. The surplus profits of the company not distributed in dividends, and not necessarily kept on hand for the ordinary purposes of business, shall be invested in like manner with the capital stock ; and the directors may from time to time, in their discretion, divide such accumulated profits by issuing certificates of stock therefor, to the existing stockholders, in proportion to the amount of stock held by them respectively ; excluding all fractional portions of a share upon such division. Any stockholder who would otherwise receive a fractional share, may, within one week after the issue of such new stock, upon notice to the company, assign such fractional share to any other stockholder in order to make one or more full shares of the new stock, for which certificates shall then be issued. The new stock thus created shall become and be a part of the capital stock of said company, in like manner and upon equal terms with that originally subscribed. But nothing in this section shall be construed to permit the increase of capital stock to an amount exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 9. The directors may also, in their discretion, but not oftener than once a year, declare out of the profits of

the company a dividend to be returned to the insured, in proportion to the premiums paid by them within the year, or since any preceding similar dividend. They shall issue certificates for such dividend or returned premium, disregarding all sums of less than five dollars; which certificates may be redeemed in cash, out of the surplus profits, at any time after the capital stock subscribed or issued by virtue of section two of this act, shall amount to more than one hundred thousand dollars; such redemption shall be made in the order in which such dividends shall have been declared, and proportionably among all certificates issued for dividends declared at any one time.

SEC. 10. In case it shall at any time happen, that an election of directors may not be made at any time appointed by this act, or otherwise for that purpose, the company shall not, for that cause, be deemed to be dissolved; but may proceed to hold its election upon any day appointed for that purpose by the board of directors, of which not less than two weeks notice shall be given in a public newspaper printed in the city of Newport.

SEC. 11. The said company shall have its principal office and place of business in the city of Newport.

No. 13. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TRUSTEES OF THE CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, IN PROVIDENCE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Robert H. Ives, William Goddard, Abraham H. Okie, George C. Nightingale and Frederick Burgess, with such others as may hereafter become members of the corporation, be, and are hereby created a body corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name of the "Trustees of the Church of the Redeemer, in Providence," for the purpose of establishing and supporting public worship in the city of Providence, according to the rites and usages of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America; and by this name shall have power to receive and hold, grant, sell and dispose of, any real or personal estate, not exceeding in value twenty-five thousand dollars; and to make such constitution and by-laws, not contrary to the laws of this state, as they may deem expedient; and shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in the Revised Statutes, title XIX, "Of Corporations," chapter 125.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE SLATER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY." No. 14.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Said company is hereby authorized to create a stock department, the policies of which shall bear the name of "*Slater Insurance Company*," and in said stock department may effect insurance on all kinds of real and personal estate against loss or damage by fire, and upon all other legal subjects of insurance, except life and health, subject to all the duties and liabilities, and with all the powers and privileges set forth in chapters 125 and 129 of the Revised Statutes, and in any act in amendment of or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. There shall, at the annual meeting of the corporation, be elected, not less than seven directors, to be chosen solely from among and by the stockholders, and said directors may delegate their powers to a committee of their own number.

SEC. 3. The capital stock in said department shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each; provided, that shares to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, shall be taken by the stockholders, and one-half of that amount paid in, in cash, before any policy shall be issued in said department, and the remaining one-half shall be secured by notes and other security to the satisfaction of the directors, and shall be paid in when it may be deemed expedient by the directors, in such installments as they shall require; and every subscriber to the capital stock, who shall neglect to pay the installments as aforesaid, on the day whereon the same may become due and payable, shall forfeit to said company his share or shares, and all payments made, and all profits that may have accrued thereon, provided, that the stockholders in said department shall not be liable to any responsibility further than the amount of their respective shares and interest therein, for or on account of any damage or loss sustained by said company, or for or on account of any debts due thereon. The shares shall be transferable at the office of the company only, and by such form as the directors shall prescribe; and the stock of each stockholder is declared to be at all times pledged to the company for any debts due or liability incurred to said company.

SEC. 4. The said directors shall cause to be kept, a record of their proceedings, and from and after the first policy shall have been issued, shall, quarterly, cause the accounts to be regularly stated, and once a year or oftener, after fifty thousand dollars of the capital stock of said corporation shall be paid in, shall cause a dividend to be made of so much of the profits of the company as they may judge advisable ; provided, however, that in case of a diminution of the capital stock, by losses, no dividend shall be made until a sum equal to such diminution arising from the profits be added to the capital stock.

SEC. 5. When one hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed to the capital stock, the directors of the Slater Mutual Fire Insurance Company may cause a meeting of the stockholders to be held, by giving personal notice to each subscriber to the capital stock, for purposes of organization and choice of directors for such stock department, who shall hold their office until the next annual meeting, provided for in the by-laws of the said Slater Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

No. 15. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1840, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE CERTAIN PERSONS AS A SOCIETY BY THE NAME OF THE VALLEY FALLS BAPTIST CHURCH IN CUMBERLAND, RHODE ISLAND."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. All the present male members in good standing, of the communion of the Valley Falls Baptist Church, are hereby declared to be members of said corporation ; and hereafter, each male member of the communion of said church in good standing, shall, by virtue thereof, be and become a member of said corporation. But all such membership of said corporation shall cease, upon the member ceasing to be a member in good standing of the communion of said church according to the rules and discipline thereof.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may, by its by-laws, from time to time prescribe how persons not members of the communion of said church, may become, and on what terms and for what time they shall continue members of said corporation.

SEC. 3. Said corporation are hereby authorized to hold a meeting of said corporation at such hour and place in said Valley Falls, as may be prescribed in the notice thereof, on the evening of Monday, June 13th, A. D. 1859, which meeting shall be called by notice thereof in writing publicly read from the pulpit of said church, at each of the morning and afternoon services thereof, on the Sunday preceding the day of said meeting; which notice, and the fact that it was so read, being entered upon the record of said meeting, said record shall be conclusive evidence that said notice was given.

SEC. 4. At said meeting, or at any adjournment thereof, until otherwise prescribed by the by-laws, any seven members shall constitute a quorum, but any less number may adjourn; and at such meeting, or at any regular adjournment thereof, said corporation are hereby authorized to elect officers, adopt by-laws for the future government of said corporation, and transact any other business that may be deemed necessary or expedient; and which organization of said corporation shall, for all purposes, be deemed the legal organization of said corporation, and shall supersede any existing organization thereof, in law or fact.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately upon the passage thereof.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE CERTAIN PERSONS BY THE NAME OF THE
 “ FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH AND SOCIETY IN THE TOWN OF TIVER-
 “ TON.” No. 16.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

That James A. McKenzie, John Dyer, Job Cory, Christopher Manchester, Allen Hart, George Sanford, Pardon Manchester, David D. Gray, Thomas Wait, Peleg Sanford, Stephen Cook, William Cory, Isaac Cook, Luther Wilcox, Philip King, George Groves, Joseph Wilcox, together with such other persons as may hereafter become members of the corporation, be, and are hereby created a body corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name of the “ *First Baptist Church and Society in the town of Tiverton,*” for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the worship of Almighty God in any place of worship owned or occupied by said corporation; and by this name shall have power to receive and hold to them and their successors and as-

signs, lands, tenements, goods, chattels, money and property, of whatever kind or nature soever, and the same to sell and convey, to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars, exclusive of their house of worship, and to make such constitution and by-laws, not contrary to the laws of this state, as they may deem expedient; and shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in the Revised Statutes, Title XIX., "Of corporations," chapter 125.

No. 17. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WARREN AND FALL RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. The time prescribed by the act to which this is in amendment, within which the stock of the Warren and Fall River Railroad Company should be subscribed, the company organized, and the location of said road filed, is hereby extended to the first day of March, 1862; and the time prescribed by said act for the completion of said railroad, is hereby extended to the first day of September, A. D. 1864.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

RESOLUTIONS OF A PUBLIC NATURE.

RESOLUTION ordering a new election for Member of Congress for the Eastern District. *No. 1.*

Whereas, it appears by the report of the committee appointed to count the votes given for representative in the Thirty-sixth Congress for the Eastern District, that there has been no election, and that a new election is necessary to be ordered ; therefore, be it

Resolved, That city and town meetings be holden in all the cities and towns composing said district, on the twenty-second day of June, instant, for the purpose of electing a representative in the Thirty-sixth Congress ; and the boards of canvassers in the several towns and cities in said district shall, within the four days next previous to the said election, hold a session for the purpose of revising the list of voters. The votes given in at such election shall be sealed up in open town and ward meetings, by the moderators, wardens, and town and ward clerks, and transmitted within seven (7) days from and after said twenty-second day of June, to the office of the secretary of state, and said votes shall be counted by the Governor, who shall declare the election, and furnish a certificate thereof to the person who shall be elected, according to the provisions of section sixth of chapter twenty-seventh of the Revised Statutes.

Resolved, That the secretary of state transmit a copy of these resolutions, with all necessary forms and directions, to the several town and city clerks, who shall issue their warrants for the holding of said meetings, in the manner required by law.

- No. 2.* RESOLUTION authorizing the general treasurer to make a loan to defray the current expenses of the state.

Resolved, That the general treasurer be and he hereby is authorized to contract for a time, not longer than one year, and at an interest not exceeding six per cent., for the loan of such sums of money, not exceeding in all the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, as may be necessary to defray the current expenses of the state.

RESOLUTION authorizing the sheriff of the county of Newport to commit prisoners in his custody, to the jail in the county of Providence.

- No. 3.* *Resolved,* That during the time required in erecting and completing the repairs of the jail in the county of Newport, the sheriff of said county be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to commit prisoners in his custody, to the jail in the county of Providence, when the repairs thereon shall be completed; and the said jail in the county of Providence may be used by all officers of the law for all purposes for which the jail in the county of Newport can be now by law used for the said period.

Resolved, That it be the duty of the sheriff and jailor of the county of Providence, and they are hereby authorized and directed to receive the said prisoners during the repairing of the jail in the county of Newport, and after the completion of said repairs, to deliver the prisoners aforesaid, into the custody of the sheriff of the county of Newport, for the purpose of committal to the jail in said county, and in all ways necessary, to aid in carrying these resolutions into effect.

Resolved, That no additional cost shall be taxed against any prisoner by the resolution aforesaid.

- No. 4.* RESOLUTION authorizing the sheriff of the county of Washington to remove prisoners from the jail in Kent county.

Resolved, That the sheriff of the county of Washington be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to take and receive the prisoners and persons that have been in his

custody, from the jail in the county of Kent to the jail in the county of Washington, and to receive and commit to the state's jail in the county of Washington, all such persons as would have been by him received and committed to the said jail in the county of Washington, had not the resolution been passed relative thereto, at the May session of the General Assembly, 1858; and the sheriff and jailer of the county of Kent are hereby authorized and directed to surrender the custody of said persons to said sheriff of the county of Washington.

RESOLUTION authorizing the sheriff of Newport county to *No. 5.*
employ a person to take care of the room of the court of justices of the city of Newport.

Resolved, That the sheriff of the county of Newport be, and he hereby is directed to employ some person to attend the court of justices for the city of Newport, and to take care of and keep the room clean, which is occupied by the said court; provided that the same can be done at an expense not exceeding fifty dollars per annum.

RESOLUTION for defraying the expense of completing the *No. 6.*
arrangement of the public archives.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be authorized to continue the arrangement of the public archives, with a view to their preservation and convenience for reference, in the same manner as he has already arranged them, and that the sum of three hundred dollars be appropriated towards defraying the expenses of the same, to be paid by the general treasurer on the certificate of the secretary.

RESOLUTION for the distribution of the fourth volume of the *No. 7.*
Colonial Records.

Resolved, That the fourth volume of the Rhode Island Colonial Records be distributed by the secretary of state, as follows, viz: one copy to each state and territory of

the United States; one copy to each of the town clerks of the several towns in the state; one copy to each of the judges, and the clerks of the several courts in the state; one copy to each of the general officers of the state; one to each of the public libraries in the state that before received them; thirty copies to the Rhode Island Historical Society; ten copies to the Newport Historical Society; ten copies to the secretary of state; one copy to each of the members of the present General Assembly, and one copy to each of the historical societies, colleges, and other public institutions in other states and foreign countries, as provided for in the resolution for the distribution of the previous volumes.

Resolved, That the previous volumes of the Colonial Records be given, by the secretary of state, to such of the members of the present General Assembly, as have not before received them from the state.

Resolved, That seventy-five dollars be paid to John R. Bartlett, by the general treasurer, towards refunding him for certain books used as materials, and purchased by him for illustrating and completing the Colonial Records.

No. 8. RESOLUTION continuing the committee on the Ives and Armstrong case.

Resolved, That the special committee on the matter of the report of the case, Ives vs. Armstrong, appointed at the January session of this legislature, A. D. 1859, be continued to the next session of the legislature.

No. 9. RESOLUTION to print rules, orders, &c, in book form.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to cause to be published three hundred copies of the constitution of this state, with the names of the members and officers of the senate and house of representatives, and the rules, orders, and standing committees of the two houses, to be printed in book form, for the use of the General Assembly.

RESOLUTION for the adoption of the rules of the senate. *No.* 10.

Resolved, That the rules of the senate for the last year be, and the same are hereby adopted for the government of the senate for the current year.

RESOLUTION offering reward for the apprehension of the murderer of Burrill Arnold. *No.* 11.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to increase the amount of the reward now offered for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers of the late Burrill Arnold, of Warwick, to the sum of one thousand dollars.

RESOLUTION continuing committee on weights and measures. *No.* 12.

Resolved, That the committee appointed at the January session, 1859, to procure a suitable place in which to deposit the standard set of weights and measures belonging to the state, be continued to the next session.

RESOLUTION relative to appropriations for Newport and Bristol county jails. *No.* 13.

Resolved, That the appropriations for the repair of the state's jails in Newport and Bristol counties, made at the last January session, are hereby authorized to be drawn by the committees appointed to superintend such repairs, as follows: one half when the work under the contract commences, and the balance when the work is completed.

RESOLUTION for straightening the line of the Woonasquatucket River, and surveying the land in the valley of the same. *No.* 14.

Resolved, That the joint select committee appointed at the last January session of the General Assembly, to whom was referred the "Act to establish the boundary line be-

tween the city of Providence and the town of North Providence, along a portion of the Woonasquatucket river, and to provide for the straightening said river and line," with all the accompanying papers, be continued to the next January session of this General Assembly, with the same instructions and powers given and granted in the resolution appointing said committee; and that they be directed to cause to be surveyed and platted all lands above the cove and below high water mark, to which, in their opinion, the state have any legal claim or title, and that they be directed to report to the next January session of this General Assembly.

No. 15. RESOLUTION discontinuing the lighting of the state house clock at Newport.

Resolved, That the lighting of the state house clock at Newport be, and the same is hereby discontinued, from and after this date.

No. 16. RESOLUTION to furnish each of the new members of the Legislature with a copy of the Revised Statutes of the state.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be instructed to furnish each of the new members of the Legislature with a copy of the Revised Statutes of the state.

No. 17. RESOLUTION of instruction to the committee on state property.

Resolved, That the committee on state property be, and they hereby are instructed to examine the foundation and floor timbers of the state house in Newport, and to report what repairs, if any, are necessary to be made thereon, and what action, if any, is necessary or proper to be taken by the General Assembly in relation to the same.

RESOLUTION for making repairs on the state house in New-
port. No. 18.

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding seventy-five dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended for the purpose of raising the lower floor of the state house in the city of Newport, to its proper place, and to erect six brick piers in the cellar of said house, (said piers not to exceed one foot square,) on the west side, in the place of the wooden ones now there, (in a decayed state;) also to replace what timbers are necessary to keep said floor in a secure position, and that a committee of one be appointed to carry this resolution into effect, and to draw upon the general treasurer for the amount specified, upon the order of the state auditor.

RESOLUTION for construction of an addition to the jail in
Bristol county. No. 19.

Resolved, That Henry H. Luther, W. H. S. Bayley and Henry W. Diman be, and they hereby are appointed a committee to cause an addition to the jail in the county of Bristol to be constructed, in accordance with the plan, specifications and estimate submitted at the present session of the General Assembly, by a special committee appointed at the May session, 1858; and that the committee hereby appointed be, and they hereby are directed to advertise for proposals for doing the work aforesaid by contract; and that they cause the same to be done with such materials as they may think best, under their superintendence, by the lowest bidder,—the iron work to be furnished from the state prison,—who will do the work according to said plan and specifications, in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and who shall furnish satisfactory security for the fulfillment of the contract; provided, the expense thereof completed according to said plans and specifications, shall not exceed the sum of four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; and that the state auditor be, and hereby is authorized to draw his order upon the general treasurer in favor of the committee hereby appointed, for an amount not exceeding the sum aforesaid, for the purpose of de-

fraying the cost of constructing said addition to the jail aforesaid.

[NOTE. — This resolution was passed at the January session, but not printed in the Schedule.]

No. 20. RESOLUTION for the payment of sundry accounts against the state.

Voted and resolved, That the following sums be allowed and paid to the following named persons, upon the order of the state auditor, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated :

Cleveland Brothers, book cases, etc., for the state			
house in Providence	-	-	\$90 00
John R. Bartlett, insurance commissioner	-		100 00
Wm. R. Watson, “	“		100 00
Samuel A. Parker, “	“	-	100 00
Thomas Rogers, watering streets near state house			12 00
J. R. Bartlett, for making index to Statutes			10 00
John Edwards	-	-	4 10
Bill of costs in case of Isaiah Wilcox		-	23 00
Newport Artillery*	-	-	241 16
James S. Mason	-	-	25 00
Charles H. Parkhurst	-	-	49 50
Ansel E. Bradley	-	-	25 00
William L. Baker	-	-	30 50
			<hr/>
			\$810 26

No. 21. RESOLUTION providing for the pay of officers and persons attending upon the General Assembly at the May session, A. D. 1859.

Voted and resolved, That the following sums be allowed and paid by the state auditor, out of the appropriations for expenses of the General Assembly :

John F. Tobey	-	-	-	\$30 00
Thomas S. Anthony	-	-	-	30 00

Samuel A. Pearce, Jr.	-	-	-	30 00
Charles E. Hammett	-	-	-	5 85
William D. Lake	-	-	-	18 00
William C. Thurston	-	-	-	19 57
Henry E. Minkler	-	-	-	4 00
Henry Taggart	-	-	-	6 00
Charles Cozzens	-	-	-	6 00
Charles A. Swasey	-	-	-	4 00

RESOLUTIONS OF A PRIVATE NATURE.

RESOLUTION authorizing Oliver Waterman and wife to adopt *No. 1.*
child.

Upon the petition of Oliver Waterman and Lydia Waterman, praying for leave to adopt as their own child, Helen E. Mathewson :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be granted, and that the said Oliver Waterman and Lydia Waterman, wife of said Oliver, be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to adopt the said Helen E. Mathewson as their own child, to be hereafter known and called by the name of Helen E. Waterman ; and the said Oliver and Lydia shall have all the rights and powers over the said Helen, and be subject to all liabilities for the same ; and the said Helen shall be subject to all the liabilities, and be entitled to the same rights of inheritance or otherwise, as if she had been the lawful child of said Oliver and Lydia.

No. 2. RESOLUTION authorizing William D. Stewart to adopt child.

Upon the petition of William D. Stewart, praying for leave to adopt Ellen Wallace Riley as his child :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is hereby granted, and that the said William D. Stewart be, and he is hereby authorized to adopt the said Ellen Wallace Riley as his child ; and that the said parties reciprocally are hereby vested with the same rights, duties and liabilities as though the said Ellen Wallace Riley was the lawful child of the said William D. Stewart.

No. 3. RESOLUTION authorizing William D. Stewart to adopt child.

Upon the petition of William D. Stewart, for leave to adopt Sally Stewart Irish as his child :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is hereby granted, and the said William D. Stewart be, and he is hereby authorized to adopt the said Sally Stewart Irish as his child ; and that the said parties reciprocally are hereby vested with the same rights, duties and liabilities as though the said Sally Stewart Irish was the lawful child of the said William D. Stewart.

No. 4. RESOLUTION authorizing Emanuel King and wife to adopt child.

Upon the petition of Emanuel King and Fanny King, his wife, of Cranston, in the county of Providence, praying for reasons therein stated, for leave to adopt Matilda Gillie as their own child, and for change of name :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby granted ; that the said Emanuel King and Fanny King, his wife, be, and they hereby are authorized to adopt the said Matilda Gillie as their own child ; and that the said parties reciprocally be, and they hereby are vested with all the rights, and subject to all the duties and obligations, including the right of inheri-

tance of estate, real and personal, as if the said Matilda Gillie had been born the lawful child of the said Emanuel King and Fanny King, and that the name of the said Matilda Gillie be, and the same hereby is changed to Mary Matilda King.

RESOLUTION authorizing Harris Mowry and wife to adopt *No. 5.*
child.

Upon the petition of Harris Mowry and Mary Ann Mowry, his wife, of Cumberland, in the state of Rhode Island, to adopt a certain female child, now residing with them, under the name of Mary Jane Mowry :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby granted; and the said Harris Mowry and Mary Ann Mowry are hereby authorized to adopt said child, and that the name of said child shall hereafter be Mary Jane Mowry; and that the said petitioners are hereby invested with all the powers and rights over the said Mary Jane, and hereby obligated and subjected to all the responsibilities and duties in every respect, towards said Mary Jane, as they would have and be subjected to, if the said Mary Jane was, in fact, their legitimate child.

And that said child, under said name of Mary Jane Mowry, is hereby adopted as the child of said Harris and Mary Ann, and invested with all the rights of maintenance by them, and of inheritance from them, and all their rights in respect to her in the same manner as she would have been if she had been their legitimate child.

RESOLUTION authorizing Henry Allen Wright and wife to *No. 6.*
adopt child.

Upon the petition of Henry Allen Wright and Louisa L. Wright, his wife, of Newport, praying for reasons therein stated, for leave to adopt Eleanor Maria Head, it is

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby granted; and that the said Eleanor

Maria Head shall hereafter be known by the name of Eleanor Maria Wright, and shall be entitled to have, claim and receive from said Henry Allen Wright and Louisa L. Wright, all the rights, privileges, immunities, and subject to the same duties as though she was their child, born in lawful wedlock ; and that the said Henry and Louisa L. shall be under the same legal obligations and duties towards said Eleanor as though she were so born.

No. 7. **RESOLUTION** granting a license to George M. Claflin.

Resolved, That the general treasurer be, and he is hereby directed to issue to George M. Claflin, of the city of Providence, a license to peddle any merchandize, except watches, jewelry, gold or silver watches, or articles manufactured of German silver, for the term of one year, without cost to said Claflin ; and that said license be not transferable.

No. 8. Upon the petition of Mary Worden, praying for the pardon and release of her son, William Nesbitt, a convict confined in the State Prison :

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said William Nesbitt, by his Excellency, the Governor.

No. 9. Upon the petition of Frances French, praying to be released from imprisonment in the Newport county jail :

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Frances French, from her said imprisonment.

No. 10. Upon the petition of Silas H. Cottrell and others, praying that Fernandez Thurston be released from imprisonment in the State Prison :

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Fernandez Thurston from his said imprisonment.

RESOLUTION of adjournment.

No. 11.

Voted and resolved, That all business pending before this General Assembly unfinished, be referred to the next session thereof; and that this General Assembly be, and the same hereby is adjourned, to meet in Providence, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the second Monday in January, A. D. 1860.

APPENDIX.

ROLL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

At the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, begun and holden at Newport, on the last Tuesday of May, (31st,) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and of Independence the eighty-third : —

PRESENT.

His Excellency, ELISHA DYER, Governor,

AND EX OFFICIO PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,

His Honor, THOMAS G. TURNER, Lieutenant Governor.

SENATORS FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport.....	GEORGE B. KNOWLES,
Providence.....	SAMUEL CURREY,
Portsmouth.....	BENJAMIN HALL,
Warwick.....	SIMON HENRY GREENE,
Westerly.....	DANIEL F. LARKIN,
New Shoreham.....	NICHOLAS BALL,
North Kingstown.....	HENRY SWEET,
South Kingstown.....	BENJAMIN C. GARDNER,
East Greenwich.....	THOMAS A. REYNOLDS,
Jamestown.....	PARDON TUCKER,
Smithfield..	STEPHEN N. MASON,
Scituate.....	HENRY W. EMMONS,
Glocester.....	SMITH PECKHAM,
Charlestown.....	CALEB KENYON,
West Greenwich.....	RHODES K. EDWARDS,
Coventry.....	THOMAS A. WHITMAN,

Exeter.....	STEPHEN B. WEEDEN,
Middletown.....	AUGUSTUS PECKHAM,
Bristol.....	WILLIAM H. S. BAYLEY,
Tiverton.....	CYRENUS BLISS,
Little Compton.....	NATHANIEL CHURCH,
Warren.....	CHARLES RANDALL,
Cumberland.....	TURNER HASKELL,
Richmond.....	EDMUND BAGLEY,
Cranston.....	WALTER S. BURGESS,
Hopkinton.....	SAMUEL N. RICHMOND,
Johnston.....	HIRAM ATWOOD,
North Providence.....	LEWIS FAIRBROTHER,
Barrington.....	ALLEN BROWN.
Foster.....	AARON B. PLACE,
Burrillville.....	JAMES S. COOK,
Fall River..	WEAVER OSBORNE.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, *Secretary.*

JOHN F. TOBEY, *Clerk.*

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport.

William P. Sheffield,
Daniel Watson.
Pardon W. Stevens,
Charles C. Van Zandt,
John A. Hazard,

Providence.

Edward P. Knowles,
George B. Peck,
Wingate Hayes.
William Sanford,
Philip Case,
Charles F. Brownell,
Henry A. Hidden,
Robert Manchester,
Benjamin M. Jackson,
Samuel Lincoln,
Benjamin T. Eames,
Richard Sanders,

Portsmouth.

William M. Manchester.

Warwick.

Stephen Harris,
Henry Butler,
Thomas E. Anthony,
Charles T. Northup.

Westerly.

Nathan F. Dixon.

West Greenwich.

Benoni Matteson.

Coventry.

Henry A. Fenner,
Horatio A. Stone.

Exeter.

Henry Jaques.

Middletown.

John Gould.

Bristol.

Samuel W. Church,
Henry W. Diman.

Tiverton.

Allen Hart.

Little Compton.

Oliver C. Brownell.

Warren.

William L. Baker,
Henry H. Luther.

Cumberland.

Ellis L. Blake,
John L. Clark,
Edwin Jencks,
James F. Smith.

New Shoreham.

Luther Dickens.

North Kingstown.

Robert W. Greene,
Beriah H. Lawton.

South Kingstown.

Walter Perry,
Jesse V. B. Watson.

East Greenwich.

Charles J. Place.

Jamestown.

John Congdon.

Smithfield.

James A. Barnes,
Harris M. Irons,
Daniel Mowry,
Jabez W. Mowry,
William Newell,
Albert C. Vose.

Scituate.

Andrew A. Angell,
Samuel P. Boss.

Glocester.

Gaius W. Hubbard,
Lafayette Reynolds.

Charlestown.

John Congdon.

Richmond.

Albert J. Potter.

Cranston.

William D. Pierce,
William L. Thornton.

Hopkinton.

Thomas M. Clarke.

Johnston.

Caleb A. Harris,
Samuel A. Irons.

North Providence.

John B. Hartwell,
Thomas K. King,
Abial Sampson,
Lemuel M. E. Stone.

Barrington.

Thomas W. Bicknell.

Foster.

Herbert A. Potter.

Burrillville.

Oliver A. Inman,
Benjamin M. Paine.

Fall River.

Clark S. Manchester.

WINGATE HAYES, of Providence, Speaker.

THOMAS S. ANTHONY,
SAMUEL A. PEARCE, Jr., } Clerks.

PROCEEDINGS IN GRAND COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, May 31st, 1859.

The two houses of the General Assembly having convened in grand committee, for the purpose of receiving, counting and declaring the votes for general officers, given at the annual election, on the first Wednesday in April, A. D. 1859, the votes were delivered in, which, on motion of Mr. Sheffield, were referred to the following select committee : —

NEWPORT COUNTY. — Wm. M. Manchester, John A. Hazard, Luther Dickens.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY. — Charles F. Brownell, Turner Haskell, Samuel B. Boss, Harris M. Irons, Samuel A. Irons.

WASHINGTON COUNTY. — Stephen B. Weeden, Robert W. Greene, Jesse V. B. Watson.

KENT COUNTY. — Thomas A. Whitman, Charles J. Place, Benoni Matteson.

BRISTOL COUNTY. — Allen Brown, Samuel W. Church, Thomas W. Bicknell.

On motion of Mr. Mason, the secretary of state and the clerks of the senate and house were added to the committee.

The grand committee took a recess to 4 o'clock P. M.

The select committee appointed to count the votes for general officers, beg leave to present the following report:

That the whole number of electors voting for governor was 12,498, and that 6,250 are necessary for a choice. That 8,938 electors voted for Thomas G. Turner, of Warren ; that 3,536 electors voted for Elisha R. Potter, of South Kingstown ; and that 24 electors voted scattering. They farther report that the said Thomas G. Turner is elected governor, by a majority of 5,378 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for lieutenant governor is 12,248, and that 6,125 votes are necessary to a choice. That 5,570 electors voted for Isaac Saunders, of

Scituate ; that 3,317 electors voted for Thomas J. Hill, of Warwick ; that 3,351 electors voted for Fenner Brown, of Cumberland ; and that 10 electors voted scattering. They farther report that there is no election of lieutenant governor.

That the whole number of electors voting for secretary of state is 12,463, and that 6,232 votes are necessary to a choice. That 8,945 electors voted for John R. Bartlett, of Providence ; that 3,471 electors voted for Thomas Steere, of Smithfield ; and that 47 electors voted scattering. They farther report that the said John R. Bartlett is elected secretary of state by a majority of 5,427 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for attorney general is 12,396, and that 6,199 votes are necessary to a choice. That 8,413 electors voted for Jerome B. Kimball, of Providence ; that 3,505 electors voted for Edwin Metcalf, of Providence ; that 431 electors voted for Charles Hart, of Providence ; and that 47 electors voted scattering. They farther report that Jerome B. Kimball is elected attorney general by a majority of 4,430 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for general treasurer is 12,391, and that 6,196 votes are necessary to a choice. That 5,667 electors voted for Samuel A. Parker, of Newport ; that 3,252 electors voted for Robert R. Carr, of Newport ; that 3,441 electors voted for Edward F. Newton, of Newport ; and that 31 voted scattering. They farther report that there is no election of general treasurer.

The committee farther recommend the passage of the following resolution.

CHARLES F. BROWNELL,
For the Committee.

Resolved, That the following named persons be, and they hereby are, declared to have been elected to the offices named herein, for the year ensuing : —

APPENDIX.

THOMAS G. TURNER, of Warren,
GOVERNOR.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, of Providence,
SECRETARY OF STATE.

JEROME B. KIMBALL, of Providence,
ATTORNEY GENERAL.

On motion, the report was received.

Mr. Van Zandt, of Newport, moved that the resolution be divided, and that the offices of the governor and the secretary of state be declared filled, by the vote of the people, in accordance with the report of the committee which counted the votes, which was adopted.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Sheffield, Currey and Baker, was appointed to wait upon the governor and secretary of state elect, and conduct them to their places.

The secretary of state then administered the oath of office to Thomas G. Turner, governor elect; and the governor administered the oath of office to the secretary of state.

On motion, the grand committee proceeded to fill the vacancies in general officers.

The governor, (reading from the report of the counting committee,) stated that the two highest candidates for the office of lieutenant governor, were Isaac Saunders, of Scituate, and Fenner Brown, of Cumberland, and directed the grand committee to prepare their votes accordingly.

The ballots received were as follows:

Total number	-	-	-	-	-	90
Necessary to a choice	-	-	-	-	-	46
Isaac Saunders, of Scituate, received	76	votes.				
Fenner Brown, of Cumberland	"	11	"			
Thomas J. Hill	"	3	"			
Blanks	-	-	-	-	-	3 "

Whereupon, Isaac Saunders, of Scituate, was declared to be elected lieutenant governor.

The grand committee then proceeded to the election of general treasurer, the candidates being Samuel A. Parker and Edward F. Newton.

Whole number of ballots given	-	-	96
Necessary to a choice	-	-	49
Samuel A. Parker received	-	-	68
Edward F. Newton	-	-	9
Scattering	-	-	15
Blanks	-	-	4

Samuel A. Parker was then declared to be elected general treasurer.

The secretary of state administered the oath of office to the lieutenant governor, and the governor administered the oath to the general treasurer.

Proclamation was then made by the sargeant, of the officers elected as aforesaid.

The grand committee took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, 10 o'clock, June 1, 1859.

The grand committee re-assembled according to adjournment.

His Excellency, the Governor, in the chair.

The discussion of the question of the election of Jerome B. Kimball, to the office of attorney general, was resumed.

Mr. Van Zandt, of Newport, submitted the following resolutions, which, on motion of Mr. Eames, were divided and voted upon separately:—

Resolved, That there was no election, by the people, of attorney general of this state, on the first Wednesday in April, 1859,—Jerome B. Kimball, who received a majority of the votes of the electors for said office, not having been, on said first Wednesday in April, a qualified elector for said office, according to the act for the election of civil officers.

On motion, the resolution was passed.

Resolved, That Edwin Metcalf and Charles Hart being the two candidates who have received the largest number of votes, are the constitutional candidates before this grand committee, for the office of attorney general.

Which was passed.

The grand committee were then directed to prepare their votes for Edwin Metcalf and Charles Hart, for the office of attorney general.

Total number of ballots given	-	-	88
Necessary to a choice	-	-	45
Charles Hart, of Providence, received	68	votes.	
Edwin Metcalf,	"	"	20 "

Whereupon, Charles Hart, of Providence, was, by the chair, declared to be elected attorney general for the year ensuing.

On motion, Mr. King was appointed a committee to notify Mr. Hart of his election, and request him to wait upon the secretary of state and take the oath of office.*

On motion of Mr. Randall, the grand committee took a recess until the afternoon.

WEDNESDAY, June 1, 3½ P. M.

The two houses of the General Assembly having convened in grand committee, for the purpose of receiving, counting and declaring the votes for members of the 36th Congress of the United States, the votes were delivered from the several towns.

On motion, a committee of nine from each district was appointed to count the votes, as follows:—

EASTERN DISTRICT.— Charles F. Brownell, Wm. L. Baker, James F. Smith, Harris M. Irons, Samuel Lincoln, Allen Brown, Samuel Church, Turner Haskell, Thomas W. Bicknell.

WESTERN DISTRICT.— Thomas A. Whitman, Samuel N. Richmond, Stephen B. Weeden, Horatio A. Stone, Oliver A. Inman, Aaron B. Place, Samuel A. Irons, Caleb Kenyon, Robert W. Greene.

The secretary of state and clerks of the two houses were added to the committees.

THURSDAY, June 2, 1859.

The grand committee assembled according to adjournment.

His Excellency, the Governor, in the chair.

The clerks called the rolls of the two houses; a quorum present.

The committee to count the votes for representative to the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, from the Eastern District in this state, respectfully represents:—

* Mr. Hart accepted the office, was qualified and resigned, after which Mr. Kimball was elected. See record of subsequent action.

That the whole number of electors voting for representative is 7,808, and that 3,905 votes are necessary to a choice. That 3,846 electors voted for Christopher Robinson, of Cumberland ; that 2,450 electors voted for Thomas Davis, of North Providence ; that 1,507 electors voted for Olney Arnold, of North Providence ; and that 7 electors voted scattering.

They therefore report that there is no election of representative to Congress in the Eastern District.

CHARLES F. BROWNELL,
For the Committee.

The committee appointed to count the votes for representative to the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, from the Western District, respectfully report : —

That the whole number of electors voting is 4,855, and that 2,428 votes are necessary for a choice. That 3,102 electors voted for William D. Brayton, of Warwick ; that 1,750 electors voted for Alfred Anthony, of Johnston ; and 3 electors voted scattering.

They therefore report that William D. Brayton, of Warwick, is elected by a majority of 1,349 over all others.

The committee recommend the passage of the following resolution : —

Resolved, That William D. Brayton, of Warwick, be, and he hereby is, declared to be duly elected a representative from the Western District of this state, in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States.

For and in behalf of the committee,

THOS. A. WHITMAN.

On motion, the two reports were received, and the resolution passed, declaring W. D. Brayton to be duly elected representative from the Western District.

The grand committee adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M.

THURSDAY, June 2, 4 o'clock P. M.

The two houses of the General Assembly met in grand committee, for the purpose of proceeding with the election of civil and military officers, and for such business as may come before it.

His Excellency, the Governor, in the chair.

The clerks of the two houses called the rolls ; a quorum present.

The election was then proceeded with as follows : —

Mr. Baker, of Warren, nominated Wm. R. Watson for state auditor, who was accordingly elected.

Reports from the clerks of the several courts in the state were then received and read.

CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Newport County.—John W. Davis.

Providence County.—John A. Gardner.

Bristol County.—Messadore T. Bennett.

Kent County.—Elisha R. Potter.

Washington County.—Powell Helme.

CLERKS OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Newport County.—John W. Davis.

Providence County.—Amasa S. Westcott.

Bristol County.—Messadore T. Bennett.

Kent County.—Elisha R. Potter.

Washington County.—John G. Clarke, Jr.

SHERIFFS.

Newport County.—William D. Lake.

Providence County.—Elias Nickerson.

Bristol County.—Stephen Johnson.

Kent County.—Jonathan C. Taylor.

Washington County.—George H. Olney.

Court of Magistrates in the city of Providence.—Thomas Durfee, William Sanford, Charles H. Parkhurst.

Court of Justices in the city of Newport.—William Gilpin, Robert Dennis, James G. Topham.

Court of Magistrates in Woonsocket.—James M. Cook, Josiah Perkins, clerk.

Railroad Commissioners.—Asa B. Waite, of North Kingstown; William H. Cooke, of Barrington, Spencer Mowry, of Smithfield, John Gould, of Middletown, Wm. H. S. Bayley, of Bristol.

Commissioners of Shell Fisheries.—George R. S. Saunders,

Wm. L. Baker, Charles H. Parkhurst, Wm. H. Greene,
James S. Mason.

Committee to Inspect Ferries.—Messadore T. Bennett,
Joseph Eden, John M. Anthony.

Inspector of Beef and Pork.—Rufus W. Kimball.

Inspector of Scythe Stones.—Hanson Arnold.

Inspector of Lime.—Crawford J. Manton.

Commissioners of Providence Washington Bridge.—Ed-
ward D. Pearce, John C. Tower, Daniel Wilkinson.

Agent of Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike.—Lewis
Fairbrother.

PUBLIC NOTARIES.

Newport County.

William G. Borden,
Thomas B. Bush,
Joshua Coggeshall,
Henry H. Cook,
Alfred Card,
Joseph M. Davis,
John W. Davis,
George W. Ellery,
William Gilpin,
George T. Hammond,
William D. Lake,
Clark S. Manchester,
Benjamin Marsh, 2d,
William Messer,

Samuel J. Osgood,
Francis B. Peckham, Jr.,
Josiah S. Peckham,
Henry A. Rice,
Lemuel R. Rose,
William P. Sheffield,
John G. Sheffield,
Charles F. Searle,
George Turner,
Charles N. Tilley,
James G. Topham,
Henry N. Ward,
Thomas W. Wood,
Job W. Woodman.

Providence County.

Thomas S. Anthony,
Wellington Aldrich,
Ezek Aldrich,
Asa Arnold,
Stephen C. Arnold,
Lucius C. Ashley,
Alfred Allen,
Lemuel Angell,
Sullivan Ballou,
William C. Barker,
Bailey E. Borden,

Charles F. Brownell,
Samuel B. Bullock,
John Brayton,
Samuel W. Brown,
Ezra N. Briggs,
George H. Browne,
Henry L. Bowen,
Walter S. Burges,
George Beverly, Jr.,
William Binney,
Ansel E. Bradley,

Samuel Clough,	James C. Collins,
Zemira Chace,	Wm. A. Jenckes,
James M. Clarke,	John P. Jayne,
John L. Clark,	Alfred H. Littlefield,
Benjamin F. Colby,	Simeon S. Lapham,
Nathaniel Crowell,	Benj. N. Lapham,
Barzillai Cranston,	Royal Lee,
Benj. T. Cranston, Jr.,	Francis W. Miner,
Julian R. Campbell,	Henry Martin,
William M. Chace,	Thomas A. Millett,
Thomas A. Doyle,	George A. Mumford,
Nathan S. K. Davis,	Edwin Metcalf,
John Eddy,	James G. Mumford,
Benj. T. Eames,	James G. Markland,
Ezra D. Fogg,	Albert Mowry,
Hardin Fiske,	John L. Noyes,
Nathaniel Fairbrother,	Charles H. Parkhurst,
John R. Fairbanks,	Joseph S. Pitman,
William S. Goodell,	Reuben J. Purington,
Albert G. Greene,	Josiah Perkins,
John A. Gardner,	James H. Parsons,
Wm. H. Greene,	Henry A. Potter,
Wm. H. Greene, H. S.,	Herbert A. Potter,
Wm. H. Greene, at Cemetery,	Zuriel Potter,
Samuel Greene,	Samuel W. Peckham,
Luke Green,	Thomas Phillips,
Wingate Hayes,	Walter L. Potter,
William D. S. Havens,	Charles H. Pope,
Barnabas B. Harrison,	Horatio Rogers, Jr.,
Wm. J. Harris,	Samuel T. Remington,
Samuel Howard,	Simeon Randall,
Richard Howard,	George B. Ruggles,
Josiah Dunham Hedge,	Levi Salisbury,
Frederick S. Hoppin,	David S. Salisbury,
Elias M. Jenckes,	Thomas Steere,
Henry A. Jenckes,	Joseph T. Sisson,
Ethan A. Jenckes,	John M. Shaw,
Elisha Johnson,	Daniel S. Sayles,
George W. Jackson,	Benj. Stevens,
George B. Jastram,	Philip B. Stiness, Jr.,
Bradford F. Knapp,	John W. Smith,
Thomas K. King,	Fenner Smith,
Jerome B. Kimball,	Nathaniel Searle,
Dean Kimball,	Daniel P. Spencer,

William Sanford,
Edward H. Sprague,
James Tillinghast,
John F. Tobey,
Benjamin F. Thurston,
John Tucker,
Charles F. Tillinghast,
Wm. J. Tilley,
Walter W. Updike,
Caesar A. Updike,
Albert G. Utley,
Daniel W. Vaughan,
Nicholas Van Slyck,
John W. Vernon,

Elisha Dyer Vinton,
John H. Weeden,
Daniel Wightman,
George A. Wilbur,
Robert Wilson,
Asa Winsor,
Amos M. Warner,
Samuel H. Wales,
Daniel Wilkinson,
David R. Whittemore,
Alpheus Winsor,
Horace A. Wilcox,
George Walker,
Arthur Young.

Washington County.

Nathaniel S. Allen,
Daniel G. Allen,
Christopher Brown,
William H. Chapman,
William G. Caswell,
John S. Champlin,
Isaac Cundal,
William P. Coy,
Halsey P. Clarke,
Charles Cross,
John Diman,
Nathan F. Dixon,
Asa F. Gardner,
Albert C. Greene,
Jirah J. Gray,
Gideon Freeborn,
Marlborough H. Gardiner,
James P. Dockray,
Thomas A. Hall,
William A. Hendrick,
Powell Helme,
John C. Hazard,
Maxson T. Kenyon,

Benjamin C. Lawton,
Nathan B. Lillibridge,
John W. Money,
Walter S. Nichols,
Asel Noyes,
George H. Olney,
Wm. Courtlandt Pendleton,
James H. Porter,
William H. Perry,
Elisha R. Potter,
Albert S. Potter,
Nathan L. Richmond,
William B. Robinson,
Stephen D. Reynolds,
William J. Reynolds,
William F. Segar,
George W. Sheldon,
Clark H. Sheldon,
Lawton Taylor,
Benjamin B. Thurston,
Daniel E. Tefft,
Samuel Waite,
Asa B. Waite,

Kent County.

James P. Arnold,

Samuel W. Clarke,

APPENDIX.

Rhodes K. Edwards,
Caleb R. Hill,
Cyrus Holden,
John Holden, (W. N.)
Henry Howard,
Charles T. Northup,
William E. Peck,
Elisha R. Potter,
Charles Phillips,
Edward Stanhope,

Joel M. Spencer,
William M. Spink,
Israel R. Sheldon,
Jason P. Stone,
Joseph J. Tillinghast,
Sidney S. Tillinghast,
Albert M. Waite,
Silas Weaver,
Daniel R. Whitman,
Jonathan N. Wood.

Bristol County.

William S. Baker,
Thomas W. Bicknell,
Messadore T. Bennett,
Alexander T. Britton,
William H. Cooke,
John W. Dearth,
Henry W. Diman,
George T. Gardner,

Peter Gladding,
Bennett J. Munroe,
Charles Randall,
Nathaniel P. Smith,
William R. Taylor,
Henry Wardwell,
Nathan Warren.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

City of Providence.

Thomas S. Anthony,
Asa Arnold,
Lucius C. Ashley,
Stephen C. Arnold,
Charles F. Brownell,
Samuel C. Blodget,
Samuel L. Blaisdell,
William Binney,
Henry S. Bartlett,
George Beverly, Jr.,
Charles Baker,
William Batcheller,
John A. Bosworth,
Henry L. Bowen,
Samuel Clough,
Samuel Currey,
Benjamin Cozzens,

James C. Collins,
Wm. B. Cranston,
Julian R. Campbell,
Cyril A. Carpenter,
Arthur F. Dexter.
Thomas Durfee,
William G. Dearth,
N. S. K. Davis,
Benjamin T. Eames,
Elisha S. Evans,
Ezra D. Fogg,
John A. Gardner,
Thomas C. Greene,
George W. Guild,
Wm. T. Gardner,
WM. H. Greene,
Wm. S. Goodell,
John Gartland,

Frederic S. Hoppin,
 J. Dunham Hedge,
 Charles Hart,
 George F. Hathaway,
 Henry Holden,
 Edward H. Hazard,
 Francis E. Hoppin,
 Zelotes W. Holden,
 Wingate Hayes,
 Lewis Holmes,
 George W. Hall,
 Silas Hemmenway,
 Thomas W. Hart,
 Earl C. Harris,
 John L. Hazard,
 Wm. E. Hamlin,
 George B. Jastram,
 George W. Jackson,
 Joseph A. D. Joslin,
 Robert Knight,
 William Knowles,
 Jerome B. Kimball,
 James G. Mumford,
 James G. Markland,
 Edward C. Mauran,
 John L. Noyes,
 Henry F. Olney,
 James H. Parsons,
 Charles H. Pope,
 Joseph H. Pitman,
 Jabez J. Potter,
 Raymond G. Place,
 Dwight Palmer,
 Roger W. Potter,
 Charles H. Parkhurst,
 Nathaniel F. Patten,
 Abraham Payne,
 Samuel W. Peckham,
 Horatio Rogers, Jr.,
 James M. Ripley,
 John R. Randolph,
 Joseph A. Scott,
 Joseph A. Snow,
 Benjamin F. Snow,

Kingsley P. Studley,
 Willard Sayles,
 George L. Sayles,
 Philip C. Scott,
 John M. Shaw,
 William Sanford,
 James Tillinghast,
 Wm. J. Tilley,
 John F. Tobey,
 Benj. F. Thurston,
 Caesar A. Updike,
 Walter W. Updike,
 Albert G. Utley,
 John W. Vernon,
 Elisha Dyer Vinton,
 Wm. R. Watson,
 Samuel H. Wales,
 Geo. W. Wightman,
 Amasa S. Westcott,
 Amos M. Warner,
 Gustavus A. Williamson,
 Samuel Warner.

Smithfield.

John A. Adams,
 Alfred Allen,
 John J. Carpenter,
 Albert Mowry,
 Daniel Pearce,
 Pardon Sayles,
 Richard S. Scott.

Johnston.

Robert Wilson,
 Samuel A. Irons,
 William Richardson,
 John Brayton.

Scituate.

Jonah Titus.

Glocester.

Charles O. Barnes,
 Daniel P. Spencer,
 Charles A. Slocum,
 Anson Smith,
 Caleb E. Tucker,
 Gridley Burnham,

Joseph T. Sisson.
Burrillville.

Whipple Walling,
James Greenhalgh.

Cranston.

Joseph G. Johnson,
Sheldon Knight,
Samuel B. Parker,
Isaac C. Potter,
Arthur M. Potter,
Walter L. Potter,
James Budlong,
Daniel Potter,
Francis A. Smith,
George Burges.

North Providence.

Bailey E. Borden,
Francis S. Belden,
William Earle,
Thomas K. King,
Royal Lee,
Samuel Olney,
Philip B. Stiness, Jr.,
Sheffield Smith,
John Tucker,
John H. Weeden,
George B. Ruggles,
William M. Chace,
William H. Bowen,
Stephen B. Weeden,
Luther Carpenter.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

City of Newport.

Thomas B. Bush,
John W. Davis,
Robert Dennis,
James A. Green,
William Gilpin,
Benjamin B. Howland,
James Horswell,
Benjamin Marsh, 2d.,
Joseph T. Perry,
Francis B. Peckham, Jr.,
James G. Topham,
Henry N. Ward,
Thomas W. Wood.

Portsmouth.

William Barker,
Samuel Corey,
George Manchester,
John Tallman.

Tiverton.

Asa Gray,
William Hunt,
George Howland,
Isaac D. Manchester.

Little Compton.

Ephraim W. Brownell,
Henry M. Tompkins.

KENT COUNTY.

East Greenwich.

Daniel Burdick,
Benj. W. Hendrick,
Elisha R. Potter,
William E. Peck,
Lowell Pitcher,
John S. Place,
Edward Stanhope

West Greenwich.

Charles J. Battey,
Daniel Howard,
Benjamin W. Kettle,
Jason T. Hazard,
Benjamin Matteson,
James Matteson.

Warwick.

Charles Phillips.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

North Kingstown.

Isaac C. Champlin, .
Alfred B. Chadsey.

Charlestown.

George W. Cross,
Joseph H. Griffin,
Robert Hassard,
John W. Money.

Richmond.

Edmund Bagley,
Edward Lillibridge,
Nathan Moore,
Charles H. Sheldon.

Exeter.

Isaac Greene,
Charles H. Glossen,

Samuel Snow, Jr.,
Thomas Wilcox.

South Kingstown.

John L. Brown,
Matthew Chappell,
John G. Clark,
James P. Dockray,
George L. Hazard,
Benjamin Hall,
Samuel B. Perry,
Jabez Perkins, Jr.,
Elisha R. Potter,
Daniel E. Tefft,
Samuel Waite,
Daniel Whalley,
Wilkins Updike.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Bristol.

Shubael B. Cole,
Henry W. Diman,
Bennett J. Munroe,

John Turner.

Barrington.

Allen Brown,
Thomas W. Bicknell.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED BY TOWNS.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

City of Providence.—Job Andrews, William Spencer, Charles Anthony, William H. Helme. Edwin Metcalf, Richard W. Bush, George W. Ham, Ansel E. Bradley, Thomas A. Doyle, Edward Havens, Daniel Angell, Jr., Albert Sanford, Francis Colwell. Jr., Henry A. Cory, Lycurgus Sayles, Fitz James Rice, John K. Lester, Alfred W. Fiske, Isaac C. Sisson, George H. Darling, William D. Hilton, Ezra J. Hubbard, Edward S. Rhodes, 2d, John R. Fairbanks, John P. Jayne, Ebenezer W. Walker, Henry Martin, Benjamin N. Lapham, Nicholas Van Slyck, William C. Barker.

Scituate.—Simeon C. Arnold, Auldis Barden, Ezra Briggs, Constant C. Bean, Thomas A. Burges, Jeremiah H. Field, Richmond M. Knight, Arnold Lapham, Isaac Saunders, Amasa Williams.

Foster.—Eddy Walker, Alfred Burges, James Stone, Solomon Sweet, George S. Tillinghast, Ira Winsor.

Cranston.—James R. Smith, Joseph G. Johnson, Raymond Stone, John Beattie, Sydney B. Smith, Arthur M. Potter, Isaac K. Potter, Freeborne Potter, Daniel S. Congdon, Lyman Barney.

Cumberland.—Rodman Lewis, John Irons, David Cook, Jr., Willard H. Whiting, Gorton W. A. Maxon, Robert Blake, Darwin M. Cargill, Abner Jillson, Rensellaer A. Jillson, Elijah B. Newell.

Burrillville.—Oliver A. Inman, Simon S. Lapham, Nelson Armstrong, Asa Paine, James F. Colby, Merrick Sly, Edward F. Smith, Lyman Copeland.

Johnston.—Joseph Bailey, William A. Pirce, William Richardson, Nelson Barnes, Stanton J. Smith, Andrew H. Remington, Richard Randall.

Smithfield.—Thomas A. Paine, Spencer Mowry, Wm. H. Seagraves, Samuel Greene, James W. Otman, Arnold Aldrich, John J. Carpenter, Richard S. Scott, James A. Adams, Clark Lawton, John Angell, Asa Winsor.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Bristol.—Wm. P. Bradford, Abnet Midget, Mason W. Pierce, Henry Wardwell, David Cole.

Warren.—George Barton, Alexander T. Britton, William L. Baker, John T. Childs, Joseph Childs, Samuel Randall, Charles Randall.

Barrington.—Benjamin H. Cheever, Ellis Peck.

KENT COUNTY.

Coventry.—Olney Williams, Daniel C. Carr, Ambrose S. Hopkins, Resolved Harvey, Horace Clarke.

Warwick.—Alfred Read, Henry J. Holden, Charles W. Smith, C. R. Hill, Israel R. Sheldon, William Winslow, William R. Remington, George R. Bowen, Stephen Randall, Cyrus Holden, Charles Phillips, John W. Martin, Richard W. Rhodes, Jonah Titus, William Harrison.

East Greenwich.—Silas Weaver, Jeremiah S. Slocum, William W. Shippee, Thomas Bateman, Daniel Burdick, Sidney S. Tillinghast.

West Greenwich.—Samuel Howard, John T. Lewis, Varnum Weaver, Jonathan N. Wood, Jason R. Hazard, William Turner, Albert Gorton.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

Middletown.—Aaron J. Coggeshall, George A. Brown, William B. Howland.

Fall River.—Prelate D. Conant, Charles F. Searle, Joseph M. Davis.

Portsmouth.—John Tallman, Benjamin Greene, Joseph C. Davies, George Manchester, Charles Potter.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Richmond.—Edmund Bagley, Charles B. Coon, Isaac Collins, Edward Lillibridge, Nathan Moore, Russell T. Robbins, Joseph D. Segar, Clark H. Sheldon.

North Kingstown.—Alfred B. Chadsey, Alphonso Church, Owen Vaughan, Isaac C. Champlin, Geo. A. Davis, Caleb T. Brown, Varnum W. Gardner, Jr., Peter Phillips, Joseph Allen, John R. Weeden.

Westerly.—Oliver H. Fowler, Charles H. Davison, William Potter, John Hancock Cross, Bradford Bliven, Solomon P. Wells, Horace Brightman, Hiram Arnold.

Hopkinton.—Gorton W. Arnold, Oliver B. Irish, George H. Perry.

[The names of justices of the peace, elected by towns, not here inserted, had not been received when this volume went to press.]

The Governor communicated to the senate the following executive appointments:—

Commissioner of Public Schools.—John Kingsbury, of Providence.*

Commissioner of Wrecks on Block Island.—Nicholas Ball.

Inspectors of the State Prison.—Francis Wayland, Salmon A. Arnold, James G. Anthony, Adnah Sackett, Amasa R. Tourtellott, Daniel Wilkinson, Zachariah Allen.

Commissioner of the Narragansett Indian Tribe.—Joseph H. Griffin.

Commissioner of the Indian School.—William Foster.

The following appointments, as required by their respective charters:—

* Mr. Kingsbury resigned soon after, when Joshua B. Chapin, of Providence, was appointed in his place.

Inspector of the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad.
—John A. Gardner.

Commissioner of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad.—George W. Jackson.

RETURNS OF OFFICERS OF INDEPENDENT AND REGIMENTAL COMPANIES.

The following returns of officers elected by independent companies were made to the Governor and senate, and approved : —

Charles T. Robbins, Colonel,
 ——— Lieut. Colonel,
 W. Lloyd Bowers, Major,
 Frederick S. Hoppin, Captain,
 Addison H. White, Lieutenant,
 Thomas S. Anthony, Adjutant,
 William Whitcomb, Quartermaster,
 Nicholas Brown, Paymaster,
 John N. Francis, Commissary,
 Henry W. Rivers, Surgeon,
 George W. Carr, Assistant Surgeon.

Of the National Cadets.

William W. Brown, Colonel,
Ferdinand Barber, Lieut. Colonel,
James R. Dorrance, Major,
Henry A. Prescott, Captain,
Luther C. Warner, Lieutenant,
Oliver P. Treat, Adjutant,
Sylvester R. Knight, Quartermaster,
Samuel G. Trippe, Paymaster,
William M. Rodman, Commissary,
Charles G. McKnight, Surgeon,
Amos Palmer, Assistant Surgeon.

Of the
First Light
Infantry.

Christopher Blanding, Colonel,
 Nicholas Van Slyck, Lieut. Colonel,
 Martin S. Budlong, Major,
 Archibald B. Rice, Captain,
 James E. Bailey, Lieutenant,
 John Henry Gould, Adjutant,
 Charles H. Spink, Quartermaster,
 William Bodfish, Paymaster,
 Thomas Greene, Commissary,
 Fenner H. Peckham, Surgeon,

Of the
 Providence
 Artillery.

Henry T. Sisson, Colonel,
 Morris B. Morgan, Lieut. Colonel,
 Jacob Dunnell, Jr., Major,
 David Heaton, 2d, Captain,
 William H. Rhodes, Lieutenant,
 James Aborn, Adjutant,
 Eben Burlingame, Quartermaster,
 George Kendall, Paymaster,
 Leonard B. Pratt, Commissary,
 George Capron, Surgeon,

Of the
 Mechanic
 Rifles.

William H. Potter, Colonel,
 Albert S. Gallup, Lieut. Colonel,
 N. Fairbrother, Captain,
 Royal C. Taft, Lieutenant,
 Wm. Goddard, Major,

Of the
 Providence
 Horse Guards.

William Sprague, Colonel,
 Charles H. Tompkins, Lieut. Colonel,
 Thomas Harris, Major,
 William H. Reynolds, Captain,
 George C. Harkness, Lieutenant,
 Benj. F. Remington, Jr., Adjutant,
 George H. Smith, Quartermaster,
 Joseph H. Bourn, Paymaster,
 Lyman B. Frieze, Commissary,
 Nathaniel Miller, Surgeon,

Of the
 Providence
 Marine Corps of
 Artillery.

Stephen B. Bucklin, Colonel,
 Wm. R. Walker, Lieut. Colonel,
 John P. Arlin, Major,
 Kingman Brett, Captain,
 George R. Fales, Lieutenant,
 Daniel S. Dexter, Adjutant,
 James S. Davis, Quartermaster,
 Horace Daniels, Paymaster,
 Alfred H. Littlefield, Commisary,
 Charles F. Manchester, Surgeon,
 James L. Wheaton, Assist. Surgeon,

Of the
 Pawtucket
 Light Guard.

David A. Peloubet, Colonel,
 Charles Mulchahey, Lieut. Colonel,
 William H. Hall, Major,
 William H. Cornell, Captain,
 Allen Hoar, Lieutenant,
 John Frieze, Adjutant,
 John W. Smith, Quartermaster,
 William R. Haile, Paymaster,
 Alvan Cole, Commissary,
 Charles Smith, Surgeon,

Of the Warren
 Artillery.

Randall Holden, Colonel,
 Caleb Westcott, Lieut. Colonel,
 John A. Bowen, Major,
 Charles P. Williams, Captain,
 Charles R. Brayton, Lieutenant,
 John M. Taylor, Adjutant,
 Joseph T. Pollock, Quartermaster,
 John F. Pettis, Paymaster,
 Henry F. Hawkins, Commissary,
 Henry King, Surgeon,

Of the Kentish
 Artillery.

John Wright, Colonel,
 William Owen, Lieut. Colonel,
 B. S. Brown, Major,
 Edwin H. Gardner, Captain,
 J. B. Tillinghast, Lieutenant,
 Thomas Foy, Adjutant,
 Timothy Andrews, Quartermaster,
 C. A. Shippee, Paymaster,
 William E. Peck, Commissary,
 James P. Goodwin, Surgeon,

Of the Kentish
 Guards.

Elisha A. Wardwell, Colonel, Richard B. Franklin, Lieut. Colonel, John A. C. Gladding, Major, Stephen F. Fish, Captain, Allen G. Wright, Lieutenant, Thomas F. Usher, Quartermaster, Samuel Reed, Paymaster,	}	Of the Bristol Train of Artillery.
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Charles W. Turner, Colonel, Isaac S. Boss, Lieut. Colonel, George W. Tew, Major, Charles C. Clarke, Captain, John B. Langley, Jr., Lieutenant,	}	Of the Artillery Com- pany of Newport.
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The two following companies failed to make their report to the Governor in season to be submitted by him to the senate, at the May session. They were subsequently appointed by the Governor.

William Lindsey, Colonel, Nathan F. Verry, Lieut Colonel, Levi E. Kent, Major, William H. Jenckes, Captain, Samuel I. Smith, Lieutenant, Samuel B. Bartholomew, Adjutant, Christopher C. Gates, Quartermaster, William G. Davis, Paymaster, John A. Allen, Commissary, Charles H. Pratt, Surgeon,	}	Of the Woonsocket Guards.
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Henry C. Card, Colonel, Charles E. Crumb, Lieut. Colonel, James Babcock, Major, J. Clarke Barber, Captain, Wm. H. Chapman, Lieutenant, Erastus W. Barber, Adjutant, James Macdonald, Quartermaster, Reuben S. Lanphear, Paymaster, J. F. Swan, Commissary, Isaac W. Gavitt, Surgeon,	}	Of the Westerly Rifles.
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REPORT OF THE STATE AUDITOR,

JANUARY, 1859.

STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }
Providence, January 14th, 1859. }

To the Honorable General Assembly:—

In conformity with the requirements of law, the State Auditor hereby respectfully reports, that he has carefully examined the books and accounts of the General Treasurer, for the six months of the present fiscal year, from April 30th to October 31st, 1858, and found his books in good order and accurately kept, his accounts correctly stated, and the charges therein supported by proper and sufficient vouchers.

The following statement will show the state of the treasury on the 31st of October, 1858, the amount, up to that date, of the receipts and expenditures for the six months succeeding his last annual report, and the amount and kind of funds in the State treasury on that day:—

Payments from May 1st to October 31st, inclusive,	\$81,626 71
Receipts " " " "	60,219 82

Overdrawn, October 31st, 1858,	-	\$21,406 89
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This overdraft was as follows:—

Overdrawn at Bank of North America,	-	\$22,433 10
On deposit in Newport Bank,	- -	1,026 21
		<hr/>
		\$21,406 89

PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND.

694 shares of stock in Globe Bank, Providence,	\$34,700 00
332 " " Merchants Bank, "	16,600 00
434 " " Bank of North America, Provi-	
dence,	22,594 38
	<hr/>
	\$73,894 38

TOURO JEWISH SYNAGOGUE FUND.

30	shares of stock in	Manufacturers Bank, Providence,	\$3,277 25
32	"	Merchants Bank,	1,788 27
20	"	Weybosset "	1,095 14
10	"	Roger Williams Bank,	841 50
24	"	Commercial "	1,301 00
200	"	Blackstone Canal "	5,160 97
21	"	Newport Bank, Newport,	1,291 85
18	"	Lime Rock Bank, Providence,	926 40
34	"	Arcade " "	1,806 53
			<hr/>
			\$17,488 91

PUBLIC DEPOSIT FUND.

1	bond of the city of	Providence, amounting to	\$32,102 60
1	"	Newport,	5,800 00
1306	shares of stock in	Globe Bank, Providence,	66,308 19
256	"	American Bank,	13,101 04
30	"	Arcade " "	1,534 25
732	"	Bank of North America, Provi-	
	dence,		36,695 19
Due from the State, - - - - -			231,070 06
			<hr/>
Amount received from the United States, -			386,611 33

The undersigned would further report, that he has, since the 30th of April, 1858,—the commencement of the present fiscal year,—drawn and audited orders upon the General Treasurer to the amount of one hundred and thirty-four thousand one hundred and ninety dollars and sixty-four cents. These orders have been issued under, and charged to, the different heads of appropriation, in the following amounts:—

Salaries,	\$14,713 05
Pay of members of the General Assembly,	1,018 96
Expenses of the General Assembly,	875 88
Judicial Expenses—	
To Attorney General,	\$211 00
For Jurors,	9,356 64
To Witnesses,	3,254 87
To Clerks,	945 14
To Officers,	4,888 14
To Incidental Expenses of Courts,	383 21
To Justices of the Peace,	404 47
To Witnesses before Justices Courts,	195 89
To Officers for services in criminal cases,	2,094 86
	<hr/>
	21,734 22

Jailers,	3,262 04
Orders of the Governor,	163 10
Public Printing,	3,359 76
Repairs of court houses and jails,	2,872 15
Railroad Commissioners,	468 96
Public Schools,	49,996 82
Normal School,	2,599 98
Providence Reform School,	6,823 92
Support of Insane Poor, and for support and educa- tion of deaf, dumb, idiotic persons,	7,931 33
Militia,	6,745 29
Indian Tribe,	100 00
Miscellaneous,	10,326 56
Bank returns, (of which the Banks have paid into the treasury, \$1,016 38,)	1,198 62
	<hr/>
	\$134,190 64

The following are the principal items of miscellaneous expenses, which did not properly come under other heads of the annual appropriation bill:—

Paid Joseph Anthony and George B. Knowles, side walk appro- priation,	\$150 00
" John Gould, for attending Magistrates Court, Providence, allowed by the General Assembly,	78 00
" Same, for similar services, semi-weekly compensation,	44 00
" A. R. Tourtellott, appropriation for fence for State Prison,	223 90
" Wm. Cameron, W. D. Taber and Green & Brown's bills, allowed by the General Assembly,	211 78
" John T. Knowles, allowed by General Assembly,	36 00
" Daniel Howland, for setting out trees, allowed by General Assembly,	9 00
" Heirs of Thomas Burgess, rent of clerk's office of Magis- trates Court, Providence,	100 00
" Orlando Smith, for curb stone,	469 00
" Wm. Harvey, for frames for old charter and other docu- ments, allowed by General Assembly,	62 50
" Charles Moies, for repairs of Central Bridge, allowed by General Assembly,	300 00
" Clerk of Magistrates Court, Providence, for repairs, fix- tures, &c., of his office,	128 22
" City Treasurer of Providence, for building culverts on North and South Court streets, in Providence, appro.,	550 00
" The three Commissioners on Foreign Insurance Companies,	300 00
" Philip B. Chace, tax remitted by General Assembly,	27 00
" Elisha Dyer, for rent of public offices,	225 00
" Commissioners of Indian School, for three years' services,	15 00
" Henry A. Bartlett, for arranging public archives,	425 00
" John R. Bartlett, for incidental expenses of Colonial Re- cords,	42 50

Paid John R. Bartlett, for preparing third volume of Colonial Records,	300 00
“ Same, amount of bill allowed by General Assembly,	100 00
“ Lewis Fairbrother, Agent of the Pawtucket Turnpike, towards building Pawtucket Bridge,	1,147 63
“ For engrossing acts of Assembly,	52 75
“ For making index to Registration Report,	50 00
“ For gas, for public buildings in Providence,	14 55
“ “ “ Bristol,	86 26
“ “ “ Newport,	215 84
“ Charles Akerman, for binding public documents;	262 53
“ John A. Howland, for work on furnace at Providence Court House,	62 88
“ John A. Creighton, for taking care of Magistrates Court Room,	71 97
“ Bailey E. Borden, six months rent of room for Magistrates Court, Woonsocket,	20 00
“ Manchester & Hopkins, and Salisbury & Peck, for coal for court houses and public offices,	176 07
“ For charcoal and carting away coal ashes,	26 30
“ John W. A. Shearman, for coal for Newport Court House,	110 00
“ A. G. Bourn, “ Bristol “	53 75
“ Geo. H. Whitney, stationery and blanks for Magistrates Court, Providence,	40 09
“ Same, stationery for Secretary of State and Governor,	71 27
“ For stationery for other public offices,	97 13
“ Ezra Bliss, for purchase of Providence Artillery Armory,	1,756 00
“ Merchants Bank, Providence, for rent of sheriff's office,	75 00
“ T. Swan, for carving ornaments for frame of old charter,	14 00
“ Roger Williams Potter, for expenses of three coroner's inquests at State Prison,	38 50
“ Gardner T. Swarts, for burial expenses of three persons who died at State Prison, \$8 each,	24 00
“ James Donnelly, for taking care of Court House,	150 00
“ Samuel A. Parker, for carpet for his office, appropriation,	22 43
“ For books for State Library,	43 50
“ Charles W. Parsons, for making up Registration Report,	254 25
“ City Treasurer of Providence, 1 year's rent for Magistrates Court Room,	500 00
“ S. W. Butler, for medical advice for persons in jail,	13 00
“ Three Ferry Commissioners, allowed by General Assembly,	37 00
“ Elias Nickerson, for delivering civil commissions,	25 00
“ Wm. Douglass, Chaplain of State Prison, appropriated,	200 00
“ Thomas Whitaker & Son, for articles furnished sheriff,	25 66
“ Albert Gallup and James Atkinson, post office bills for public officers,	123 13
“ Moulton & Ingraham, carpenter's bill,	11 65
“ Sylvester G. Shearman, for allowing bills of costs,	6 10
“ Jerome B. Kimball's bill against Inspectors of State Prison,	5 00
“ A. R. Cook, for advertising rewards,	6 00
“ Elisha R. Potter, for indices for Kent County Records,	66 37
“ Peleg Johnson, for medical advice at Kingston jail,	12 50
“ William Foster, Indian Agent,	50 00
“ John Whipple, for rent of Clerk's office of Magistrates Court, Providence,	26 66

Paid Geo. Manchester, committee on Teste estate,	-	23 78
" Owen McCanna, for taking care of rooms of public officers,	-	60 70
" George P. Baker, physician to State Prison, appropriation for,	- - - - -	100 00
" C. C. Rhodes, for fish for breeding, authorized by law,	-	5 00
" Commissioner of Public Schools, for teachers' institute,	-	267 98
" Same, for lectures,	- - - - -	10 36
" Garfield & Eddy, for rubber stationery for Secretary of State,	- - - - -	4 55
" Sundry other small bills, to the amount of	- -	12 52
		<hr/>
		\$10,326 56

The amount of the current expenses of the present fiscal year is about the same that it was during the corresponding period of the last year. The expenditures, as will be seen by a reference to my report in January last, from May 1, 1857, to January 18, 1858, amounted to

The expenditures from May 1, 1858, to January 14, 1859, exclusive of the expenses of Bank returns, paid by the Banks, amounted to	-	132,992 02
		<hr/>

Excess, the present year,	- - -	\$350 14
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There have been several considerable extraordinary expenditures in the expired portion of the present fiscal year, which did not occur in the same portion of the previous year, viz. : —

Five hundred dollars more than last year for the support of the Providence County Jail,	-	\$500 00
Paid towards the building of Pawtucket Bridge, after appropriating the receipts from Pawtucket Turnpike,	- - - - -	1,147 62
Paid one-half of the appropriation for building addition to Washington County Jail,	- -	2,250 00
Paid appropriation to repair Bristol County Jail,	-	400 00
Paid for purchase of Providence Artillery Armory, authorized by act of the General Assembly,	-	1,756 00
Paid for building culverts in North and South Court streets,	- - - - -	550 00
Paid for curb stone on streets opposite State property,	-	469 00
		<hr/>
		\$7,072 63

With the exercise of a judicious economy, and a small reduction of the now unnecessarily large amount of court expenses, I think the treasury would be able, with its present receipts, to pay all proper annual expenditures. And it is much better to economize

in the expenditures than to increase taxation. If the annual income of the State should be one-third or one-half larger than it now is, there would be very readily found new projects for expending it, without such expenditure conferring any corresponding benefits upon the people of the State. When the public exigencies shall demand additional taxes, no people in the Union would, I believe, more cheerfully submit to additional burthens than those of the State of Rhode Island. They have never been found wanting in public spirit during any period of the State's history. But while the amount of the annual expenses can be so easily kept within the amount of the annual receipts, by cutting off expenditures which can be dispensed with, without any injury or inconvenience to any public, or just individual, interest, the people will not, and ought not, to be satisfied with the imposition of additional taxation. And they should not, under any circumstances likely to occur, hereafter allow the Public Deposit Fund, which has been by law, for more than twenty years, dedicated to the high objects of public education, to be touched for any other purpose than the one for which it was so long since set apart. And in order to make assurance doubly sure, that this money shall hereafter be used only for educational purposes, I see no reason why the remaining portion of the Deposit Fund should not be, at once and forever, transferred to, and made a part of, the Public School Fund, which no party in power would ever dare to touch for any other purpose than the high and almost sacred one to which it is specially devoted.

It will be seen by a single glance at the above statement of public expenditures, that the amount of judicial expenses continues unnecessarily large. The court expenses amounted, the last fiscal year, to more than thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars, exclusive of the salaries of the judges, which amount to some twelve or thirteen thousand dollars more. A portion of these court expenses, viz., the expense for the services of petit jurors, which now amount to about \$15,000 annually, might be reduced at least one-third, by reducing the number of drawn petit jurors in the counties of Providence and Newport to fifteen for each term of each court holden in said counties, without any reduction of the compensation to be paid to such number of petit jurors as the public service actually requires should attend. An act, to reduce the number of drawn petit jurors in Providence and Newport counties, recommended by me in my last January report, and in which recommendation the Hon. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court fully concurred,

was passed by the House of Representatives, at the January session, 1858, and failed in the Senate. I now renew that recommendation, and respectfully refer to the reasons therefor set forth at length in my report of January last.

Another act was recommended in my last January report, which would very considerably reduce the expenses of the courts without doing any detriment or injustice to a single individual in the State. I refer to the act confining parties in civil causes to one fair jury trial. Upon this subject, I said in that report: "There is a strange inconsistency in the law which allows to a man only one jury trial in criminal prosecutions,—the result of which involves his liberty for life,—and at the same time allows, *as a matter of right*, two jury trials in a case of a hundred dollars consequence! In no other State in the Union, or in England, is there now allowed by law more than one jury trial, except for cause. No where else, I believe, in the civilized world, *as a matter of right*. This expensive inconsistency in our laws should be abated, and a large expense to the State avoided, by confining parties to a single jury trial in all civil causes, where there are not sufficient grounds, in the opinion of the court, to warrant the granting of a new or second trial. And I am happy to have the concurrence, also, of the Hon. Chief Justice of our Supreme Court, to whom I presented this portion of my report before the meeting of the General Assembly,—in the opinion which I have expressed, that parties in civil causes should be confined to one fair jury trial."

These two acts, and a third, which limited the number of officers in attendance on the several courts in all the counties of the State, to "a sheriff, a jury keeper, and two other officers or waiters,"—a force amply sufficient for the convenience and business of the courts,—would save a needless expense to the State of some seven or eight thousand dollars annually.

I now renew, also, the recommendation which I made a year ago, viz., an alteration of the laws, which confer jurisdiction in criminal matters upon justices of the peace. I still hold to the opinion, that the number of such magistrates should be reduced, and such jurisdiction confided to a much smaller number of intelligent, competent and reliable men. The necessity for such a change is growing stronger and more urgent every year. If the law confined the jurisdiction in criminal matters, to not to exceed two justices in each town, there would be far more care taken to select more competent men for the performance of such important duties; there

would be more responsibility felt by the magistrates selected; and there would be much less chance of getting up sham or mock trials, as is alledged to be now done in some parts of the State, to defeat the ends and obstruct the course of public justice.

The act, passed at the last January session, requiring the banks to make semi-monthly returns of their condition to the State Auditor, has, as far as my information extends, given great satisfaction to those interested in those institutions, and to the business men of the State generally. Since the commencement of this system, the circulation of the banks of the State has increased more than a million of dollars, and this increased circulation, it is fair to presume, is mainly based upon exact and reliable knowledge of their sound and safe condition, derived, semi-monthly, from a publication of the returns made by their respective officers, under oath. No similar institutions in the country enjoy a higher reputation, and none now furnish a healthier or more solid currency for business purposes.

The aggregate circulation of the banks of the State	
on the 15th of March, 1858, was	\$2,451,903
The aggregate circulation of the banks of the State	
on the 17th of January, 1859, was	3,491,121
	<hr/>
Increase of circulation since first semi-monthly report,	\$1,039,218

This system, too, is valued highly by our business men, since it is constantly placing before the public the precise amount of currency furnished by our banking institutions, and by this frequent exhibition of its increase or diminution, presents a useful basis for business operations.

The General Treasurer having, at my request, furnished the following report of receipts and expenditures, from the date of his last annual report, April 30th, 1858, to January 15th, 1859, I now submit the same for the information of the Honorable General Assembly:—

RECEIPTS.

State tax,	\$51,136 74
Banks, for tax on capital stock,	66,846 50
“ “ surplus profits,	1,125 21
“ “ increase of capital,	2,008 40
State Insurance Companies,	3,402 00
Foreign “ “	1,664 58
Auctioneers,	980 82

APPENDIX.

8

Justices of the peace,	243	50
Town councils,	1,020	60
Pedlers' licenses,	2,400	00
Supreme Court,	3,769	67
Court of Common Pleas,	4,590	98
Court of Magistrates, Providence,	972	32
" Justices, Newport,	136	61
" Magistrates, Woonsocket,	118	65
Dividends on the Public Deposit Fund,	8,889	58
" " School Fund,	4,760	50
Expenses for semi-monthly returns of banks,	1,016	32
Jailers,	3,150	22
Sheriffs,	346	35
Civil commissions,	273	00
Colonial Records,	20	25
	<hr/>	
	\$158,889	86

PAYMENTS.

Salaries,	\$13,263	05
Pay of members of the General Assembly,	1,065	82
Expenses of the General Assembly, including pay of officers,	862	02
Supreme Court,	8,260	00
Court of Common Pleas,	10,704	16
" Magistrates, Providence,	655	88
" Justices, Newport,	74	45
" Magistrates, Woonsocket,	262	43
Orders of the Governor,	188	10
Printing Laws and Schedules and all printing ordered by the General Assembly,	3,347	76
Appropriation for Public Schools,	48,089	23
Expenses for semi-monthly returns of banks,	1,138	62
Court Houses,	577	12
Jails,	2,295	03
Railroad Commissioners,	457	07
Normal School,	2,149	98
Butler Hospital,	4,649	62
Reform School,	6,823	92
Deaf, dumb, blind and idiotic,	968	78
Insane poor,	276	38
Jailers,	3,262	04
Justices,	439	85
Witnesses,	260	96
Attorney General,	53	00
Officers in criminal cases,	1,368	42
Militia and military affairs,	690	32
Indian tribe, (school,)	100	00

Miscellaneous,	-	-	-	-	-	10,000 00
Overdrafts at bank,	-	-	-	-	-	16,040 66
Balance in the Treasury, January 15th, 1859,	-	-	-	-	-	20,564 80
						<hr/>
						\$158,889 86

I am requested by the General Treasurer, to communicate to the Honorable General Assembly, that, in pursuance of a resolution passed at the last January session, he has received from the City Treasurer of Providence, possession, in behalf of the State, of the Teste estate in this city.

All which is respectfully submitted by

WILLIAM R. WATSON, *State Auditor.*

REPORT OF THE STATE AUDITOR,

MAY, 1859.

STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }
Providence, May 28th, 1859. }

To the Honorable General Assembly :—

The undersigned, State Auditor, hereby respectfully reports, that he has carefully examined the books and accounts of the General Treasurer, for the six months from October 31st, A. D. 1858, to the 30th of April, 1859, inclusive, and found his books in good order and accurately kept, his accounts correctly stated, and the charges therein supported by proper and sufficient vouchers. At the January session last, I reported my examination of the General Treasurer's accounts for the six months preceding the 31st of October, 1858.

The following are the receipts and expenditures for the year ending the 30th of April, 1859, as stated by the General Treasurer :—

RECEIPTS.

State tax,	\$55,559 95
Banks, for tax on capital stock,	66,846 50
“ “ surplus profits,	1,125 21
“ for increase of capital,	2,008 40
“ for expenses for semi-monthly returns,	1,016 38
Supreme Court,	6,235 24
Courts of Common Pleas,	8,064 28
Court of Justices, Newport,	185 51
“ Magistrates, Providence,	1,262 82
“ “ Woonsocket,	132 90
State Insurance Companies,	3,400 00
Foreign “ “	2,229 28
Auctioneers,	1,032 10
Justices of the peace,	450 65

Town councils, - - - - -	1,060 67
Pedlers' licenses, - - - - -	3,700 00
Interest on Deposit Fund stock, - - - - -	10,036 66
" Permanent School Fund, - - - - -	4,770 50
Colonial Records, - - - - -	29 25
Sheriffs, - - - - -	770 70
Civil commissions, - - - - -	291 00
Jailers, - - - - -	3,690 82
School Fund, - - - - -	48 31
Overdrawn at bank, - - - - -	21,822 17
	<hr/>
	\$195,769 30

PAYMENTS.

Salaries, - - - - -	\$19,259 55
Pay of members of the General Assembly, - - - - -	6,886 10
Expenses of the General Assembly - - - - -	3,589 80
Supreme Court, - - - - -	14,882 91
Court of Common Pleas, - - - - -	16,760 80
" Magistrates, Providence, - - - - -	1,161 64
" Justices, Newport, - - - - -	90 85
" Magistrates, Woonsocket, - - - - -	294 03
Orders of the Governor, - - - - -	218 85
Public printing, - - - - -	5,209 21
Public Schools, - - - - -	49,996 85
Expenses for semi-monthly returns of banks, - - - - -	1,509 22
Court Houses, - - - - -	643 18
Jails, - - - - -	4,575 01
Railroad Commissioners, - - - - -	595 19
Normal School, - - - - -	2,999 97
Providence Reform School, - - - - -	9,250 71
Butler Hospital for the Insane, - - - - -	8,787 52
Deaf, dumb, blind and idiotic, - - - - -	2,145 72
Insane poor, - - - - -	326 38
Jailors, - - - - -	4,540 22
Justices, - - - - -	673 50
Witnesses, - - - - -	410 75
Officers, - - - - -	1,935 32
Attorney General, - - - - -	53 00
Militia and military affairs, - - - - -	7,641 22
Indian School, - - - - -	100 00
Lectures on Public Schools, - - - - -	150 00
Miscellaneous, - - - - -	15,050 14
Overdrawn at bank, - - - - -	16,040 66
	<hr/>
	\$195,769 30

In my semi-annual report, made to the Honorable General Assembly at its last January session, I stated the whole amount of orders drawn, up to January 15th, 1859, of the fiscal year ending April 30th, 1859, to be \$134,190 64, arranged under different heads of appropriation, and particularizing the objects for which the amounts which made up the *Miscellaneous* account had been drawn.

The undersigned would state that he has, since the 15th of January, the date of his last semi-annual report, and up to the 30th of April, 1859, drawn and audited orders upon the General Treasurer to the amount of forty-six thousand five hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy-seven cents. These orders have been issued under, and charged to, the different heads of appropriation, in the following amounts:—

Salaries,		\$4,537 50
Pay of members of the General Assembly,		5,880 50
Expenses of the General Assembly,		2,810 28
Judicial Expenses—		
Attorney General,	\$149 00	
Pay of Jurors,	5,833 22	
“ Witnesses, (higher courts,)	2,781 99	
“ Clerks,	606 54	
“ Officers,	3,079 31	
Incidental Expenses	128 29	
Justices of the Peace,	223 90	
Witnesses in Justices Courts,	245 58	
Officers for services in criminal cases,	980 01	
		14,027 84
Jailers,		1,278 18
Governor's Orders,		30 75
Public Printing,		1,861 45
Repairs of court houses and jails,		2,351 04
Railroad Commissioners,		126 23
Public Schools,		
Normal School,		399 99
Providence Reform School,		2,426 79
Support of Insane Poor, deaf, dumb, blind and idiotic,		3,253 29
Militia, including allowances at last January session,		2,553 25
Indian Tribe,		
Expenses of bank returns,		310 60
Miscellaneous,		4,708 88
		<hr/> \$46,556 57

The following are the principal items of miscellaneous expenses,

which have been paid between the 15th of January, the date of my last semi-annual report, and the 30th of April, the end of the last fiscal year :—

Rent of public offices,	\$190 00
Public lectures, authorized by law,	200 00
John R. Bartlett, for compiling and editing the 4th volume of Colonial Records,	300 00
Same, for services in arranging the public archives, allowed by Assembly,	400 00
A. C. Mauran and H. Anthony, Bank Commissioners, allowed by Assembly,	162 73
Shubael Hutchins and another, Bank Commissioners, allowed by Assembly,	225 00
Wm. Barstow & Co., for carpet for Governor's and Secretary's office, allowed by Assembly,	137 26
Joseph Eaton and J. B. Anthony, Inspectors of Ferries, allowed by Assembly,	20 00
Various bills for Senate chamber, &c., allowed by Assembly,	21 00
Lewis Fairbrother,—Pawtucket Bridge, allowed by Assembly,	753 20
James S. Mason, expenses of Oyster Commissioners, allowed by Assembly,	98 75
Cleaveland & Brother's bill,	77 29
Robert Leath's bill, allowed by Assembly,	30 00
George D. Cross, Pawcatuck Bridge expenses, allowed by Assembly,	32 92
Joseph Griffin, Indian Commissioner, allowed by Assembly,	100 00
Harvey Payton, use of bridge, " "	40 00
Thomas Durfee, former Reporter of Supreme Court, allowed by Assembly,	150 00
Henry A. Bartlett's bill, allowed by Assembly,	300 00
Thomas S. Anthony, Clerk of special case of Ives vs. Armstrong,	35 00
Charles Akerman, bill for binding,	14 40
Henry A. Bartlett, arranging census 1774, by resolution of the Assembly,	81 92
Thomas J. Stead, Quartermaster General, allowed by Assembly,	346 71
George C. Rhodes, copying Records of Constitutional Convention,	17 40
M. T. Bennett, bill allowed by General Assembly,	10 00
Fuel for Court House, Magistrates Court, and public offices,	227 01
Providence Gas Co., gas for Court House and Jail, Providence,	52 04
Bristol " " " " Bristol,	26 09
Expense of coroner's inquests at State Prison, and burials,	36 75
Medical services at County Jails,	55 22
Taking care of Court Houses and other public offices,	120 22
Officer for attending Magistrates Court two days each week,	34 00
Sheriffs, for distributing commissions,	25 00
Post office bills paid,	50 86
Gas fixtures, &c., ordered by Sheriff,	20 61
Green & Brown's bill for work at Court House, ordered by sheriff and others,	55 50
Earl Carpenter's bill for ice,	35 29
Morris Turner, for cleaning public offices,	33 50
Balance, consisting of sundry small bills allowed, stationery for public officers, &c., &c.,	193 72
	<hr/> \$4,708 88

Striking from both sides of the Treasurer's account, the amounts received and paid on account of bank returns, which are no permanent charge upon the Treasury, and the payments for the last fiscal year exceed the receipts by the amount of \$5,288 67. And as some twelve thousand dollars have been already appropriated for the repairs of jails and court houses, and the building of military armories, which have not been drawn, the expenses of the present fiscal year will probably exceed those of the last, unless means be taken to considerably reduce the ordinary expenses.

The judicial expenses of the State have increased the last year over the one preceding, to the amount of thirty-six hundred and seventy-six dollars and six cents, having swollen, the last year, to the sum of \$35,762 06, being five thousand seven hundred and sixty-two dollars and six cents more than the appropriation made for that object. I did not feel at liberty to arrest the course of business of all spring courts in all the counties, by withholding the jury money drawn for by the several clerks, and sanctioned by the judges according to law, which alone amounted to more than the deficiency of appropriation for judicial expenses.

The present annual receipts ought to be sufficient to meet all necessary and proper expenditures of the State government. The judicial expenses can be reduced ten thousand dollars without impairing the efficiency and usefulness of our judicial system. The military expenses for the last fiscal year, amounted to nearly ten thousand dollars, with an appropriation to build an armory at Pawtucket, still undrawn, of \$2,000. This item of annual expenditure can well be reduced to six thousand dollars, the sum required to pay the services of the active militia. The Providence Reform School has the last year drawn from the State Treasury nine thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, twelve hundred and fifty dollars more than has heretofore been appropriated and paid for that object, and \$1,250 more than the annual expenditure for that object should be to the State. By prescribing the ages of those who shall be sent and kept there, and limiting the term of their continuance in that institution, the annual expense of that institution to the State can be alway kept within the control of the legislature. The publication of the Report of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, which last year cost the State \$1,350, need not cost the State a single dollar, since the copyright of the book would, with the conditional qualification, that it should be published under the inspection, and to the satisfaction, of the Reporter, sell for enough to supply the

State with all the copies that the State needs of the work. The annual expenses of the State can be reduced from \$16,000 to \$20,000, without any detriment to any public interest, which would bring the expenditures within the annual receipts, and pay off the small amount of indebtedness now standing against the Treasury. I have felt called upon to submit these suggestions in accordance with a provision of the law, establishing the office of State Auditor, which requires him to make such suggestions in relation to the expenditures of the State, as he may deem important and conducive to the public interest.

The following are the public funds of the State : —

STATEMENT OF THE DEPOSIT FUND.

Transferred to the Permanent School Fund, by order of the General Assembly, January session, 1859,	\$155,541 27
Due from the State, - - - - -	231,069 99

Amount received from the United States, -	386,611 26
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The following investments constitute the stock of the

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND.

694 shares of Globe Bank, Providence, -	\$34,700 00
332 " Merchants Bank, " -	16,600 00
434 " Bank of North America, Providence,	22,594 38
Transferred from the Public Deposit stock, by order of the General Assembly, January session, 1859 :	
1 bond of the city of Providence, \$32,102 60	
1 " " " Newport, 5,800 00	
1306 shares of Globe Bank, 66,308 19	
256 " American Bank, 13,101 04	
30 " Arcade " 1,534 25	
732 " Bank of North America, 36,695 19	
	<u>\$155,541 27</u>

Present amount of Permanent School Fund, -	\$229,435 65
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TOURO JEWISH SYNAGOGUE FUND.

30 shares of stock in Manufacturers Bank, Providence,	\$3,277 25
32 " " Merchants Bank, " "	1,788 27
20 " " Weybosset " "	1,095 14
10 " " Roger Williams Bank, " "	841 50
24 " " Commercial " "	1,301 00
200 " " Blackstone Canal " "	5,160 97
21 " " Newport Bank, Newport,	1,291 85
18 " " Lime Rock Bank, Providence,	926 40
34 " " Arcade " "	1,806 53
	<u>\$17,488 91</u>

All of which is respectfully submitted by

WM. R. WATSON, *State Auditor.*

REPORT OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

To the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island:—

The undersigned, Railroad Commissioners for said State, respectfully submit the following

REPORT.

Since their last semi-annual report, the Commissioners have made the usual personal examination of the condition of that portion of the several railroads which lie within the limits of the State, giving a careful examination to the condition of the railroad bridges.

They have held the regular quarterly meeting, and meetings from time to time, to investigate such accidents as appeared to them necessary, under the statute. They have also given attention to such complaints as have been preferred against the railroad companies.

During the January session of the General Assembly, certain complaints were made to the Commissioners, against the Stonington Railroad Company, and also against the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, for overcharges on freight. At the meetings of the Commissioners in reference to the matter, a free interchange of opinion was had on the part of the Commissioners, with the parties making complaint, and the representatives of the companies against whom complaint was made. Whereupon the matters in dispute were amicably adjusted to the satisfaction of the parties present. And, in the opinion of the Commissioners, the public interest has been promoted by the tariff of freights as arranged by the railroad companies since that time.

Since our last report, four accidents have been reported to the Commissioners, causing serious personal injury, and in one case death ensued.

The first accident occurred on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, in the city of Providence, February 4th, 1859, whereby an employee of the company was seriously injured.

The second accident occurred on the same road, in the city of Providence, April 1st, 1859, whereby a man by the name of Barney Duffee, was seriously injured. He was standing, carelessly, by the side of the railroad track, in such a position as to be struck by the locomotive of a passing train.

The third accident occurred on the same day as the above, on the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, near the city of Providence, by which a man by the name of Welcome Yeaw was so seriously injured that he died soon after. It appeared in evidence, that the man was walking by the side of the track when discovered by the engineer; that he stepped upon the track and was struck by the locomotive; it further appeared that he was very deaf, and could not have heard the alarm bell or whistle.

The fourth accident occurred on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, a short distance beyond Lonsdale, on April 27th, 1859, by which Newton Capron was very seriously injured. He was standing by the side of the track, conversing with a second person; happened to step upon the track as the train was approaching; was struck by the locomotive, and the wheels passed over his legs.

The above accidents, with those noticed in our former report, make the number twelve that have occurred during the past year, whereby persons have been seriously injured, and in four cases death has been the result.

In justice to the railroad companies, the fact should be stated, that in no case has any person who was a passenger on a train, been injured during the past year. And we think that during the four years last past, no passenger on any train, on any one of the five railroads, lying wholly or in part within this State, has been seriously injured on any such train within the limits of this State, while regarding the rules and regulations of the railroad company, whose passenger he or she was for the time being.

The Commissioners would respectfully call the attention of your honorable body to the fact, that most of the accidents which have occurred have resulted from the carelessness of persons walking on the railroad track, and thus not only endangering their own lives, but also those of the persons on the trains. While we do not suppose men can be rendered more careful by legal enactments, yet, considering the frequency of these accidents, we would

respectfully submit to your honorable body, whether the matter should not receive consideration from you, and such remedies be applied as in your wisdom you may deem proper.

In the latter part of April, the Board made a careful examination of the several roads, the companies affording the desired facilities for making a thorough examination.

The examination proved the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad to be in its usual good condition.

On a given day, the Commissioners walked over the Providence and Worcester Railroad, giving it a most careful examination. A large quantity of new iron was laid on this road last year; three bridges were rebuilt and others repaired; preparations are making for still further needed repairs this season. It appears to be the determination of the present executive of this company to put the road in complete repair.

The Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad was originally one of the most thoroughly built railroads in the country, and it has always been kept in complete repair.

The Stonington Railroad is in good condition, and is a first class road.

The Boston and Providence Railroad is in good condition.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the Railroad Commissioners,

GEO. S. WARDWELL,
WM. H. COOKE,
GEO. MANCHESTER,
ASA B. WAITE.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE TITLE OF THE STATE TO LANDS IN THE WOONASQUATUCKET VALLEY.

To the Honorable the General Assembly, at the May session, at Newport, A. D. 1859:—

The undersigned, appointed a joint special committee by the General Assembly, at its January session, 1859, with instructions to report to the present May session of the General Assembly, what rights the State may have in the lands embraced in the act establishing the boundary line between the city of Providence and the town of North Providence, along a portion of the Woonasquatucket river, and to provide for the straightening of said river and line; and also what rights any individuals may have in said lands; how and in what manner said rights are affected by said act, and any other facts relating to the right, title, or interest of the State, in and to said lands, and any other lands in the Woonasquatucket valley, together with their opinions thereon, respectfully ask leave to make the following partial

REPORT.

The members of the committee met in the sheriff's office, in Providence, on the 2d day of April, 1859, and organized by the election of Sullivan Ballou, chairman. Subsequently, the committee have had several meetings in the Senate chamber, in Providence, at which all persons interested were publicly notified to appear and be heard.

In pursuing their investigations, the committee thought their attention should be first directed to the interest and claims of the

State; as, if the State had no valid claim or valuable interest in the lands in question, the examination into the respective private rights of the individual owners of the lands, would not only be more properly left to the courts, but would be entirely useless to the State. In order to facilitate their examination into the public records, legal authorities, and historical facts, with which the whole question was surrounded, and make it more thorough than it could be made by the whole committee, without great labor and expense, a sub-committee, consisting of Jerome B. Kimball, Arthur M. Kimball and Sullivan Ballou, was appointed, to make the necessary investigation. The results of that investigation were afterwards presented to the committee by the Attorney General, in an argument advancing and supporting the claim of the State, to the fee of all lands in the Woonasquatucket valley covered by tide water; and were answered by James M. Clarke, Esq., City Solicitor of the city of Providence, who appeared for the city, said city being not only a thatch-bed proprietor, but interested in other lands embraced in the terms of the resolution, which were filled in by the city in the winter of 1857-8.

Your committee do not deem it necessary to make a full report upon the title of the State to the lands embraced in the resolution appointing the committee. Should your honorable body, however, see fit to sanction the conclusions of your committee as hereinafter expressed, they will hereafter present in full their opinions and conclusions thereon, together with the historical and legal authorities upon which those opinions and conclusions are based.

In the early history of our colony, when the grass that grew in the salt marshes was deemed more valuable for agricultural purposes than at the present day, it was customary to set off to the purchaser of upland, a small portion of the marsh below high water mark, where the salt grass grew, as his "thatch-right," where he was to have the exclusive right to cut the thatch or salt grass. These thatch-rights, which were originally mere easements, and not grants of the soil, have come down to their present owners by purchase and descent, in quitclaim and warranty deeds.

Your committee have no hesitation in declaring that, whatever may be the equitable rights and claims of the thatch-bed proprietors, the State has the legal title to the fee of the land. According to the rules of common law, the title to all lands under tide

water is in the sovereign, and cannot pass from him without express grant; and no where in the history of the sovereign power of this State, whether in the General Assembly, Colonial Legislature, or the King, has the sovereign power ever divested itself of its title to land under tide waters. And though some of these thatch-beds, even as early as the Colonial times, were conveyed with a warranty of title, yet it seems indisputable to the undersigned, that all the thatch-bed proprietors have ever acquired from the State or the sovereign power, is a prescriptive right to cut the thatch, without any right or claim in the soil. If the thatch is destroyed, and the premises devoted to other uses than the growth of thatch, the prescription is gone, and the title of the State is full and perfect.

What equitable considerations, however, should govern the General Assembly, in granting the fee in these lands to the thatch-bed proprietors, is a subject worthy of a more careful examination than your committee have hitherto been able to give it. But as near as your committee can now form an opinion, there are spaces between the several thatch-beds, where the thatch has never grown, and which do not belong to the thatch-beds proper; to such land the thatch-bed proprietors cannot make even an equitable claim. But what may be the amount of such land to which the State unquestionably has a clear title; what may be the amount of land desired by the thatch-bed proprietors, and what may be the amount of land actually covered with thatch, your committee have not had the time to investigate. This, however, should be done, in order to legislate justly upon the rights of all parties.

There is also, a piece of land covered by the tide water, where there are no thatch-beds whatever, that your committee are aware of, to which there is no denial of the title of the State, comprising from 15 to 25 acres, which may become of great value, and which ought to be preserved to the State.

There is also another piece of land, comprising a number of acres, that was filled up by the city of Providence, in the winter of 1857-8. in order to give employment to unemployed and destitute laborers. It has never been appropriated to railroad purposes, under the act of 1845, nor is there any claim to it, that your committee are aware of, inconsistent with the title of the State.

A thorough investigation into all these questions relative to these lands, would have been made by your committee, had there been sufficient time; but the magnitude of the interests involved, and

the extent of the inquiry necessary to a clear elucidation of the whole matter, together with the shortness of the time between the January and the May sessions of the General Assembly, have prevented your committee making the whole investigation their resolution of appointment directs.

Your committee therefore recommend, that they be directed to continue their labors, with the same powers conferred in their resolution of appointment, and that they be directed to have surveyed and platted, for their own use and the use of the State, all the lands above the cove and under tide water, to which, in their opinion, the State has a title or claim, and to report at the next January session. They therefore recommend the passage of the following resolution: —

Resolved, That the joint select committee, appointed at the last January session of the General Assembly, to whom was referred the "Act to establish the boundary line between the city of Providence and the town of North Providence, along a portion of the Woonasquatucket river, and to provide for the straightening of said river and line," with all the accompanying papers, be continued to the next January session of this General Assembly, with the same instructions and powers given and granted in the resolution appointing said committee, and that they be directed to cause to be surveyed and platted all lands above the cove and below high water mark, to which, in their opinion, the State has any legal claim or title, and that they be directed to report to the next January session of this General Assembly.

SULLIVAN BALLOU,
W. H. S. BAYLEY,
GEO. MANCHESTER,
WILLIAM A. PIRCE,
JEROME B. KIMBALL.

GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT.

GENERAL TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
Newport, April 30th, 1859. }

SIR:— The annexed statement of the receipts and payments of the public money of the State of Rhode Island, for the year ending April 30th, 1859; also, an estimate of the receipts and payments for the fiscal year ending April 30th, 1860, is respectfully submitted by

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL A. PARKER,

General Treasurer.

*To the Honorable Speaker
of the House of Representatives. }*

RECEIPTS.

A.	State tax,	-	-	-	-	\$55,559	95
B.	Banks, for tax on capital stock,	-	-	-	-	66,846	50
C.	"	"	surplus profits,	-	-	1,125	21
D.	"	"	increase of capital,	-	-	2,008	40
E.	"	for tax for expenses for semi-monthly returns,	-	-	-	1,016	38
F.	Supreme Court,	-	-	-	-	6,235	24
G.	Court of Common Pleas,	-	-	-	-	8,064	28
H.	"	Magistrates, Providence,	-	-	-	1,262	82
I.	"	Justices, Newport,	-	-	-	185	51
J.	"	Magistrates, Woonsocket,	-	-	-	132	90
K.	State Insurance Companies,	-	-	-	-	3,400	00
L.	Foreign "	"	-	-	-	2,229	28
M.	Auctioneers,	-	-	-	-	1,032	10
N.	Justices of the peace,	-	-	-	-	450	65
O.	Town councils,	-	-	-	-	1,060	67
P.	Pedlers' licenses,	-	-	-	-	3,700	00

Q.	Interest on Deposit Fund stock, -	10,036 66
R.	" Permanent School Fund,	4,770 50
S.	Colonial Records, - - - -	29 25
T.	Sheriffs, - - - -	770 70
U.	Civil commissions, - - - -	291 00
V.	Jailers, - - - -	3,690 82
W.	School Fund, - - - -	48 31
X.	Overdrawn at bank, - - - -	21,822 17
		<hr/>
		\$195,769 30

PAYMENTS.

I.	Salaries, - - - -	\$19,250 55
II.	Pay of members of the General Assembly,	6,886 10
III.	Expenses of the General Assembly, including pay of officers, - - - -	3,589 80
IV.	Supreme Court, - - - -	14,882 91
V.	Court of Common Pleas, - - - -	16,760 80
VI.	" Magistrates, Providence, - - - -	1,161 64
VII.	" Justices, Newport, - - - -	90 85
VIII.	" Magistrates, Woonsocket, - - - -	294 03
IX.	Orders of the Governor, - - - -	218 85
X.	Printing Laws and Schedules and all printing ordered by the General Assembly, - - - -	5,209 21
XI.	Appropriation for Public Schools, - - - -	49,996 85
XII.	Expenses for semi-monthly returns of banks,	1,509 22
XIII.	Accounts allowed by the General Assembly,	59,877 83
XIV.	Overdrafts at bank, as per April report, 1858,	16,040 66
		<hr/>
		\$195,769 30

A.—Received for State Tax.

Providence, - - - -	\$28,121 75
North Providence, - - - -	2,797 25
Cranston, - - - -	1,463 17
Johnston, - - - -	551 36
Scituate, - - - -	691 30
Foster, - - - -	209 76
Glocester, - - - -	427 16
Burrillville, - - - -	625 48
Smithfield, - - - -	2,575 32
Cumberland, - - - -	1,804 85
Newport, - - - -	4,419 40
Middletown, - - - -	397 91
Portsmouth, - - - -	597 75
Tiverton, - - - -	538 40

Fall River, -	-	-	-	570	38
Little Compton, -	-	-	-	404	47
New Shoreham, -	-	-	-	91	18
Jamestown, -	-	-	-	117	55
South Kingstown, -	-	-	-	969	59
North Kingstown, -	-	-	-	682	16
Charlestown, -	-	-	-	132	73
Westerly, -	-	-	-	622	10
Exeter, -	-	-	-	222	52
Richmond, -	-	-	-	299	10
Hopkinton, -	-	-	-	273	05
East Greenwich, -	-	-	-	419	14
Warwick, -	-	-	-	1,655	95
Coventry, -	-	-	-	828	05
West Greenwich, -	-	-	-	181	18
Bristol, -	-	-	-	1,543	80
Warren, -	-	-	-	1,096	32
Barrington, -	-	-	-	229	82
					<hr/>
					\$55,559 95

B.—Received from Banks for tax on capital stock.

Providence, -	-	-	-	\$48,380	93
North Providence, -	-	-	-	2,066	14
Cranston, -	-	-	-	396	48
Scituate, -	-	-	-	183	72
Glocester, -	-	-	-	165	00
Barrillville, -	-	-	-	198	00
Smithfield, -	-	-	-	1,399	19
Cumberland, -	-	-	-	2,162	09
Newport, -	-	-	-	2,814	87
Fall River, -	-	-	-	1,320	00
South Kingstown, -	-	-	-	1,056	00
North Kingstown, -	-	-	-	412	50
Westerly, -	-	-	-	1,759	54
Exeter, -	-	-	-	118	30
Richmond, -	-	-	-	165	00
Charlestown, -	-	-	-	165	00
Hopkinton, -	-	-	-	247	50
East Greenwich, -	-	-	-	391	72
Warwick, -	-	-	-	577	50
Coventry, -	-	-	-	495	00
Bristol, -	-	-	-	1,047	74
Warren, -	-	-	-	1,324	28
					<hr/>
					66,846 50

C.—Received from Banks for tax on surplus profits.

Providence, -	-	-	-	860	19
North Providence, -	-	-	-	85	15

Scituate,	3 08
Burrillville,	6 10
Smithfield,	9 18
Newport,	4 17
Fall River,	8 25
North Kingstown,	50 08
Westerly,	25 48
East Greenwich,	9 12
Coventry,	7 92
Bristol,	17 45
Warren,	39 04

1,125

D.—Received from Banks for tax on increase of capital.

Providence,	\$942 00
North Providence,	115 00
Smithfield,	64 00
Cumberland,	128 00
Newport,	30 40
Westerly,	472 20
Exeter,	118 80
East Greenwich,	138 00

2,008

E.—Received from Banks for expenses for semi-monthly returns.

Providence,	\$736 11
North Providence,	31 20
Cranston,	5 91
Scituate,	2 78
Gloicester,	2 50
Burrillville,	3 00
Smithfield,	21 25
Cumberland,	32 87
Newport,	42 68
Fall River,	20 00
South Kingstown,	16 00
North Kingstown,	6 25
Westerly,	27 00
Exeter,	1 79
Richmond,	2 50
Charlestown,	2 50
Hopkinton,	3 75
East Greenwich,	6 11
Warwick,	8 75
Coventry,	7 50
Bristol,	15 87
Warren,	20 06

1,016

F.—Received from the Supreme Court.

ies,	-	-	-	-	\$1,272 00	
fees,	-	-	-	-	340 00	
s,	-	-	-	-	326 00	
s,	-	-	-	-	662 02	
ission fees,	-	-	-	-	120 00	
nce overdrawn for jurors,	-	-	-	-	2,899 70	
ks' fees,	-	-	-	-	615 52	
						<hr/>
						6,235 24

G.—Received from the Court of Common Pleas.

ies,	-	-	-	-	\$739 00	
fees,	-	-	-	-	452 50	
s,	-	-	-	-	2,527 00	
s,	-	-	-	-	2,558 42	
ks' fees,	-	-	-	-	596 05	
nce overdrawn for jurors,	-	-	-	-	557 75	
gnizances,	-	-	-	-	633 56	
						<hr/>
						8,064 28

H.—Received from the Court of Magistrates, Providence.

ies,	-	-	-	-	\$581 25	
s,	-	-	-	-	150 26	
s,	-	-	-	-	481 86	
ts,	-	-	-	-	49 45	
						<hr/>
						1,262 82

I.—Received from the Court of Justices, Newport.

ies,	-	-	-	-	\$37 50	
s,	-	-	-	-	46 50	
ts,	-	-	-	-	95 31	
ts,	-	-	-	-	6 20	
						<hr/>
						185 51

J.—Received from the Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket.

ies,	-	-	-	-	\$17 25	
es,	-	-	-	-	42 00	
ts,	-	-	-	-	70 40	
ts,	-	-	-	-	3 00	
er monies,	-	-	-	-	25	
						<hr/>
						132 90

K.—Received from State Insurance Companies.

vidence Washington,	-	-	-	-	\$300 00	
chants,	-	-	-	-	300 00	

Roger Williams,	-	-	-	300 00
Atlantic,	-	-	-	300 00
American,	-	-	-	300 00
Commercial,	-	-	-	300 00
Rhode Island Mutual,	-	-	-	200 00
Fireman's	"	-	-	200 00
State	"	-	-	200 00
Franklin	"	-	-	200 00
Providence	"	-	-	200 00
Manufacturers	"	-	-	200 00
Pawtucket	"	-	-	200 00
Farmers	"	-	-	200 00

3,400

L.—Received from Foreign Insurance Companies.

Wm. H. Townsend, Providence, for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.,	70 26
Samuel Shove, Providence, for the Western Massachusetts Insurance Co.,	72 28
Samuel Shove, for the Charter Oak Insu- rance Co., Hartford, Ct.,	63 42
Samuel Shove, for the Northwestern Insu- rance Co., Oswego, N. Y.,	120 62
Samuel Shove, for the Hartford Fire Insu- rance Co., Hartford, Ct.,	162 16
Immanuel Searle, Providence, for the Con- way Fire Insurance Co., Conway, Mass.,	80 51
Immanuel Searle, for the Hampden Fire In- surance Co., Springfield, Mass.,	97 27
Immanuel Searle, for the North American Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Ct.,	76 49
Edwin Turner, Providence, for the Mer- chants Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Ct.,	22 80
Caleb Farnham, Providence, for the North American Fire Insurance Co., N. Y.,	6 96
John Wardwell, Providence, for the Park Fire Insurance Co., N. Y.,	9 27
Job Andrews, Providence, for the New Eng- land Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Ct.,	5 00
Wm. S. Goodell, Providence, for the Man- hattan Fire Insurance Co., N. Y.,	11 38
Caleb Farnham, for the Howard Fire In- surance Co., Lowell, Mass.,	5 70
Caleb Farnham, for the Norwich Fire In- surance Co., Norwich, Ct.,	5 00
John A. Wadsworth, Providence, for the Berkshire Life Insurance Co., Mass.,	24

Marchant, Providence, for the Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., Maine,	156 25
Sterne, Newport, for the Hampden Fire Insurance Co., Mass.,	3 97
Is E. Hoppin, for the International Life Insurance Co., England,	57 42
el Hunt, Providence, for the People's Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Worcester, Mass.,	127 68
m J. Bates, Providence, for the Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., Maine,	11 83
Smith, Cumberland, for the Hampden Fire Insurance Co., Mass.,	7 27
H. Ormsbee, Providence, for the Na Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Ct.,	179 82
min Stevens, Providence, for the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Mass.,	66 86
min Stevens, for the Phenix Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Ct.,	24 00
min Stevens, for the City Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Ct.,	33 91
Peck, Providence, for the Mutual Life Insurance Co., N. Y.,	134 23
Turner, for the City Fire Insurance Co., New Haven, Ct.,	51 98
Ham, Providence, for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., Hartford,	321 30
Thomas, North Providence, for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., New York,	18 31
Parkhurst, Providence, for the New York Life Insurance Co.,	2 91
Whittemore, Providence, for the State Mutual Life Assurance Co., Mass.,	82 21
Farnham, for the New England Life Insurance Co., Boston,	5 00
Farnham, for the State Fire Insurance Co., New Haven, Ct.,	5 00
m Guild, Newport, for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.,	7 57
Hall, Newport, for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., New Jersey,	28 36
m P. Blodget, Providence, for the Abolt Fire Insurance Co., N. Y.,	5 00
m P. Blodget, for the Montauk Fire Insurance Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.,	5 00
ed W. Jackson, Providence, for the sasait Insurance Co., Springfield, Mass.,	18 71

Samuel C. Blodget, for the Mutual Benefit
Life Insurance Co., New Jersey, - 65 33

2,229 28

M.— Received from Auctioneers.

S. A. Driscoll, Warren, - -	\$7 93
J. W. Anthony, South Kingstown, -	24 58
W. H. S. Bayley, Bristol, - -	10 07
Daniel M. Salisbury, Burrillville, -	5 28
Noah L. Peck, Smithfield, - -	14 49
Charles N. Tilley, Newport, - -	4 72
William Barker, Portsmouth, - -	30 61
John Peckham, Middletown, - -	4 60
Samuel Pierce, North Kingstown, -	22 62
Weaver Osborn, Fall River, - -	6 72
Benjamin S. Briggs, Coventry, - -	23 14
Thomas A. Lawton, Exeter, - -	65
Wm. N. Sherman, North Kingstown,	44
Francis Stanhope, Newport, - -	24 44
Samuel A. Parker, " - -	23 11
William Mason, " - -	2 35
Sheldon & Clarke, Providence, -	150 35
L. E. Carpenter, Scituate, - -	2 67
Reuben Cook, Cumberland, - -	5 40
A. B. Dike, Providence, - -	30 38
Philip B. Davis, Exeter, - -	3 31
Newell Mowry, Smithfield, - -	1 95
Geo. C. Elliott & A. S. Wilbur, Providence,	134 49
George R. Kinnicutt, Barrington, -	3 91
Ferrin, Mumford & Barton, Providence,	191 75
J. A. D. Joslin, " - -	41 75
Elijah B. Craig, Cumberland, - -	24 22
George W. Collins, East Greenwich,	1 18
James H. Hammett, Newport, - -	21
Holden N. Wilcox, Tiverton, - -	5 75
Lemuel Angell, North Providence, -	6 98
Welcome Tucker, Charlestown, - -	1 05
Silas Moore, Cranston, - -	72
Cornelius S. Sweetland, Johnston, -	13 72
Daniel S. Kenyon, East Greenwich, -	7 29
Daniel Tillinghast, West Greenwich,	75
S. T. Mallary, Smithfield, - -	43 29
Elisha A. Whitaker, Johnston, - -	1 24
Elisha Johnson, Foster, - -	1 83
Robert Kinnicutt, Warren, - -	3 57
Hiram D. Maxfield, " - -	1 38
Henry B. Steadman, New Shoreham, -	19
Oliver Wicks, Providence, - -	17 01

C. H. Sheldon, Richmond,	-	-	8	26
Wm. C. Pendleton, Westerly,	-	-	7	10
Leprelet Salisbury, Burrillville,	-	-	2	00
Wm. E. Chase, South Kingstown,	-	-	2	98
John H. Gladding, Newport,	-	-	30	76
Benjamin York, Westerly,	-	-	37	73
Samuel Hedley, Providence,	-	-		03
Wm. H. Arnold, "	-	-	19	51
Stephen Crandall, Tiverton,	-	-	10	50
John R. Cozzens, North Providence,	-	-	3	32
John M. Anthony, Middletown,	-	-		24
Nathaniel Peckham, "	-	-	4	22
Josiah P. Hill, Burrillville,	-	-	3	16
Joseph Boss, Hopkinton,	-	-		20

1,032 10

N.—Received from Justices of the Peace.

Matthew Chappell, South Kingstown,		\$46	00
Oliver A. Inman, Burrillville,	-	10	00
Theophilus Crowell, Smithfield,	-	7	00
Henry J. Holden, Warwick,	-	44	70
William Earle, North Providence,	-	45	00
Samuel Randall, Warren,	-	10	00
John Tucker, North Providence,	-	66	00
Arthur M. Potter, Cranston,	-	1	00
Wm. R. Remington, Warwick,	-	11	00
Walter L. Potter, Cranston,	-	26	00
Wm. Fairbanks, "	-	10	00
Daniel Pearce, Smithfield,	-	34	00
Jeremiah S. Slocum, East Greenwich,	-	4	00
Pardon Sayles, Smithfield,	-	5	00
Robert Willson, Johnston,	-	5	00
George H. Perry, Hopkinton,	-	20	00
Cyrus Holden, Warwick,	-	11	55
Bennett J. Munro, Bristol,	-	18	00
Edward F. Smith, Burrillville,	-		25
Whipple Walling, "	-	1	00
S. S. Lapham, "	-	12	65
James R. Smith, Cranston,	-	11	00
Isaac C. Potter, "	-	31	00
Royal Lee, North Providence,	-	2	00
Isaac Greene, Exeter,	-	5	00
William Lewis, Warden, New Shoreham,	-	13	00

450 00

O.—Received from Town Councils.

City Clerk and Collector, Newport,	\$195	50
Town Treasurer, North Kingstown,	3	50

City Treasurer, Providence,	-	-	755	19
Town Clerk, Warren,	-	-	18	25
Town Clerk and Treasurer, Hopkinton,			14	48
Town Treasurer, Glocester,	-	-	4	00
B. B. Sheldon, Richmond,	-	-		50
Town Treasurer, Westerly,	-	-	33	25
" " Cumberland,	-	-	36	00
				<hr/>

1,06

P.—Received from Pedlers' Licenses.

James McKown, Providence,	-		\$100	00
A. E. Gould, Cambridge, Mass,			100	00
John Thurston, Providence,	-		100	00
C. D. Sellew, " "	-	-	100	00
Simon Steinburg, South Kingstown,			100	00
S. J. Hoxie, Richmond,	-	-	100	00
S. H. Barnes, North Providence,	-		100	00
A. Englehard, Westerly,	-	-	100	00
J. L. Heaton, North Providence,	-		100	00
Fenner Kent, Glocester,	-	-	100	00
Charles B. Jenks, Providence,	-		100	00
James B. Gates, Westerly,	-	-	100	00
Solomon Cook, Providence,	-		100	00
Ellers Myers, " "	-	-	200	00
Austin Royce, Mansfield, Ct.,	-		100	00
Paul Doran, Warwick,	-	-	100	00
George Sharrock, Newport,	-		100	00
A. Gilbert, Cumberland,	-	-	100	00
Henry P. Fox, Boston, Mass.,	-		100	00
William L. Darling, Cumberland,	-	-	100	00
Sumner Whittier, Providence,	-		100	00
George Kellogg, " "	-	-	100	00
George Clapp, " "	-		100	00
Samuel J. Whelpley, Boston, Mass.,	-		100	00
Edward Sherrne, Cumberland,	-		100	00
George H. Greene, Boston, Mass.,	-		100	00
T. Rice, Providence,	-	-	100	00
Bernard Gormley, Providence,	-		100	00
Michael McKown, " "	-		100	00
Joshua R. Magoon, " "	-	-	100	00
Gideon Greene, Coventry,	-		100	00
William Challiner, Providence,	-		100	00
Peter Shanley, Providence,	-		100	00
Ezra H. Flint, Portsmouth,	-	-	100	00
Joseph Bassinger, New York,	-		100	00
David S. Cook, Fall River,	-	-	100	00
				<hr/>

3,70

Q.—Received Interest on the Public Deposit Fund.

Bank, Providence,	-	\$4,244 50	
an Bank, "	-	896 00	
"	"	60 00	
f North America, Providence,		2,562 00	
reasurer, "		1,926 16	
" Newport,	-	348 00	
		<hr/>	10,036 66

R.—Received Interest on School Fund Stock.

Bank, Providence,	-	\$2,255 50	
ics Bank, "	-	996 00	
f North America, Providence,		1,519 00	
		<hr/>	4,770 50

S.—Received for sale of Colonial Records.

erk, Newport,	-	\$11 25	
" Fall River,	-	9 00	
" Portsmouth,	-	9 00	
		<hr/>	29 25

T.—Received from Sheriffs.

Shaw, Providence County,		\$432 70	
arpenter, " "	-	250 00	
Taylor, Kent	"	34 00	
Olney, Washington,	"	54 00	
		<hr/>	770 70

U.—Received for Civil Commissions.

ckerson, Providence,	-	\$273 00	
Johnson, Warren,	-	18 00	
		<hr/>	291 00

V.—Received from Jailers.

isdell, Providence County,		\$2,727 24	
aggart, Newport	"	188 83	
Chase, Washington	"	60 51	
Place, Kent	"	689 49	
Pearce, Bristol	"	24 75	
		<hr/>	3,690 82

W.—Received from School Fund.

North America, Providence,	-	48 31	
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X.—Received from Money overdrawn at Bank.

This amount overdrawn.	.	.	.	21,82
Amount of Receipts,	.	.	.	<u>\$195,70</u>

I.—Paid Salaries.

Elisha Dyer, Governor,	\$1000 00
Thomas G. Turner, Lieutenant Governor,	312 50
John R. Bartlett, Secretary of State,	750 00
Jerome B. Kimball, Attorney General,	1,200 00
Samuel A. Parker, General Treasurer,	800 00
William R. Watson, State Auditor,	1,000 00
John Kingsbury, Commissioner of Public Schools,	1,200 00
Samuel Ames, Chief Justice Supreme Court,	2,500 00
George A. Brayton, Associate Justice Su- preme Court,	1,800 00
Alfred Bosworth, Associate Justice Su- preme Court,	1,800 00
Sylvester G. Shearman, Associate Justice Supreme Court,	1,800 00
Thomas Durfee, Justice of the Court of Magistrates, Providence,	800 00
Charles H. Parkhurst, Justice of the Court of Magistrates, Providence,	800 00
William Sanford, Justice and Clerk of the Court of Magistrates, Providence,	1,000 00
Joseph T. Perry, Justice of the Court of Justices, Newport,	225 00
Robert Dennis, Justice of the Court of Justices, Newport,	300 00
William Gilpin, Justice of the Court of Justices, Newport,	75 00
James A. Greene, Justice and Clerk of the Court of Justices, Newport,	400 00
James M. Cook, Justice of the Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket,	300 00
Josiah Perkins, Justice and Clerk of the Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket,	400 00
Samuel Ames, Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court,	625 00
M. T. Bennett, Clerk of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas, Bristol,	163 05

\$19,2

II.—*Paid Members of the General Assembly.*

Providence,	.	.	.	.	\$768 40
North Providence,	.	.	.	.	319 88
Easton,	.	.	.	.	192 88
Weston,	.	.	.	.	196 36
Worcester,	.	.	.	.	202 24
Lowell,	.	.	.	.	140 76
Westchester,	.	.	.	.	207 04
Northfield,	.	.	.	.	255 80
Southfield,	.	.	.	.	460 16
Northumberland,	.	.	.	.	339 96
Southport,	.	.	.	.	322 00
North Attleborough,	.	.	.	.	184 12
South Attleborough,	.	.	.	.	132 28
North Attleborough,	.	.	.	.	134 36
North Compton,	.	.	.	.	138 20
North River,	.	.	.	.	135 16
North Shoreham,	.	.	.	.	133 80
North Weston,	.	.	.	.	134 20
North Kingstown,	.	.	.	.	214 80
North Kingstown,	.	.	.	.	209 64
North Weston,	.	.	.	.	155 82
North Attleborough,	.	.	.	.	194 80
North Attleborough,	.	.	.	.	144 60
North Attleborough,	.	.	.	.	140 72
North Attleborough,	.	.	.	.	99 20
North Greenwich,	.	.	.	.	137 80
North Wick,	.	.	.	.	303 08
North Entry,	.	.	.	.	206 08
North Greenwich,	.	.	.	.	141 56
North Attleborough,	.	.	.	.	206 32
North Attleborough,	.	.	.	.	199 94
North Attleborough,	.	.	.	.	134 14
					<hr/>
					6,886 10

—*Paid expenses of the General Assembly, including pay of officers.*

William D. Lake,	.	.	.	\$12 00
George H. Whitney,	.	.	.	196 61
Charles E. Hammett, Jr.,	.	.	.	6 37
George Manchester,	.	.	.	53 29
James B. Kimball,	.	.	.	92 00
Ward & Brother,	.	.	.	55 17
Samuel B. Cushing,	.	.	.	130 25
Samuel R. Bartlett,	.	.	.	339 93
Samuel B. Wheaton,	.	.	.	18 00
Charles C. Van Zandt,	.	.	.	286 05
Stephen Randall,	.	.	.	78 00

Wm. H. Cook,	-	-	-	80 00
Charles Randall,	-	-	-	15 65
Wm. C. Thurston,	-	-	-	18 90
Charles A. Swasey,	-	-	-	4 00
John F. Tobey,	-	-	-	309 00
Charles Cozzens,	-	-	-	6 00
F. A. Pratt,	-	-	-	42 00
Francis B. Peckham,	-	-	-	12 00
Charles F. Brownell,	-	-	-	12 00
Samuel A. Pearce, Jr.,	-	-	-	309 00
Thomas S. Anthony,	-	-	-	309 00
Henry Minkler,	-	-	-	4 00
Henry Taggart,	-	-	-	6 00
B. E. Borden,	-	-	-	50 50
Garfield & Eddy,	-	-	-	13 12
Daniel Rodman,	-	-	-	41 30
Henry Earle,	-	-	-	80 50
Samuel S. Eastman,	-	-	-	30 00
Wm. G. Smith,	-	-	-	82 50
Elias S. Nickerson,	-	-	-	249 29
Horatio A. Hunt,	-	-	-	82 50
George C. Rhodes,	-	-	-	82 50
Phineas Fairbrother,	-	-	-	82 50
George H. Pearce,	-	-	-	82 50
James Donnelly,	-	-	-	113 50
Ansel E. Carpenter,	-	-	-	76 50
John M. Shaw,	-	-	-	9 02
D. Kimball,	-	-	-	118 35

 3,589 80

IV.—Paid Supreme Court orders.

Attorney General,	-	-	\$183 00
Jurors,	-	-	8,134 04
Witnesses,	-	-	2,085 81
Clerks,	-	-	666 60
Officers,	-	-	3,275 29
Other costs, waiters and incidental expenses,	-	-	538 17

 14,882 91

V.—Paid Court of Common Pleas orders.

Attorney General,	-	-	\$124 00
Jurors,	-	-	7,076 19
Witnesses,	-	-	3,861 54
Clerks,	-	-	1,125 66
Officers,	-	-	4,225 90
Other costs, waiters and incidental expenses,	-	-	347 51

 16,760 80

VI.—*Paid Court of Magistrates, Providence, orders.*

esses,	\$175 52	
rs,	905 62	
costs, waiters and incidental expenses,	80 50	
	<hr/>	1,161 64

VII.—*Paid Court of Justices, Newport, orders.*

esses,	\$8 80	
rs,	82 05	
	<hr/>	90 85

VIII.—*Paid Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket, orders.*

esses,	\$11 88	
rs,	259 50	
costs, waiters and incidental expenses,	22 65	
	<hr/>	294 03

IX.—*Paid orders of the Governor.*

Nickerson,	\$63 10	
re A. Billings,	100 00	
Greene,	25 00	
n M. Stone,	10 75	
M. Clarke,	20 00	
	<hr/>	218 85

Paid printing laws and schedules, and all printing ordered by the General Assembly.

m M. Sherman,	\$25 00	
awford Greene,	25 00	
les, Anthony & Co.,	2,711 50	
, Miller & Simons,	27 84	
Atkinson,	31 00	
e T. Hammond,	6 72	
les & Anthony,	116 74	
, Brown & Co.,	1,367 80	
es Akerman,	730 94	
Carr,	28 92	
S. Bayley,	25 00	
Pratt & Co.,	31 50	
erman,	26 00	
ord, Miller & Simons,	55 25	
	<hr/>	5,209 21

XI.—Paid Appropriation for Public Schools.

Providence,	-	-	-	\$10,609	83
North Providence,	-	-	-	2,246	10
Cranston,	-	-	-	1,543	42
Johnston,	-	-	-	1,257	69
Scituate,	-	-	-	1,765	08
Foster,	-	-	-	1,174	83
Glocester,	-	-	-	1,206	70
Burrillville,	-	-	-	1,487	62
Smithfield,	-	-	-	4,119	29
Cumberland,	-	-	-	2,356	07
Newport,	-	-	-	2,355	39
Middletown,	-	-	-	383	71
Portsmouth,	-	-	-	721	04
Tiverton,	-	-	-	988	73
Little Compton,	-	-	-	745	48
Fall River,	-	-	-	1,013	19
New Shoreham,	-	-	-	563	61
Jamestown,	-	-	-	145	00
South Kingstown,	-	-	-	1,777	75
North Kingstown,	-	-	-	1,255	60
Charlestown,	-	-	-	519	20
Westerly,	-	-	-	1,168	47
Exeter,	-	-	-	898	52
Richmond,	-	-	-	923	48
Hopkinton,	-	-	-	1,121	56
East Greenwich,	-	-	-	739	12
Warwick,	-	-	-	2,338	76
Coventry,	-	-	-	1,540	48
West Greenwich,	-	-	-	791	02
Bristol,	-	-	-	1,275	16
Warren,	-	-	-	699	89
Barrington,	-	-	-	265	06
					<hr/>
					49,996 85

XII.—Paid expenses for semi-monthly returns of Banks.

William R. Watson,	-	-	\$612	22
Knowles & Anthony,	-	-	612	00
Sayles, Miller & Simons,	-	-	120	00
Bradford, Miller & Simons,	-	-	165	00
				<hr/>
				1,509 22

XIII.—Paid accounts allowed by the General Assembly.

Court Houses,	-	-	\$643	18
Jails,	-	-	4,575	01
Railroad Commissioners,	-	-	595	19

Normal School,	-	-	2,999	97
Providence Reform School,	-	-	9,250	71
Asylum Hospital for the insane,	-	-	8,787	52
For dumb, blind and idiotic,	-	-	2,145	72
For the poor,	-	-	326	38
For orphans,	-	-	4,540	22
For paupers,	-	-	673	53
For widows,	-	-	410	75
For soldiers,	-	-	1,935	32
For the Attorney General,	-	-	53	00
For naval and military affairs,	-	-	7,641	22
For the Normal School,	-	-	100	00
For repairs on Public Schools,	-	-	150	00
Miscellaneous,	-	-	15,050	14
				59,877 83

XIV.—*Paid overdrafts at Bank.*

Overdrafts, as per April report, 1858,	-	16,040	66
Amount of Payments,	-		
		\$195,769	30

*of Rhode Island in account current with Samuel A. Parker,
General Treasurer, from April 30th, 1858, to May 1st, 1859.*

DR.

Salaries,	-	-	\$19,250	55
For members of the General Assembly,	-	-	6,886	10
Expenses of the General Assembly, in-	-	-		
cluding pay of officers,	-	-	3,589	80
for the Supreme Court,	-	-	14,882	91
for the Court of Common Pleas,	-	-	16,760	80
for Magistrates, Providence,	-	-	1,161	64
for Justices, Newport,	-	-	90	85
for Magistrates, Woonsocket,	-	-	294	03
for expenses of the Governor,	-	-	218	85
for printing Laws and Schedules and all print-	-	-		
ordered by the General Assembly,	-	-	5,209	21
for appropriation for Public Schools,	-	-	49,996	85
for expenses for semi-monthly returns of	-	-		
for books,	-	-	1,509	22
for amounts allowed by the General Assem-	-	-		
	-	-	59,877	83
for overdrafts at bank,	-	-	16,040	66
			\$195,769	30

CR.

State tax,	-	-	\$55,559 95
Banks, for tax on capital stock,	-	-	66,846 50
" " surplus profits,	-	-	1,125 21
" " increase of capital,	-	-	2,008 40
" " for expenses for semi-monthly returns,	-	-	1,016 38
Supreme Court,	-	-	6,235 24
Court of Common Pleas,	-	-	8,064 28
" Magistrates, Providence,	-	-	1,262 82
" Justices, Newport,	-	-	185 51
" Magistrates, Woonsocket,	-	-	132 90
State Insurance Companies,	-	-	3,400 00
Foreign " "	-	-	2,229 28
Auctioneers,	-	-	1,032 10
Justices of the peace,	-	-	450 65
Town councils,	-	-	1,060 67
Pedlers' licenses,	-	-	3,700 00
Interest on Deposit Fund stock,	-	-	10,036 66
" Permanent School Fund,	-	-	4,770 50
Colonial Records,	-	-	29 25
Sheriffs,	-	-	770 70
Civil commissions,	-	-	291 00
Jailers,	-	-	3,690 82
Deposits of the Revenue,	-	-	48 31
Overdrafts at bank,	-	-	21,822 17
			<hr/> \$195,769 30

The Public Deposit Fund in account with the Governor, Secretary of State and General Treasurer, Commissioners.

DR.

Transferred to the Permanent School Fund by order of the General Assembly, January session, 1859,	\$155,541 27
Due from the State,	231,069 99
<hr/>	
\$386,611 26	

CR.

By this sum received from the treasury of the United States,	386,611 26
--	------------

The following investments constitute the stock of the Permanent School Fund:—

694 shares Globe Bank, Providence,	\$34,700 00
332 " Mechanics Bank, "	16,600 00

Shares Bank of North America, Providence, - - -	22,594 38	
Transferred from the Public Deposit stock in order of the General Assembly, January session, 1859:—		
Land city of Providence, -	32,102 60	
" " Newport, -	5,800 00	
Shares Globe Bank, Providence,	66,308 19	
" American Bank, "	13,101 04	
" Arcade " "	1,534 25	
" Bank of North America, Providence, - - -	36,695 19	
	<hr/>	229,435 65

Jewish Synagogue Fund in account with the Commissioner.

Dr.

George Freeborn, City Treasurer, Newport, - - -	\$1,131 22	
A. Parker, Agent, one year's salary, - - -	42 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,173 22

Cr.

Balance from old account, -	\$129 22	
Dividend Merchants Bank, Providence,	112 00	
" Newport " Newport,	94 50	
" Arcade " Providence,	68 00	
" Lime Rock, " "	31 50	
" Blackstone Canal Bank, Prov.,	350 00	
" Commercial " "	78 00	
" Weybosset " "	70 00	
" Roger Williams, " "	60 00	
" Manufacturers " "	180 00	
	<hr/>	1,173 22

Following stocks constitute the Touro Jewish Synagogue

Shares Manufacturers Bank, Provi- dence, - - -	\$3,277 25
Shares Merchants Bank, Providence,	1,788 27
" Weybosset " "	1,095 14
" Roger Williams, Bank, Provi- dence, - - -	841 50
Shares Commercial Bank, Providence,	1,301 00

200 shares Blackstone Canal Bank,		
Providence,	-	5,160 97
18 shares Lime Rock Bank, Providence,		926 40
34 " Arcade " "		1,806 53
21 " Newport " Newport,		1,291 85
		<hr/>
		17,488 91

Statement of the School Fund, April 30th, 1859.

Since the last investment, there has been	
received from interest on the stock,	\$11,434 50
From Auctioneers,	4,386 75
Interest on Revenue,	211 69
	<hr/>
	\$16,032 94
Overdrawn at last investment,	376 92
	<hr/>
Present amount subject to investment by law,	\$15,656 02

Recapitulation of Receipts and Payments, by Counties.

RECEIPTS.

Providence County.

PROVIDENCE.

State tax,	-	\$28,121 75
Banks, for tax on capital stock,	-	48,380 93
" " surplus profits,		860 19
" " increase of capital,		942 00
" for expenses for semi-monthly re-		
turns,	-	736 11
State Insurance Companies,	-	3,000 00
Foreign " "	-	2,163 80
Auctioneers,	-	585 27
Town Councils,	-	755 19
Pedlers' licenses,	-	1,600 00
		<hr/>
		\$87,145 24

NORTH PROVIDENCE.

State tax,	-	\$2,797 25
Banks, for tax on capital stock,	-	2,066 14
" " surplus profits,		85 15
" " increase of capital,		115 00

APPENDIX.

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For expenses for semi-monthly re-

	31 20
Insurance Companies,	200 00
"	18 31
ers,	10 30
of the peace,	138 50
licenses,	200 00

5,661 85

CRANSTON.

tax,	\$1,463 17
for tax on capital stock,	396 48
" expenses for semi-monthly re-	
	5 91
ers,	72
of the peace,	79 00

1,945 28

JOHNSTON.

tax,	\$551 30
ers,	13 72
of the peace,	5 00

570 08

SCITUATE.

tax,	\$691 30
for tax on capital stock,	183 72
" surplus profits,	3 08
for expenses for semi-monthly re-	
s,	2 78
ers,	3 91

884 79

FOSTER.

tax,	\$209 76
ers,	1 83

211 59

GLOCESTER.

tax,	\$427 16
, for tax on capital stock,	165 00
for expenses for semi-monthly re-	
as,	2 50
Councils,	4 00
rs' licenses,	100 00

698 60

BURBILVILLE.

tax,	\$625 48
s, for tax on capital stock,	198 00

Banks, for tax on surplus profits,	6 10	
" for expenses for semi-monthly re-		
turns,	3 00	
Auctioneers,	10 44	
Justices of the peace,	24 90	
	<hr/>	867 92

SMITHFIELD.

State tax,	\$2,575 32	
Banks, for tax on capital stock,	1,399 19	
" surplus profits,	9 18	
" increase of capital,	64 00	
" for expenses for semi-monthly re-		
turns,	21 25	
Auctioneers,	59 73	
Justices of the peace,	45 00	
	<hr/>	4,173 67

CUMBERLAND.

State tax,	\$1,804 85	
Banks, for tax on capital stock,	2,162 09	
" increase of capital,	128 00	
" for expenses for semi-monthly re-		
turns,	32 87	
Foreign Insurance Companies,	7 27	
Auctioneers,	29 62	
Town Councils,	36 00	
Pedlers' licenses,	300 00	
	<hr/>	4,500 70

Supreme Court—

Entries,	\$969 00	
Jury fees,	232 50	
Fines,	301 00	
Costs,	302 45	
Admission fees,	120 00	
Balance overdrawn for jurors,	2,593 90	
Clerk's fees,	615 52	
	<hr/>	5,134 37

Court of Common Pleas—

Entries,	\$569 00	
Jury fees,	360 00	
Fines,	2,317 00	
Costs,	1,915 33	
Forfeitures,	500 00	
Balance overdrawn for jurors,	169 80	
Clerk's fees,	596 05	
	<hr/>	6,427 18

APPENDIX.

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t of Magistrates —

Entries,	-	-	-	\$581 25	
Fines,	-	-	-	150 26	
Costs,	-	-	-	481 86	
Writs,	-	-	-	49 45	
					<hr/>
					1,262 82

t of Magistrates, Woonsocket —

Entries,	-	-	-	\$17 25	
Fines,	-	-	-	42 25	
Costs,	-	-	-	70 40	
Writs,	-	-	-	3 00	
Other monies,	-	-	-	25	
					<hr/>
					132 90

ffs,	-	-	-	682 70	
rs,	-	-	-	2,727 24	
					<hr/>
					\$123,026 93

Newport County.

NEWPORT.

tax,	-	-	-	\$4,419 40	
s, for tax on capital stock,	-	-	-	2,814 87	
" surplus profits,	-	-	-	4 17	
" increase of capital,	-	-	-	30 40	
for expenses for semi-monthly re-	-	-	-		
ns,	-	-	-	42 68	
ign Insurance Companies,	-	-	-	39 90	
ioneers,	-	-	-	85 59	
n Councils,	-	-	-	195 50	
ers' licenses,	-	-	-	100 00	
nial Records,	-	-	-	11 25	
					<hr/>
					7,743 76

MIDDLETOWN.

tax,	-	-	-	\$397 91	
ioneers,	-	-	-	9 06	
					<hr/>
					406 97

PORTSMOUTH.

tax,	-	-	-	\$597 75	
ioneers,	-	-	-	30 61	
ers' licenses,	-	-	-	100 00	
nial Records,	-	-	-	9 00	
					<hr/>
					737 36

TIVERTON.

State tax,	-	-	-	-	\$538 40	
Auctioneers,	-	-	-	-	16 25	554 65
						<hr/>

FALL RIVER.

State tax,	-	-	-	-	\$570 38	
Banks, for tax on capital stock,	-	-	-	-	1,320 00	
“ “ surplus profits,	-	-	-	-	8 25	
“ for expenses for semi-monthly re-	-	-	-	-		
turns,	-	-	-	-	20 00	
Auctioneers,	-	-	-	-	6 72	
Pedlers' licenses,	-	-	-	-	100 00	
Colonial Records,	-	-	-	-	9 00	
						<hr/>
						2,034 35

LITTLE COMPTON.

State tax,	-	-	-	-		404 47
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JAMESTOWN.

State tax,	-	-	-	-		117 55
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NEW SHOREHAM.

State tax,	-	-	-	-	\$91 18	
Auctioneers,	-	-	-	-	19	
Justices of the peace,	-	-	-	-	13 00	
						<hr/>
						104 37

Supreme Court —

Entries,	-	-	-	-	\$59 00	
Jury fees,	-	-	-	-	32 50	
Balance overdrawn for jurors,	-	-	-	-	103 30	
						<hr/>
						194 80

Court of Common Pleas —

Entries,	-	-	-	-	\$49 00	
Jury fees,	-	-	-	-	12 50	
Recognizances,	-	-	-	-	100 00	
Balance overdrawn for jurors,	-	-	-	-	34 80	
						<hr/>
						196 30

Court of Justices —

Entries,	-	-	-	-	\$37 50	
Fines,	-	-	-	-	46 50	
Costs,	-	-	-	-	95 31	
Writs,	-	-	-	-	6 20	
						<hr/>
						185 51

Jailers,	-	-	-	-		188 83
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\$12,868 92

APPENDIX.

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Washington County.

SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

tax,	\$969 59	
for tax on capital stock,	1,056 00	
for expenses for semi-monthly re-		
s,	16 00	
neers,	27 56	
s of the peace,	46 00	
s' licenses,	100 00	
	<hr/>	2,215 15

NORTH KINGSTOWN.

tax,	\$682 16	
for tax on capital stock,	412 50	
" surplus profits,	50 08	
for expenses for semi-monthly re-		
s,	6 25	
neers,	23 06	
Councils,	3 50	
	<hr/>	1,177 55

WESTERLY.

tax,	\$622 10	
for tax on capital stock,	1,759 54	
" surplus profits,	25 48	
" increase of capital,	472 20	
for expenses for semi-monthly re-		
s,	27 00	
neers,	44 83	
Councils,	33 25	
s' licenses,	200 00	
	<hr/>	3,184 40

EXETER.

tax,	\$222 52	
for tax on capital stock,	118 30	
" increase of capital,	118 80	
for expenses for semi-monthly re-		
s,	1 79	
neers,	3 96	
s of the peace,	5 00	
	<hr/>	470 37

RICHMOND.

tax,	\$299 10	
for tax on capital stock,	165 00	
for expenses for semi-monthly re-		
s,	2 50	

Auctioneers,	-	-	-	8	26	
Town Councils,	-	-	-		50	
Pedlers' licenses,	-	-	-	100	00	
						575 36

CHARLESTOWN.

State tax,	-	-	-	\$132	73	
Banks, for tax on capital stock,	-	-	-	165	00	
“ for expenses for semi-monthly re-						
turns,	-	-	-	2	50	
Auctioneers,	-	-	-	1	05	
						301 28

HOPKINTON.

State tax,	-	-	-	\$273	05	
Banks, for tax on capital stock,	-	-	-	247	50	
“ for expenses for semi-monthly re-						
turns,	-	-	-	3	75	
Auctioneers,	-	-	-		20	
Justices of the peace,	-	-	-	20	00	
Town Councils,	-	-	-	14	48	
						558 98

Supreme Court —

Entries,	-	-	-	\$152	00	
Jury fees,	-	-	-	60	00	
Balance overdrawn for jurors,	-	-	-	15	60	
						227 60

Court of Common Pleas —

Entries,	-	-	-	\$64	00	
Jury fees,	-	-	-	57	50	
Costs,	-	-	-	208	64	
Balance overdrawn for jurors,	-	-	-	195	45	
						525 59

Sheriffs,	-	-	-			54 00
Jailers,	-	-	-			60 51

\$9,350 79

Kent County.

EAST GREENWICH.

State tax,	-	-	-	\$419	14	
Banks, for tax on capital stock,	-	-	-	391	72	
“ “ surplus profits,				9	12	
“ “ increase of capital,				138	00	

for expenses for semi-monthly re-		
ns,	6	11
Insurance Companies,	200	00
ioneers,	8	47
ces of the peace,	4	00
	<hr/>	1,176 56

WARWICK.

tax,	\$1,655	95	
s, for tax on capital stock,	577	50	
for expenses for semi-monthly re-			
ns,	8	75	
ces of the peace,	42	25	
ers' licenses,	100	00	
	<hr/>		2,384 45

COVENTRY.

tax,	\$828	05	
s, for tax on capital stock,	495	00	
" surplus profits,	7	92	
for expenses for semi-monthly re-			
ns,	7	50	
oneers,	23	14	
ers' licenses,	100	00	
	<hr/>		1,461 61

WEST GREENWICH.

tax,	\$181	18	
oneers,		75	
	<hr/>		181 93

me Court—

Entries,	\$58	00	
Jury fees,	10	00	
Costs,	287	00	
Balance overdrawn for jurors,	186	90	
	<hr/>		541 90

of Common Pleas—

Entries,	\$32	00	
Jury fees,	15	00	
Fines,	210	00	
Costs,	434	45	
Recognizances,	33	56	
Balance overdrawn for jurors,	124	20	
	<hr/>		849 21
ts,			34 00
s,			689 49

\$7,319 15

Bristol County.

BRISTOL.

State tax,	-	-	-	\$1,543	80
Banks, for tax on capital stock,	-	-	-	1,047	74
“ “ surplus profits,	-	-	-	17	45
“ for expenses for semi-monthly re-	-	-	-		
turns,	-	-	-	15	87
Auctioneers,	-	-	-	10	05
Justices of the peace,	-	-	-	18	00
					<hr/>
					2,652 93

WARREN.

State tax,	-	-	-	\$1,096	32
Banks, for tax on capital stock,	-	-	-	1,324	28
“ “ surplus profits,	-	-	-	39	04
“ for expenses for semi-monthly re-	-	-	-		
turns,	-	-	-	20	06
Auctioneers,	-	-	-	12	88
Justices of the peace,	-	-	-	10	00
Town Councils,	-	-	-	18	25
					<hr/>
					2,520 83

BARRINGTON.

State tax,	-	-	-	\$229	82
Auctioneers,	-	-	-	3	91
					<hr/>
					233 73

Supreme Court—

Entries,	-	-	-	34	00
Jury fees,	-	-	-	5	00
Fines,	-	-	-	25	00
Costs,	-	-	-	72	57
					<hr/>
					136 57

Court of Common Pleas—

Entries,	-	-	-	25	00
Jury fees,	-	-	-	7	50
Balance overdrawn for jurors,	-	-	-	33	50
					<hr/>
					66 00

Jailers:	-	-	-		24 75
----------	---	---	---	--	-------

\$5,634 81

Interest on Deposit Fund stock,	\$10,036	66
“ Permanent School Fund,	4,770	50
Civil Commissions,	291	00
School Fund,	48	31

APPENDIX.

129

ers' licenses out of the State,	600 00	
rdrawn at bank,	21,822 17	
	<hr/>	\$37,568 64
		<hr/>
		\$195,769 30

PAYMENTS.

Providence County.

PROVIDENCE.

ropriation for Public Schools,	\$10,609 83	
bers of the General Assembly,	768 40	
	<hr/>	\$11,378 23

NORTH PROVIDENCE.

ropriation for Public Schools,	2,246 10	
bers of the General Assembly,	319 88	
	<hr/>	2,565 98

CRANSTON.

ropriation for Public Schools,	1,543 42	
bers of the General Assembly,	192 88	
	<hr/>	1,736 30

JOHNSTON.

ropriation for Public Schools,	1,257 69	
bers of the General Assembly,	196 36	
	<hr/>	1,454 05

SCITUATE.

ropriation for Public Schools,	1,765 08	
bers of the General Assembly,	202 24	
	<hr/>	1,967 32

FOSTER.

ropriation for Public Schools,	1,174 83	
bers of the General Assembly,	140 76	
	<hr/>	1,315 59

GLOCESTER

ropriation for Public Schools,	1,206 70	
bers of the General Assembly,	207 04	
	<hr/>	\$1,413 74

BURRILLVILLE.

ropriation for Public Schools,	1,487 62	
bers of the General Assembly,	255 80	
	<hr/>	1,743 42

SMITHFIELD.

Appropriation for Public Schools,	4,119 29	
Members of the General Assembly,	460 16	
	<hr/>	4,579 45

CUMBERLAND.

Appropriation for Public Schools,	2,356 07	
Members of the General Assembly,	339 96	
	<hr/>	2,696 03

Supreme Court —

Attorney General, - - -	\$146 00	
Jurors, - - - - -	5,500 00	
Witnesses, - - - - -	1,159 71	
Clerks, - - - - -	6 16	
Officers, - - - - -	2,181 68	
Other costs, waiters and incidental expenses, - - -	478 52	
	<hr/>	9,472 07

Court of Common Pleas —

Attorney General, - - -	\$75 00	
Jurors, - - - - -	4,544 92	
Witnesses, - - - - -	2,631 95	
Officers, - - - - -	3,602 45	
Other costs, waiters and incidental expenses, - - -	241 36	
	<hr/>	11,095 68

Court of Magistrates —

Witnesses, - - - - -	\$175 52	
Officers, - - - - -	905 62	
Other costs, waiters and incidental expenses, - - -	80 50	
	<hr/>	1,161 64

Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket —

Witnesses, - - - - -	\$11 88	
Officers, - - - - -	259 50	
Other costs, waiters and incidental expenses, - - -	22 65	
	<hr/>	294 03

Salaries, - - - - -	13,375 00	
	<hr/>	\$66,248 53

Newport County.

NEWPORT.

Appropriation for Public Schools,	2,355 39	
Members of the General Assembly,	322 00	
	<hr/>	2,677 39

MIDDLETOWN.

Appropriation for Public Schools,	383 71	
Members of the General Assembly,	184 12	
	<hr/>	567 83

PORTSMOUTH.

Appropriation for Public Schools,	721 04	
Members of the General Assembly,	132 28	
	<hr/>	853 32

TIVERTON.

Appropriation for Public Schools,	988 73	
Members of the General Assembly,	134 36	
	<hr/>	1,123 09

LITTLE COMPTON.

Appropriation for Public Schools,	745 48	
Members of the General Assembly,	138 20	
	<hr/>	883 68

FALL RIVER.

Appropriation for Public Schools,	1,013 19	
Members of the General Assembly,	135 16	
	<hr/>	1,148 35

NEW SHOREHAM.

Appropriation for Public Schools,	563 61	
Members of the General Assembly,	133 80	
	<hr/>	697 41

JAMESTOWN.

Appropriation for Public Schools,	145 00	
Members of the General Assembly,	134 20	
	<hr/>	279 20

Supreme Court—

Attorney General,	\$16 00	
Jurors,	1,045 80	
Witnesses,	199 76	
Clerks,	169 65	
Officers,	322 99	
Other costs, waiters and incidental expenses,	19 45	
	<hr/>	1,773 67

Court of Common Pleas —

Attorney General,	-	-	\$10 00
Jurors,	-	-	525 00
Witnesses,	-	-	118 30
Clerks,	-	-	124 05
Officers,	-	-	188 20
Other costs, waiters and incidental expenses,	-	-	14 24

 979 79

Court of Justices —

Witnesses,	-	-	\$8 80
Officers,	-	-	82 05

 90 85

Salaries,

1,800 00

 \$12,874 58
Washington County.

SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

Appropriation for Public Schools,	1,777 75
Members of the General Assembly,	214 80

 1,992 55

NORTH KINGSTOWN.

Appropriation for Public Schools,	1,255 60
Members of the General Assembly,	209 64

 1,465 24

CHARLESTOWN.

Appropriation for Public Schools,	519 20
Members of the General Assembly,	155 82

 675 02

WESTERLY.

Appropriation for Public Schools,	1,168 47
Members of the General Assembly,	194 80

 1,363 27

EXETER.

Appropriation for Public Schools,	898 52
Members of the General Assembly,	144 60

 1,043 12

RICHMOND.

Appropriation for Public Schools,	923 48
Members of the General Assembly,	140 70

 1,064 18

HOPKINTON.

Appropriation for Public Schools,	1,121 56	
Members of the General Assembly,	99 20	
	<hr/>	1,220 76

Circuit Court—

Attorney General,	\$9 00	
Jurors,	647 14	
Witnesses,	388 06	
Clerks,	251 43	
Officers,	423 28	
Other costs, waiters and incidental expenses,	31 50	
	<hr/>	1,750 41

County of Common Pleas—

Attorney General,	\$24 00	
Jurors,	939 87	
Witnesses,	306 19	
Clerks,	397 65	
Officers,	125 90	
Other costs, waiters and incidental expenses,	70	
	<hr/>	1,794 31
		<hr/>
		\$12,368 86

Kent County.

EAST GREENWICH.

Appropriation for Public Schools,	739 12	
Members of the General Assembly,	137 80	
	<hr/>	876 92

WARWICK.

Appropriation for Public Schools,	2,338 76	
Members of the General Assembly,	303 08	
	<hr/>	2,641 84

COVENTRY.

Appropriation for Public Schools,	1,540 48	
Members of the General Assembly,	206 08	
	<hr/>	1,746 56

WEST GREENWICH.

Appropriation for Public Schools,	791 02	
Members of the General Assembly,	141 56	
	<hr/>	932 58

Supreme Court —

Jurors, - - - -	\$600 00
Witnesses, - - - -	278 86
Clerks, - - - -	239 36
Officers, - - - -	131 98
Other costs, waiters and incidental expenses, - - - -	2 50

1,252 70

Court of Common Pleas —

Attorney General, - - -	\$10 00
Jurors, - - - -	841 40
Witnesses, - - - -	755 64
Clerks, - - - -	579 86
Officers, - - - -	226 23
Other costs, waiters and incidental expenses, - - - -	77 41

2,490 54

Salaries, - - - -

1,800 00

\$11,741 14*Bristol County.*

BRISTOL.

Appropriation for Public Schools,	1,275 16
Members of the General Assembly,	206 32

1,481 48

WARREN.

Appropriation for Public Schools,	699 89
Members of the General Assembly,	199 94

899 83

BARRINGTON.

Appropriation for Public Schools,	265 06
Members of the General Assembly,	134 14

399 20

Supreme Court —

Attorney General, - - -	\$12 00
Jurors, - - - -	341 10
Witnesses, - - - -	59 40
Officers, - - - -	215 36
Other costs, waiters and incidental expenses, - - - -	6 20

634 06

Court of Common Pleas —

Attorney General, - - -	\$5 00
Jurors, - - - -	225 00
Witnesses, - - - -	49 46

APPENDIX.

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Clerks,	24 10	
Officers,	83 12	
Other costs, waiters and incidental expenses,	13 80	
	<hr/>	400 48
aries,		2,275 55
		<hr/>
		\$3,815 05
enses of the General Assembly, including pay of officers,	\$3,589 80	
ers of the Governor,	218 85	
ating laws and schedules, and all printing ordered by the General Assembly,	5,209 21	
enses for semi-monthly returns of banks,	1,509 22	
ounts allowed by the General Assembly,	59,877 83	
rdrafts at bank,	16,040 66	
	<hr/>	\$86,445 57
		<hr/>
		\$195,769 30

Summary of the Receipts and Payments of the public money for the fiscal year ending April 30th, 1860.

RECEIPTS.

Property tax,	\$55,559 95	
Taxes, for tax on capital stock,	67,250 00	
" surplus profits,	1,200 00	
" increase of capital,	4,500 00	
" for expenses for monthly returns,	800 00	
Fees of Courts,	12,000 00	
Life Insurance Companies,	4,300 00	
Foreign " "	2,200 00	
Pioneers,	1,000 00	
Services of the peace,	400 00	
Town councils,	1,200 00	
Traders' licenses,	4,000 00	
Interest on Permanent School Fund,	14,807 16	
Duties,	700 00	
Others,	3,600 00	
	<hr/>	\$173,517 11
Estimated payments over receipts,	22,205 06	
	<hr/>	\$195,722 17

PAYMENTS.

To Salaries,	\$19,000 00
Pay of members of the General Assembly,	6,000 00
Expenses of the General Assembly, including pay of officers,	3,000 00
Judicial Expenses,	33,000 00
Orders of the Governor,	200 00
Printing Laws and Schedules and all printing ordered by the General Assembly,	4,000 00
Schools, including Normal and Providence Reform,	62,000 00
Expenses for monthly returns of banks,	800 00
Court Houses and Jails,	6,000 00
Railroad Commissioners,	500 00
Butler Hospital, including deaf, dumb, blind and idiotic,	10,000 00
Jailers,	4,000 00
Militia and military affairs,	8,000 00
Indian School,	100 00
Pawtucket Bridge,	2,300 00
Overdrafts at bank,	21,822 17
Miscellaneous,	15,000 00
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ACTS AND RESOLVES

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

OF THE

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations,

PASSED AT THE

JANUARY SESSION, 1860.

THE ROLL OF MEMBERS, PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWO HOUSES IN GRAND
COMMITTEE, AND REPORTS ORDERED TO BE PUBLISHED.



State of Rhode Island, &c.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, MARCH, 1860.

PROVIDENCE:
KNOWLES, ANTHONY & CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1860.

¶ The General Assembly convened in Providence, on the second Monday in January, 1860, (being the 9th,) in conformity with the provisions of the third section of article 4 of the Constitution, as amended by the electors on the first Tuesday of November, 1854; and adjourned on Friday, the 9th day of March, following, to meet again in Newport, on the last Tuesday in May, 1860.

ACTS AND RESOLVES

PASSED AT THE
JANUARY SESSION, 1860.

[The Chapters of the Public Acts are numbered continuously from the Revised Statutes.]

CHAPTER 320.

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR AN ADJUSTMENT OF THE EASTERN BOUND- Passed Mar.
8, 1860.
ARY OF THIS STATE, AND FOR A BOUNDARY BY AGREEMENT.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. The counsel of record of this State, for the Eastern
boundary.
time being, in the suit of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts against this State, in the Supreme Court of the United States, in relation to the eastern boundary of this State, are hereby authorized to agree to the entering of a decree in said court, in said suit, establishing for the eastern boundary of this State, a conventional line, as nearly as may be, as follows, namely :

Beginning at Burnt Swamp corner, in the town of Wrentham, thence running southerly to a point upon the eastern side of Blackstone river, where said river meets the dividing line between Attleborough and Pawtucket; thence eastwardly by the northern line of the town of Pawtucket to Farmer's or Seven Mile river; thence southerly upon the eastern side of said Farmer's or Seven Mile river by its highest water mark to its junction with Ten Mile river; thence by the highest water mark upon the eastern and southerly side of Ten Mile river to its most southern bend; thence southwardly in a straight line to a point in Runnin's river, where the same is intersected by the highway, Boundary
line.

near Luther's store; thence by the center of said river to the dividing line between Barrington and Seekonk; thence to the most northerly point of the town of Barrington; thence in a straight line to King's rock, so called; thence by the present dividing line between Swanzey and Warren to Mount Hope Bay; thence in a straight line across said Mount Hope Bay to the western termination of the boundary line between Tiverton and Fall River, in Rhode Island; thence by said boundary line to the westerly shore of South Wattuppa pond; thence by the westerly shore of said South Wattuppa pond and of Sandy pond and of the stream connecting said ponds, following the highest water mark of said ponds and streams to the extreme southerly end of said Sandy pond; thence southerly in a straight line to a stone monument on the ground near the house of Joseph Sanford, opposite Nanaquacket; thence southerly by the western line of the town of Westport, and easterly of Quicksand pond to the ocean.

Entering decree. SEC. 2. In case of the entering of such decree in said suit and the final confirmation thereof by said court, the line so established shall forever thereafter be taken and deemed to be the eastern boundary line of this State between the same and said Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and upon due information of the final confirmation of such decree by said court, the Governor shall issue his proclamation notifying the people of this State thereof, and that said boundary is established.

Rights of inhabitants. SEC. 3. Upon the establishing of said line, as aforesaid, for the eastern boundary of this State, the inhabitants residing on any territory theretofore within the actual jurisdiction of said Commonwealth, and which shall thereby fall within the jurisdiction of this State, shall thenceforth be taken and deemed to be inhabitants of this State, entitled to the same rights, privileges and immunities, in their persons, property and estates, and in the exercise of the elective franchise, and subject to the same duties and burthens, as other like conditioned inhabitants of this State, according to the constitution and laws thereof; and they, their heirs and assigns, shall forever thereafter continue to hold and enjoy all former grants and purchases, granted by or made within said Commonwealth, to all intents or purposes as if such territory were lying and continuing within said Commonwealth; and all railroad and other incorporated companies, by whatsoever name incorporated or

Corporations

known, located within such territory, and electing to remain therein, shall continue to hold, exercise and enjoy their respective corporate rights and franchises, upon an equal basis with like incorporated companies therein.

SEC. 4. This act shall not take effect until the counsel of record of said Commonwealth, for the time being in said suit, shall be authorized to agree, on the part of said Commonwealth, to the entering of such decree as aforesaid in said suit, and until the legislature of said Commonwealth or other competent authority thereof, shall make due provision satisfactory to said counsel of this State, and by them communicated to and approved by the Governor of this State, that the inhabitants residing on any territory now within the actual jurisdiction of this State, and which, by the final confirmation of such decree as aforesaid, shall fall within the jurisdiction of said Commonwealth, shall thenceforth be taken and deemed to be inhabitants of said Commonwealth, entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities, in their persons, property, and estates, and in the exercise of the elective franchise, and subject to the same duties and burthens, as other like conditioned inhabitants of said Commonwealth, according to the constitution and laws thereof; and that they, their heirs and assigns, shall forever thereafter continue to hold and enjoy all former grants and purchases, granted by or made within this State, to all intents and purposes as if such territory were lying and continuing within this State; and also, that any turnpike company or companies located within such territory, and all banks and banking institutions, whether banks of discount or savings banks, and all manufacturing or other incorporated companies, by whatsoever name incorporated or known, located within such territory, and electing to remain therein, shall continue to hold, exercise and enjoy their respective corporate rights and franchises, upon an equal basis with like incorporated companies therein.

When to
take effect.

Property
rights.

Turnpikes,
banks, and
other corporations.

CHAPTER 321.

Passed Mar. 2, 1860. AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE ERECTION OF A NEW STATE HOUSE
IN PROVIDENCE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. The General Assembly shall have power to raise a sum of money not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, upon the credit of the State, to be expended in the erection of a State House in Providence, and to provide for the payment of the same, by a sinking fund or otherwise, in a period of twenty years.

Power to
raise money.

Electors to
decide.

SEC. 2. This act shall be submitted to the electors qualified to vote in the election of city council of the city of Providence, or upon a proposition to impose a tax, or for the expenditure of money in any town, or city, for their consent or rejection, on the first Wednesday in April next.

Act to be
published.

Duty of town
clerks.

SEC. 3. The secretary of state shall cause this act to be published in all the papers publishing the laws of the State, for three weeks successively next preceding said day of election, and the town and city clerks shall cause the same to be inserted in the warrants or notices by them to be issued previous to said election, for the purpose of warning the electors thereof; and said act shall be read by the town, ward and district clerks to the electors in their several towns, wards and districts.

Ballots for
electors.

SEC. 4. The secretary of state shall cause 20,000 copies of the first section of this act to be printed upon separate ballots with the word "Consent," upon the same, and a like number of each with the word "Non-consent," upon the same, and cause such ballots to be distributed among the town and ward clerks, in suitable proportions, previous to said day of election.

Mode of vot-
ing.

SEC. 5. The electors voting for or against said act shall place their ballots thereon in the ballot box at the time of voting for general officers and senators and representatives to the General Assembly, and without an envelope. At the close of the polls on said day of election, the several town, ward and district clerks, and the several moderators and wardens, shall separate and count said ballots, and seal up the same in separate packages in open town meeting, and shall return said packages to the secretary of state before the next May session of the General Assembly, to be

by him delivered to the General Assembly at said session, to be counted; and if a majority of all the voters qualified to vote as specified in the second section of this act, shall have voted for the same, it shall be deemed to have been consented to by the people.

CHAPTER 322.

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND SUPPORT OF A STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, AND IN REPEAL OF CHAPTER 69, TITLE XIII., OF THE REVISED STATUTES, ENTITLED, "OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL, TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AND LECTURES." Passed Feb'y 17, 1860.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. There shall be established, as hereinafter provided, one Normal School, to be called the State Normal School, for the training of teachers in the art of governing and instructing the common schools of the State. One Normal School.

SEC. 2. Said school shall be under the supervision of a board of trustees, to be called the trustees of the Normal School. This board shall consist of the Governor (*ex officio*) president, the commissioner of the public schools (*ex officio*) secretary, and five other members, one from each county in the State; who shall, from and after their first appointment by the General Assembly, in grand committee, be annually appointed by the General Assembly, in grand committee, at its May session, in the order hereinafter provided. Of these five, two shall hold their office for three years, two for two years, and one for one year; the term of office of each to be determined by lot or otherwise; the vacancies to be filled by appointment by the General Assembly, in grand committee, for the residue of the term which shall so become vacant. Supervision of trustees.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of said board to meet quarterly, at such time and place as they may determine; to keep a record of their proceedings, and to report the same annually, in connection with the report of the commissioner of public schools, to the General Assembly, at its January session. It shall also be the duty of said board to visit, by one or more of their number, said school, at least once during each term, and to report its condition to the full board, at its next succeeding quarter- Term of office.

condition to the full board, at its next succeeding quarter- Duty of trustees.

Expenses,
how paid.

ly session. The expenses necessarily incurred by said board of trustees, or any one of their number, in the discharge of official duties, shall be defrayed out of the fund herein appropriated for the support of said school; but they shall receive no compensation for their services. A majority of said board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; but any number may adjourn.

Location of
school.

SEC. 4. To said board of trustees shall be committed the location of said school, the application of the funds for the support thereof, the appointment of the principal and teachers, and the power of removing the same for proper cause; the power to prescribe rules for its management, and to grant diplomas. Said trustees are hereby authorized, from and after the summer term of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, (1861,) to change the location of said Normal School, from time to time, as they may deem best for the interest of said school, and for the accommodation of the pupils in the different parts of the state; provided, suitable buildings and fixtures are furnished without expense to the State.

Location
may be
changed.

Number of
pupils.

SEC. 5. The number of pupils shall not at any time exceed one hundred and twenty-five. All applicants must declare, in writing, their intention to qualify themselves for teachers in the State; they must present to the principal a certificate of good moral character, and of such other personal qualifications as ought to be found in every instructor of the young. They must be, if males, at least sixteen; and, if females, at least fifteen years of age.

Examination
of pupils.

They must pass a satisfactory written and oral examination, by the principal, in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography and grammar, and must remain in the school at least one full term.

Apportion-
ment of ap-
plicants.

SEC. 6. The trustees shall apportion for each county, from the whole number of applicants who are qualified, in accordance with the requirements of the next preceding section, a number of pupils proportionate to the population of each county. If there shall not be a sufficient number of applicants from any county to fill the number of appointments allowed to each county, the trustees shall fill the vacancy from among the whole number of remaining applicants. To all pupils so admitted to the school, the tuition and all the privileges of the school shall be gratuitous.

SEC. 7. A sum, not exceeding two thousand five hun-

dred dollars, is hereby annually appropriated for the es- Annual ap-
propriation.
tablishment and support of said school.

SEC. 8. A sum, not exceeding three hundred dollars, Educational
journal.
is hereby annually appropriated for the purpose of dis-
tributing in the several school districts, under the direc-
tion of the commissioner of public schools, some educational
journal, published in this state.

SEC. 9. All other acts in relation to the Normal School,
teachers' institute, and addresses, in the several school
districts, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect immediately after
its passage.

CHAPTER 323.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 66, TITLE XIII., OF THE REVISED Passed Mar.
1, 1860.
STATUTES, "OF THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF SCHOOL COMMITTEES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. In case the school committee shall fix upon Location for
school
houses.
a location for a school house in any district, and the dis-
trict shall have passed a vote to erect a school house,—or
where there is no district organization, and the commit-
tee shall fix upon a location for a school house, and the
proprietor of the land shall refuse to convey the same, or
cannot agree with the district for the price thereof,—the
school committee, of their own motion, or upon application
of the district, shall be authorized to appoint three disin-
terested persons, who shall notify the parties and decide
upon the valuation of the land; and upon the tender or
payment of the sum so fixed upon to the proprietor, the
title to the land so fixed upon by the school committee, Land how
valued.
not exceeding one-half of an acre, shall vest in the dis-
trict, for the purpose of maintaining a school house, and
the necessary appendages thereof.

SEC. 2. Section 5, of chapter 66, of the Revised Stat-
utes, is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 324.

Passed Jan'y
27, 1860.

AN ACT TO REPEAL AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE MANNER OF BUILDING AND REPAIRING SCHOOL HOUSES IN THE SEVERAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN THE TOWN OF NORTH PROVIDENCE," PASSED JANUARY, 1841; AND ALSO TO REPEAL AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE MANNER OF BUILDING AND REPAIRING SCHOOL HOUSES IN THE SEVERAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN THE TOWN OF NORTH PROVIDENCE," PASSED JANUARY, 1842.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

Repeal of
certain acts.

SECTION 1. An act entitled "An act to provide for the manner of building and repairing school houses in the several school districts in the town of North Providence," passed January, 1841; and also an act, entitled "An act in amendment of an act entitled "An act to provide for the manner of building and repairing school houses in the several school districts in the town of North Providence," passed January, 1842, are hereby repealed.

 CHAPTER 325.

Passed Feb'y
11, 1860.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AND AMENDMENT OF SECTION 11. CHAPTER 227, TITLE XXXII., OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE REFORM SCHOOL, IN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

Inmates
may be
bound out to
service.

SECTION 1. The trustees of said school, or any two of them, shall have power to put any of its inmates out to service, or bind them as apprentices, for such time and with such persons as they shall judge advisable; and they shall also have the power, by their superintendent, or by any officer, to compel such inmate to return to said school and complete the original sentence, whenever, in their opinion, his conduct renders it advisable.

CHAPTER 326.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 82, TITLE XIV. OF THE
REVISED STATUTES—"OF DOGS."

Passed Mar.
1, 1860.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Every owner or keeper of a dog shall cause such dog to wear around its neck a collar with the owner's or keeper's name, or the initials thereof, distinctly marked thereon ; and any person may kill, or cause to be killed, anywhere out of the enclosure of its owner or keeper, any dog not so collared.

Dogs to wear
collars.

SEC. 2. Every person keeping or harboring in his house, or on his lands, any dog, or knowingly suffering the same to be done by any other person, shall be liable for all damages done by said dog, in the same manner as if he were the owner thereof.

Dogs not to
be harbored.

SEC. 3. Any person may kill any dog that may suddenly assault him, or any person of his family or in his company, while anywhere peaceably out of the enclosure of the owner or keeper of such dog ; and any person may kill any dog that may be found, out of the enclosure of its owner or keeper, worrying, wounding, or killing any neat cattle, sheep, or lamb, not the property of its owner.

When dogs
may be
killed.

SEC. 4. If any person, or any member of such person's family, shall be assaulted by any dog, out of the enclosure of its owner or keeper, or if any person shall have reason to believe that any dog will, out of such enclosure, probably do any injury to his person, family, or property, and shall make complaint, under oath, thereof, to any justice of the peace in the county, such justice shall give notice, by warrant or summons, of such complaint to the owner or keeper of such dog ; and if, on examination, the justice shall believe that such assault is proved, or that the complainant has reasonable grounds for his fears, he shall so adjudge, and shall give written notice thereof to the owner or keeper, and such owner or keeper shall forthwith confine or kill said dog ; and if he neglect to kill him or keep him confined, he shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered to the use of the town, before any justice of the peace or court of magistrates, and any person may kill said dog. And if, after such notice, such dog shall wound or injure any person, or shall elsewhere than

The same.

Dangerous
dogs may be
confined.

Penalty
when dogs
commit in-
jury.

on its owner's or keeper's premises, worry, wound, or kill any neat cattle, sheep, or lamb, or do any other mischief, the owner or keeper shall be liable to pay to the person injured, treble damages therefor, with costs. And in all cases of complaints under this section, recognizance shall be given for costs, and the fees and costs shall be the same as in other cases of complaints before justices of the peace.

Complaint,
how made.

SEC. 5. Every owner or keeper of a dog shall cause a particular description of such dog, embracing all the natural and artificial or accidental marks of such dog, to be registered in the town clerk's office of the town where he resides, in a book to be specially kept for that purpose, and shall pay to the town clerk ten cents for his fees for every such registry; and any person may kill, or cause to be killed, any dog going at large not so registered; and whenever the description or marks of any dog are substantially changed, he shall be registered anew.

Description
of dogs to be
registered.

Fees for
record.

SEC. 6. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to repeal any ordinances concerning dogs, not inconsistent with the provisions hereof, which have heretofore been passed by the town councils of the several towns or the city councils of any cities.

New Shore-
ham exempt
from this act

SEC. 7. The town of New Shoreham shall be exempted from the provisions of sections 1, 2 and 5 of this act.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect from and after the 1st day of May, A. D. 1860.

CHAPTER 327.

Passed Feb'y 9, 1860. AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 176, TITLE XXVI., OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF ACTIONS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows:

Suits in civil
actions or in
equity, how
discontinued

SECTION 1. The plaintiff in any civil action, or in any suit in equity, returned to the Supreme Court, or court of common pleas, and returned thereto, or to the office of the clerk thereof, or pending therein, may discontinue the same in vacation, by filing in the office of such clerk, a written notice of the discontinuance, signed by himself or by his attorney, and specifying the action discontinued, and the time of discontinuance.

SEC. 2. The clerk of the court shall enter the action or suit, discontinued, upon the docket of the court at its next term, in the same manner as if it had not been discontinued, with a minute of the discontinuance, and the time thereof. How entered by clerk.

SEC. 3. If the defendant shall, on or before the second day of the term, file in said court his claim for costs, the plaintiff shall be liable to pay the lawful costs which shall have accrued at the time of filing of such claim, in the same manner as if the action or suit had not been discontinued: provided, that no costs shall be allowed for evidence, officers' fees or witnesses' fees accruing after notice, in writing, of such discontinuance, given to the defendant, if in this state, and if not, to his agent or attorney, within six days from the time thereof. Of costs in such cases.

CHAPTER 328.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 273, ENTITLED "AN ACT RELATIVE TO BANKS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR SAVINGS, IN REPEAL OF TITLE XIX., CHAPTER 126, OF THE REVISED STATUTES" Passed Mar. 2, 1860.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows:

SECTION 1. The commissioners appointed in accordance with either the forty-second or forty-third sections of the chapter, to which this is in addition, may report their doings to the General Assembly, at any time when in actual session. When commissioners may report their doings.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 329.

Passed Jan'y 81, 1860. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 122, TITLE XVIII., OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

Public
holidays.

SECTION 1. Section 7, of chapter 122, of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended, as follows :

SEC. 7. The fourth day of July, Christmas day, and the twenty-second day of February,—or, when either of the said days falls on the first day of the week, the day following it,—and such other days as the Governor or General Assembly of this state, or the President or Congress of the United States may appoint, as days of thanksgiving or days of solemn fast, shall be holidays.

SEC. 2. Section 7, of chapter 122, of the Revised Statutes, is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 330.

Passed Feb'y 16, 1860. AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 122, TITLE XVIII., OF THE REVISED STATUTES, 'OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.'"

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

Bills of ex-
change and
promissory
notes.

SECTION 1. This act, and the act to which this is in addition, shall go into effect, forthwith.

CHAPTER 331.

Passed Mar. 2, 1860. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 188, TITLE XXVII. OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF REFEREES, AUDITORS AND MASTERS IN CHANCERY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

When suits
may be
referred.

SECTION 1. The parties to any suit that may be pending before any justice of the peace, shall have a right to enter into a rule to refer the same, and to include therein any other demands between them not exceeding in the

whole, on either side, the amount of fifty dollars; and in which the title to real estate shall not be concerned; and the justice shall have like power, and similar proceedings shall be had thereon, as are given and prescribed in chapter 188 of the Revised Statutes, respecting rules that may be entered in the Supreme Court and courts of common pleas.

SEC. 2. Section 7, of chapter 188, of the Revised Statutes, is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 332.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AND IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 167, TITLE XXV., OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF SPECIAL COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS, AND OF PROCEEDINGS THEREIN." Passed Mar. 2, 1860.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Special courts of common pleas, in addition to the powers conferred upon them by chapter 167, section 2, of the Revised Statutes, shall have cognizance concurrent with the Supreme Court and court of common pleas, of actions brought for possession of tenements or estates, against tenants and others who hold and occupy the same by wrongful entry or detainer, or as tenants at will, or by sufferance.

Additional powers, special courts common pleas.

SEC. 2. No judgment in favor of either party, rendered in any action of trespass and ejectment, commenced in a special court of common pleas, shall be a bar to an action of trespass and ejectment relating to the same premises, or any part thereof, commenced in any court in this state, other than a special court of common pleas.

Judgments not a bar to actions of trespass.

CHAPTER 333.

Passed Feb'y 28, 1860. AN ACT IN ADDITION TO, AND IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 230, TITLE XXXIII., OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF FEES AND COSTS IN CERTAIN CASES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

Coroners' inquests. SECTION 1. Each juror empanelled on the taking of a coroner's inquest, shall be allowed one dollar for each day employed therein.

Expenses. SEC. 2. The town councils shall allow the reasonable expenses of post mortem examinations, and chemical analyses, ordered by the coroner at the taking of any inquest.

Fees, how paid. SEC. 3. The fees and expenses provided for in this act, shall be allowed and paid in the manner directed by the fifth section of chapter 230, of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 4. So much of the fifth section of chapter 230 of the Revised Statutes, as is inconsistent with this act, is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 334.

Passed Feb'y 10, 1860. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 145, TITLE XXII., OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF ESTATES IN REAL PROPERTY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows:

Conveyances real estate of by non-residents. SECTION 1. Any person, not resident in this State, being seized of an estate in fee tail, situate within this State, shall have the right to convey the same in fee simple, by deed duly executed under his hand and seal, and acknowledged before some persons specially commissioned by the Supreme Court in this State to take such acknowledgment, according to instructions contained in the commission; and afterwards, upon its return to said court, certified under its seal to be so acknowledged; and such conveyance shall vest an estate in fee simple in the grantee, his heirs and assigns, and shall bar the tenant in tail, his heirs and assigns, and all others who may claim the same in remainder or reversion, expectant upon the determination of such estate tail.

CHAPTER 335.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 111, TITLE XVII. OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE SALE OF BUTTER, MEAL, ONIONS, POTATOES, Passed Feb'y 29, 1860.
BERRIES AND CIDER."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Milk shall be sold by wine measure, and all measures used in the sale of milk shall be sealed by the sealer of weights and measures of the town where the person so using the same, shall usually reside ; or of the town where such milk shall be measured for use ; and any person violating the provisions of this section, shall forfeit ten dollars for each offence. Milk to be sold by wine measure.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall knowingly sell or offer for sale, milk adulterated by water or otherwise, shall forfeit twenty dollars for each offence. Forfeiture.

SEC. 3. Any forfeiture accruing under the provisions of this act, may be recovered by action of debt, or by complaint and warrant. How recovered.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on and after the first day of May, A. D. 1860.

CHAPTER 336.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 136, TITLE XX. OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE PROPERTY OF MARRIED WOMEN, AND OF THE DISPOSAL OF THE SAME." Passed Feb'y 29, 1860.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Any policy of insurance, which shall not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars, made by an insurance company on the life of any person, and expressed to be for the benefit of a married woman, whether the same be effected by herself or by her husband, or by any other person on her behalf, shall enure to her separate use and benefit, and that of her children, if any, independently of her husband and of his creditors and representatives ; and also, independently of any other person effecting the same on her behalf, his creditors and representatives ; and such policy may be sued in the name of the

person beneficially interested therein, or in the name of the representative of such person.

SEC. 2. Section 20, of chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 337.

Passed Feb'y
20, 1860.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTERS 233 AND 234, OF TITLE XXXIV. OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE MILITIA."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

Companies
may consist
of 50 men.

SECTION 1. The commander of each company, when the active roll of such company shall be sufficiently large, or when it is increased by enlistment, drafts or volunteers, may divide his command into companies of not less than fifty men to each company ; and in such case, his command shall constitute a battalion or regiment, as the case may be.

The same.

SEC. 2. Whenever any chartered company is increased by drafts, or otherwise, to a regiment or battalion, it shall be divided into companies of fifty men each ; and the commander in chief shall, at the request of the commander of such chartered company, appoint commissioned officers therefor, from such chartered companies.

SEC. 3. Section 15 of chapter 233, and section 9 of chapter 234, are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 338.

Passed Mar.
1. 1860.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 57, TITLE XII. OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE EDUCATION OF INDIGENT BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB, IDIOT, AND IMBECILE PERSONS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

\$20 appro-
priated for
clothing.

SECTION 1. The Governor is authorized to draw upon the general treasurer for whatever sum of money he may deem sufficient, not exceeding the sum of twenty dollars yearly, in any one case, for the purpose of furnishing the necessary clothing to any one of the State beneficiaries, provided for in the chapter to which this act is an amendment,

CHAPTER 339.

ACT IN ADDITION TO AND AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 23, TITLE XIX. OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE REGISTERING, LISTING, AND RETURNING LISTS OF VOTERS AND OF PROOF OF THEIR QUALIFICATION TO VOTE." Passed Feb. 24, 1860.

is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. The town clerk or town treasurer of each town, may receive any registry tax and certify the receipt thereof, with the same effect as the collector of taxes is authorized to do by section 20 of said chapter. Town clerks may receive registry tax.

CHAPTER 340.

ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 130, TITLE XIX. OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF RAILROAD CORPORATIONS." Passed Feb. 20, 1860.

is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. When any railroad corporation in this State shall have passed into the hands of trustees, the charter thereof requires the directors to make an annual report to the General Assembly of their acts and doings under the same, such trustees, instead of the directors, shall make an annual report while the road remains in their hands, to be approved in like manner by the State commissioners appointed by the Governor. Trustees of railroads to make returns.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

CHAPTER 341.

ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAP. 97, TITLE XVI. OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF PRIVATE AND SEVERAL OYSTER FISHERIES." Passed Feb. 16, 1860.

is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. The commissioners of shell fisheries are hereby authorized to lease, in the name of the State, under their hands and seals, to any person an inhabitant of this State and domiciled therein, such portion of land covered by the waters of Warren river, as they may judge just and expe- Fisheries in Warren river

dient, upon such terms and restrictions as they may deem proper.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 342.

Passed Mar. 9, 1860. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 96, TITLE XVI, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF CERTAIN FISHERIES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows:

Deleterious matter.

SECTION 1. Any person who shall deposit, or cause to be deposited, in any of the public waters of this State, or upon the shores thereof, any coal tar or spent lime, or other deleterious substances, so as to affect injuriously any of the fisheries in said public waters, shall be fined not exceeding twenty dollars for every such offence.

SEC. 2. This act shall not take effect until the first day of June next.

CHAPTER 343.

Passed Feb. 20, 1860. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 97, TITLE XVI, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF PRIVATE AND SEVERAL OYSTER FISHERIES"

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows:

SECTION 1. The second and twenty-second sections of chapter 97, are hereby repealed.

Of loans.

SEC. 2. The commissioners of shell fisheries may lease, in the name of the State, and under their hands and seals, as such commissioners, to any suitable person, being an inhabitant of this State and domiciled therein, for a term not exceeding ten years, nor less than five years, any piece of land where there are no natural oyster beds, covered by the public waters of this State, as a private or several oyster ground or oyster fishery for the planting of oysters, upon such terms and restrictions as to the importing and planting of oysters therein, and upon such rent reserved to the State, and annually payable to the general treasurer thereof, as they shall think just and expedient.

SEC. 3. The said commissioners are authorized to of leases.
 the possession of any lot leased as aforesaid, or which has
 heretofore been leased, upon which the rent or assessment
 provided in said chapter shall not have been paid within
 the time specified by said commissioners, and are author-
 ized to dispose of the lease of such lot, together with all the
 rights thereon, at public auction, to the highest bidder,
 after giving one week's notice of such sale in some news-
 paper printed in the city of Providence.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its pas-
 sage.

CHAPTER 344.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 282, ENTITLED "AN ACT IN AD- Passed Mar.
9, 1860.
 DITION TO TITLE XIV OF THE REVISED STATUTES, 'OF INTERNAL
 POLICE.' "

As enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Any person who shall have in his possession Penalty for
using wea-
sels.
 a ferret or weasel, while hunting for or after any hare or
 rabbit, or who shall be associated in hunting for hares or
 rabbits with others who shall have in their possession, or
 under their control, any ferret or weasel, shall be fined not
 exceeding five dollars for every such offence.

CHAPTER 345.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 54, TITLE XI. OF THE REVISED Passed Mar.
9, 1860.
 STATUTES, "OF PUBLIC PROVISION FOR THE INDIGENT INSANE."

As enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. The Governor shall in no case be author- Duty of
overseer of
the poor.
 ized to draw quarterly his order on the general treasurer
 for the support of the insane poor chargeable to the seve-
 ral towns, unless the overseer of the poor of said towns
 shall have first obtained his warrant for placing such in-
 sane poor in the Butler Hospital or other curative hospital
 for the insane.

SEC. 2. Any provision of the 54th chapter of the Re-
 vised Statutes inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 346.

Passed Mar. 9, 1860. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 51, TITLE X. OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF KEEPING OUT AND REMOVING PAUPERS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

Overseer of
poor may
appeal.

SECTION 1. If the overseer of the poor of any town to which any poor person shall be removed by order of the town council of any town, according to the provisions of section thirteen of chapter fifty-one of the Revised Statutes, shall think his town aggrieved at the determination and order of removal, it shall be lawful for him, in behalf of his town, to appeal to the Supreme Court, next to be holden, after twenty days from the delivery to him of such poor person, and the leaving with him an attested copy of such order in the county in which the town from which such poor person was removed is situated.

Time for fil-
ing reasons.

SEC. 2. The overseer of the poor appealing shall file his reasons of appeal in the clerk's office of the court to which the appeal shall be brought, ten days before the sitting of said court; but said court may, on motion and for cause shown, permit said reasons of appeal to be filed on or before the second day of the term thereof.

SEC. 3. Sections sixteen and seventeen of chapter fifty-one of the Revised Statutes are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall go into effect on and after its passage.

CHAPTER 347.

Passed Mar. 9, 1860. AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 80, TITLE XIV. OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF BOWLING ALLEYS, BILLIARD TABLES AND SHOOTING GALLERIES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

Bagatelle
tables.

SECTION 1. The town council of each town may assess, levy, and collect a tax not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than twenty-five dollars per annum, on any person who shall own or keep a bagatelle table for public use or profit in such town, for each bagatelle table by him kept.

CHAPTER 348.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 93, TITLE XV. OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE DISTRAINT OF ANIMALS GOING AT LARGE." Passed Mar.
9, 1860.

is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. If no owner of any animal impounded, impound-
ing animals.
shall appear within five days after the notifications or notice, as provided in section 6, of said chapter, the pound keeper may thereafter proceed as required by law ; any thing in said chapter to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. This act shall not take effect in any town without the approval of the town council of said town.

CHAPTER 349.

AN ACT TO PREVENT INCENDIARISM

Passed Mar.
9, 1860.

is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Whenever any building or other property in this State shall be destroyed by fire, and a complaint within ten days thereafter shall be subscribed and sworn before any justice of the peace for the county where the fire shall happen, alleging that reasonable grounds exist for believing that said fire was not accidental in its origin, but was caused by design, it shall be the duty of such justice forthwith to issue his warrant to the town sergeant, or to some constable of the town or city where the property was destroyed, requiring him to summon immediately six good and lawful men of the county to appear before said justice, at the time and place expressed in the warrant, to inquire when, how, and by what means the fire originated. And in case of the non-appearance of any person so summoned, the town sergeant or constable shall, by order of said justice, return some other person or persons to complete said number. Jury for in-
quiring into
the origin of
fires.

SEC. 2. When the persons thus summoned appear, Oath of
jurors
the number be made complete, the justice shall call for their names ; and then, in view of the place on which the property was destroyed, he shall administer the following oath to the said jurors : You solemnly swear that

you will diligently inquire, and true presentment make, on behalf of this State, when, how, and by what means the fire which has here occurred, was caused; and you shall return a true inquest according to your knowledge, and such evidence as shall be laid before you.

Witnesses
may be
summoned.

SEC. 3. The justice may issue summons for, and compel the attendance of witnesses before the said jury, in the same way as if they had been summoned upon the part of the State to attend court in criminal cases.

Testimony.

SEC. 4. The testimony of all witnesses examined before any inquest, shall be reduced to writing by said presiding justice or some other person by his direction, and be subscribed by the witnesses.

Duty of jury.

SEC. 5. The jury, after hearing the testimony of the witnesses, and making all needful inquiry, shall draw up and deliver to said justice, their inquisition, under their hands, in which they shall find and certify, when, how, and by what means such fire was caused; and said inquisition and testimony, thus subscribed, shall, within one week thereafter, be filed by said justice in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court, or court of common pleas then next to be holden in the county in which such inquisition shall have been made.

Expenses of
inquest.

SEC. 6. The expenses of any inquest called under the provisions of this act, shall be paid by the person at whose request such inquest shall be called.

CHAPTER 350.

Passed Mar.
5, 1860.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 222, TITLE XXXI. OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

Prisoners
may work
out their
fines.

SECTION 1. All persons liable to be imprisoned on account of their conviction, in any county, of any criminal offence, not punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison, the punishment for which shall be a fine of not less than five dollars, or a term of imprisonment of not less than thirty days, or of any offence punishable by fine and imprisonment both, shall be imprisoned in the county jail at Providence, and shall be let or kept at labor therein, or on the prison lot, or in some building thereon, for the benefit of

State, in such manner, under such contract, and subject to such rules, regulations and discipline, as the Inspectors of the State Prison may appoint; *provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the sentencing or commitment of any persons to the Providence Reform School as is now provided by law.

Sec. 2. Every person committed to said county jail at Providence for nonpayment of fine and costs, or who shall be detained therein after the expiration of the term for which he was imprisoned, for nonpayment of costs, shall be allowed by the State ten cents per day for the first thirty days, and thirty-three and one-third cents per day for every day after said thirty days that he shall labor toward the payment of his fine and costs, or costs, as the case may be.

Sec. 3. The sheriffs of the several counties, and their deputies, and the town sergeants and constables of any town in the several counties, upon due warrant therefor from the court, justice, or magistrate, before whom any such persons as aforesaid shall have been convicted, may lawfully remove and commit such persons to said county jail at Providence; and they shall be allowed such fees therefor as are now provided by law in other similar cases.

Prisoners
may be re-
moved to
Providence
jail.

Sec. 4. All persons under sentence to the county jail at Providence, in any other county, may be detained in the jail in such other county where said sentence shall have been passed, such reasonable time as may be necessary for their removal to the jail at Providence, pursuant to their sentence.

Sec. 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 351.

AN ACT MAKING ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THIS STATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON THE THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY.

Passed Mar. 9, 1860.

is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

The following sums are hereby appropriated out of any money in the general treasury not otherwise appropriated,

for the following named purposes, in addition to the sums appropriated in the act passed May, 1859.

FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

**Pay General
Assembly.**

For pay and mileage of the members of the General Assembly, and for all other expenses attendant thereon, including the pay of clerks and officers in attendance, two thousand dollars.

FOR PUBLIC PRINTING.

Printing.

For public printing, one thousand dollars.

FOR THE MILITIA.

Militia.

For the militia and military affairs, thirty-nine hundred dollars.

REFORM SCHOOL.

**Reform
School.**

For the Reform School, twenty-two hundred dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**Miscellan-
eous.**

Miscellaneous, to meet appropriations made by the General Assembly, and for objects not specified in this act, five thousand dollars.

RESOLUTIONS OF A PUBLIC NATURE.

RESOLUTION for printing the rules and orders.

No. 1.

Resolved, That two hundred copies of the joint standing rules and orders of the Senate and House of Representatives, the standing rules and orders of the Senate, the standing rules and orders of the House of Representatives and the constitution of the State, together with the names of the joint standing committees, of the standing committees of both houses, and of the members of the General Assembly, be printed in usual book form for the use of the members of the General Assembly.

RESOLUTION appointing a joint select committee to report No. 2.
constitutional amendments.

Resolved, That a joint committee, consisting of Messrs. Blake, Manchester of Providence, Place, Stevens and King, appointed as the committee on the part of the House; and Messrs. Bagley, Burges and Sweet, appointed as the committee, on the part of the Senate, be appointed and instructed to report to this legislature, what amendments to the constitution of this State might be submitted to the people of this State, at the next April election.

- No. 3. RESOLUTION for printing the report of the committee on weights and measures.

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the General Assembly, three hundred copies of the report of the committee on weights and measures.

- No. 4. RESOLUTION appointing a joint select committee on the public archives.

Resolved, That the report of the secretary of state on the public archives, be referred to Messrs. Currey, Burges, Bayley, Smith Peckham and G. L. Cook, of the Senate; and Messrs. Gould, Hidden, A. A. Angell, R. W. Greene, Horatio A. Stone and S. W. Church, of the House of Representatives, with instructions to report thereon, at an early day.

- No. 5. RESOLUTION allowing the committee on the eastern boundary line, to report in print.

Resolved, That the joint special committee, on the boundary line between Rhode Island and Massachusetts, be allowed to report in print.

- No. 6. RESOLUTION for furnishing the American Association, in London, with the published books and documents of the State.

Voted and resolved, That the secretary of state be, and he hereby is, directed to transmit to the American Association, in London, a copy of the map of this State, a copy each of the Rhode Island Reports, the Revised Statutes, the Colonial Records, the Geological Survey of the State and the Registration Returns; and also, from time to time hereafter, to send to said American Association, a copy of all acts, documents and books printed by this State, by order of the General Assembly thereof.

OLUTION instructing the quarter master general to make *No. 7.*
report of military property belonging to the State.

Resolved, That the quarter master general be, and he is
by, directed to present a report to the General Assem-
at the next May session, showing in detail, the arms
other military stores drawn from the government of
United States; what military property has been sold
purchased by the State; what property has been paid
by the State, for, or issued by him, to the military
panies in the state, since the year 1850; also what
ls or receipts for the security or return of said prop-
, are now in force; date of said bonds or receipts, and
whom they are signed.

Also, what military property of the State is now in the
nal.

OLUTION to furnish new members of the General As- *No. 8.*
sembly with the Revised Statutes.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be instructed to
ish a copy of the Revised Statutes of this State, to
a member of the General Assembly, who has been
ted thereto since the last May session, who had not
a previously supplied.

OLUTION to furnish the members of the Legislature with *No. 9.*
the fifth volume of Rhode Island Reports.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be and he hereby is
cted to furnish each of the members of this legislature
a copy of the fifth volume of Rhode Island Reports
the Supreme Court.

OLUTION allowing William L. Baker to bring in an act *No. 10.*
incorporating the Lloyd's Insurance Company.

WHEREAS, a petition was presented at the May session
the General Assembly A. D. 1857, by William L. Baker,
an act to incorporate a fire and marine insurance com-
y, and whereas, said petition is either lost or mislaid,
efore—

Resolved, That said petitioner is hereby allowed to bring into this General Assembly an act, incorporating the "Lloyd's Insurance Company," for the purpose of effecting mutual fire and marine insurance in the city of Providence, the same as if said original petition and act were not lost or mislaid.

No. 11. RESOLUTION extending the time to foreign insurance companies to make their returns.

Resolved, That the time for depositing with the general treasurer the statement required by Title XIX., chapter 129, sections 10 and 12 of the Revised Statutes, shall be extended until thirty days after the adjournment of this Assembly, at this session; and said statement shall be published in the manner provided in said chapter, for the space of six weeks successively next after the return of such statement.

No. 12. RESOLUTION upon the location of a house of correction.

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That the joint committee who were authorized to purchase, subject to the approval of this General Assembly, a location for a house of correction, be, and they are hereby, instructed to ascertain whether the State owns real estate near the State Prison suitable for such location, and if not, the best terms on which such location can be obtained, and report to the General Assembly at as early a day of this session as convenient.

No. 13. RESOLUTION for transferring certain sums of money now in the treasury, to the permanent school fund.

Resolved, That the sum of eleven thousand one hundred and ninety-one dollars and eighty cents, being the balance on hand in the State treasury, is hereby transferred to, and shall constitute a part of the permanent fund for the support of public schools in this State, to be invested and regulated by the commissioners of the deposit fund.

RESOLUTION directing the clerk of the court of common pleas, No. 14.
Newport county, to make indexes to his records.

Resolved, That the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county of Newport, be, and he is hereby directed to make or cause to be made, two indexes to every book of records in his office, of judgments rendered by said court, where no suitable index has been already made; one alphabetical index of the names of the plaintiffs, complainants or petitioners, giving also the names of the defendants or respondents in each case; and the other, an alphabetical index of the names of the plaintiffs, persons, or complainants; and upon the completion of the said work to the satisfaction of the said court, or any justice thereof, he shall be paid therefor a reasonable compensation, to be allowed by said court, not exceeding two hundred dollars.

RESOLUTION for defraying the expenses of mounting the No. 15.
weights and measures of the State.

Resolved, That the sum of fifty-eight dollars and fifty-cent cents be paid out of the general treasury, upon the order of the State auditor, to Alexis Caswell, State sealer of weights and measures, for his services and disbursements made by him, in mounting and arranging the standard set of weights and measures belonging to this State.

RESOLUTION authorizing the general treasurer to make a No. 16.
loan to defray the current expenses of the State.

Resolved, That the general treasurer be, and he hereby authorized to contract for a time not longer than one year, and at an interest not exceeding six per cent. for a sum of such sums of money, not in all over ten thousand dollars, as may be necessary to defray the current expenses of the State. *Provided*, said sum does not exceed the constitutional limits of indebtedness the General Assembly may incur.

No. 17. RESOLUTION making an appropriation for collecting the industrial statistics of the State.

Whereas, the industrial statistics to be collected by the United States in this State, in the census to be taken during the present year, will not embrace many items and particulars, which will be of value in future legislation, but which through the agency of the marshal of this district, might be collected at comparatively small cost by him and his deputies, while taking said census,—it is therefore

Resolved, That the Rhode Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry be requested to take measures for the collecting the same, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be appropriated and paid out of the general treasury to said society, to enable them to carry this resolution into effect.

No. 18. RESOLUTION for continuing to the May session, petitions for acts of incorporation.

Resolved, That all petitions and bills for acts of incorporations presented to either house of the General Assembly, at the present session thereof, and required by the Constitution to be continued until another election of the members of the General Assembly, be and the same are hereby continued to the next May session of the General Assembly; and that the petitioners give such public notice of the pendency thereof, as is required by law.

No. 19. RESOLUTIONS for compensating the secretary of state for his services connected with the public archives.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be paid four hundred dollars for his services in arranging for preservation and reference, the public papers belonging to the State, up to January 1, 1860.

Resolved, That the secretary of state make or cause to be made an index to the reports of the committees of the General Assembly from 1728 to the present time, and to four volumes of land evidences in his office. *Provided* that the cost for making such indexes does not exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

RESOLUTION to dispose of ball cartridges belonging to the *No. 20.*
State.

Resolved, That the quarter-master general be directed to dispose of the ball cartridges belonging to the State, which are now stored in the powder house of Duty Greene, Esq., as soon as practicable.

RESOLUTION appropriating \$2000 to the Westerly Rifle *No. 21.*
Company, to defray the expense of building an armory.

Upon the petition of the Westerly Rifle Company—

Voted and resolved, That the sum of two thousand dollars and the same is hereby, appropriated to said Rifle Company, for the purpose of building an armory, to be located in the village of Pawcatuck, (in Westerly,) and that said money be expended for said purpose under the direction of a committee composed of the quarter-master general for the time being, and Nathan F. Dixon, of said Westerly; and that said money be paid out of the general treasury to said committee, upon the order of the State auditor, at any time after ninety days from the rising of this General Assembly.

Provided, That if said company shall ever be dissolved, the State shall be entitled to an equitable proportion of the value of the proceeds of said armory, corresponding to the amount hereby appropriated.

RESOLUTION for the payment of the salary of the attorney *No. 22.*
general, Mr. J. B. Kimball, for the year.

Whereas, the legislature has learned with regret, of the severe illness of Jerome B. Kimball, attorney general of this State, which has for some time past disabled him from performing the duties of his aforesaid office—therefore,

Resolved, That the State auditor be, and he hereby is, directed to pay to Mr. Kimball his salary as attorney general for the present year, in the same manner and the same amount, as if he had been in possession of his health, and in the active discharge of the duties of his aforesaid office.

- No. 23. RESOLUTION** to pay Messrs. Jenckes and Bradley, counsel for the State.

Resolved, That the sum of twelve hundred dollars be paid jointly to Thomas A. Jenckes and Charles S. Bradley, for their services and expenses as counsel for the State, in the suit of the State of Massachusetts against this State, at the December term of the Supreme Court of the United States, A. D. 1858.

- No. 24. RESOLUTION** for the payment of the committee entrusted with the repairs on the Newport county jail.

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred dollars be paid to Messrs. Joseph Anthony, John T. Bush and George B. Knowles, the committee who were entrusted with making the repairs on Newport county jail, for their services connected with the work, as ordered by the General Assembly, and in conformity with a resolution passed at its January session, A. D. 1859.

- No. 25. RESOLUTION** for the payment of the committee for their services in superintending the construction of Bristol county jail.

Resolved, That the State auditor be, and he hereby is, directed to draw his order on the general treasurer for the sum of two hundred dollars, in favor of William H. S. Bayley, Henry H. Luther and Henry W. Diman, for their services in superintending the construction of the Bristol county jail.

RESOLUTION to pay William E. Chase, for work on Wash- No. 26.
ington county jail.

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred and eighty-five dollars be paid to William E. Chase, in full discharge of his account against the State to the 17th of January, 1860, for work on Washington county jail; and that the State auditor be directed to give his order for the same, on the general treasurer, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

RESOLUTION to defray the expenses of inquiries relative to No. 27.
a location for a State arsenal.

Resolved, That the sum of forty-five dollars be paid in equal proportions to Messrs. Arthur M. Kimball. W. H. S. Mayley and Weaver Osborn, for their services as committee on the report of the quarter master general relative to a location for an arsenal, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon the order of the State auditor.

RESOLUTION to pay William H. Cranston, mayor of New- No. 28.
port, for expenses incurred in arresting and convicting John G. Short.

Resolved, That the State auditor be, and hereby is, instructed to draw his order on the State treasury for two hundred and thirty-six dollars in favor of W. H. Cranston, mayor of the city of Newport, to defray the expenses incurred in the arrest and conviction of John G. Short.

- No. 29. RESOLUTION making an appropriation to defray the expenses of making repairs on the armory of the Woonsocket Guards.

Upon the petition of Nathan F. Verry and others, a committee appointed by and in behalf of the Woonsocket Guards,—

Voted and resolved, that the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby granted; and that the sum of three hundred and twenty-two dollars be appropriated for the purpose of repairing their armory; and said money shall be expended under the direction of James F. Smith and Edwin Jenks, members of this house; and that said money be paid out of the general treasury to said committee, upon the order of the State auditor, at any time after sixty days from the rising of this General Assembly.

- No. 30. RESOLUTION making an appropriation for purchasing carpets and furniture for the court rooms of the Kent county court house.

Resolved, That Jonathan Taylor and Elisha R. Potter be appointed a committee to procure carpets and other furniture, for the court room and clerk's offices in the Kent county court house; and the State auditor is hereby directed to draw an order on the general treasurer in favor of said committee, for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars; to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

- No. 31. RESOLUTION for the payment of the account of the quarter master general.

Resolved, That the State auditor be directed to draw an order on the general treasurer in favor of Thomas J. Stead, quarter master general, for the sum of fourteen hundred and sixty-six dollars and fifty-four cents, to be paid out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated.

RESOLUTION to pay J. H. Chace.

No. 32.

Resolved, That the sum of twenty dollars and fifteen cents be paid to J. H. Chace, on the order of the State auditor, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, as a reimbursement of the costs paid by him in the case, State vs. James Salisbury.

RESOLUTION providing for framing photographs of the statue of Commodore Perry. No. 33.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be, and he hereby is directed to cause the two photographs of the statue of Commodore Perry, received through his excellency the Governor, from Messrs. T. Jones & Son, of Ohio, to be suitably mounted; said photographs when framed, to be deposited, one in the State House at Providence, and the other in the State House at Newport.

RESOLUTION discharging the special commissioners on the Arcade Bank. No. 34.

Resolved, That Theodore Andrews and Henry W. Loring, special commissioners appointed by his excellency, to examine into the condition of the Arcade Bank, in the city of Providence, are hereby discharged from further service on said commission.

RESOLUTION for the payment of sundry accounts against the State. No. 35.

Voted and resolved, That the following sums be allowed and paid to the following named persons, upon the order of the State auditor, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Wright & Potter, chair	-	-	-	\$10 00
R. Bartlett, contingencies of the secretary's office	-	-	-	24 69
Charles W. Smith,	{	Expenses connected		29 75
George A. Billings,		with the Burrill Ar-		37 00
Thomas A. Cross,		nold murder.		17 75

Mary L. B. Pierce, board of Matilda Brown	67 12
Sullivan Ballou, expenses attending the Woon-	
asquatucket river - - -	215 00
George H. Olney, committee Washington coun-	
ty jail - - - - -	33 00
D. Kimball - - - - -	116 98
	<hr/>
	\$551 29

No. 36. RESOLUTION for the payment of sundry accounts against the State.

Voted and resolved, That the following sums be allowed and paid to the following named persons, upon the order of the State auditor, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Butler Fire Insurance Company	- - - -	\$36 75
Joseph C. Fisk	- - - -	24 46
John M. Shaw	- - - -	25 00
Potter & Knight	- - - -	20 00
George A. Brown	- - - -	61 56
Same	- - - -	135 18
Nathaniel P. Hill	- - - -	60 00
Bela P. Clapp	- - - -	40 00
Lyman Clapp	- - - -	35 00
S. R. Merrill	- - - -	35 00
Samuel Currey	- - - -	100 00
George Freeborn	- - - -	3 50
William H. Greene	- - - -	12 00
G. R. Saunders	- - - -	12 00
Charles H. Parkhurst	- - - -	16 50
William H. Baker	- - - -	20 25
M. T. Bennett	- - - -	10 00
W. H. S. Bayley	} Committee	176 91
H. W. Diman,		
H. H. Luther,		
Thomas A. Hazard	- - - -	46 50
John G. Perry	- - - -	26 00
D. Kimball	- - - -	206 27
Post Office	- - - -	1 29
John M. Anthony	- - - -	10 00
Joseph Eaton	- - - -	10 00
		<hr/>
		1,124 17

RESOLUTION for the pay of officers attending upon the Gen- *No. 37.*
eral Assembly, January session, A. D. 1860.

Voted and resolved, That the State auditor be, and he is
by, directed to pay the following named persons the
following sums of money out of the appropriations for the
expenses of the General Assembly :

John F. Tobey	-	-	-	-	\$320 00
Thomas S. Anthony	-	-	-	-	320 00
Manuel A. Pearce, Jr.	-	-	-	-	320 00
Charles H. Rice	-	-	-	-	93 00
Oratio A. Hunt	-	-	-	-	93 00
Henry Earle	-	-	-	-	93 00
James R. H. Thompson	-	-	-	-	93 00
James Nickerson	-	-	-	-	186 00
Levi Fairbrother	-	-	-	-	93 00
Israel D. Nickerson	-	-	-	-	93 00
John M. Shaw	-	-	-	-	93 00
James S. Nickerson	-	-	-	-	93 00
Israel Carpenter	-	-	-	-	93 00

RESOLUTION appointing a joint committee to ascertain by *No. 38.*
chemical analysis if there is any deleterious matter in
the public waters of the State.

Resolved, That a joint committee be appointed, consisting of
Geo. Lewis Cooke, of the Senate, and Messrs. Van Zandt
and Peck, of the House, whose duty it shall be to ascer-
tain by chemical analysis and otherwise, what, if any,
deleterious matters are emptied into the public waters of
the State; and report to the General Assembly at the
next session thereof, what legislation is necessary, to pre-
vent the oysters and other fish in said waters.

RESOLUTION of thanks to His Excellency Thomas G. *No. 39.*
Turner.

Resolved, That the Senate have great pleasure in ex-
pressing their thanks to His Excellency the Governor, for

the able and dignified manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of this body ; and that in terminating their official intercourse with His Excellency and with one another, the senators personally feel a cordial satisfaction in placing it on record, that the agreeable harmony which throughout the year has pervaded all their deliberations, is much owing to the impartial courtesy of the chair.

No. 40.

RESOLUTION relative to adjournment.

Resolved, (The House of Representatives concurring herein), that the two houses of the General Assembly, when they adjourn on Friday next, the 9th of March, will adjourn to meet again according to law.

No. 41.

RESOLUTION of adjournment.

Voted and resolved, That all business pending before this General Assembly, unfinished, be referred to the next session ; and that this General Assembly be, and the same is hereby, adjourned to meet according to law.

ACTS

OF A

LOCAL AND PRIVATE NATURE.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE STOCK-
HOLDERS OF THE ARCADE BANK. *No. 1.*

Upon the petition of the president, directors and stock-
holders of the Arcade Bank, representing that, through
losses, the capital stock of said bank has been greatly re-
duced, and praying that the par value of its shares may be
reduced from fifty dollars to twenty-five dollars per share;

is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The par value of each share of the capital
stock of the Arcade Bank, is hereby reduced to the sum
of twenty-five dollars for each share.

SEC. 2. The said Arcade Bank shall continue to retain,
possess, exercise and enjoy all the rights, powers and priv-
ileges, which it has heretofore enjoyed, except that its
issue and circulation of bills or notes, shall hereafter be
proportioned to the reduced value of its capital stock.

- No. 2.** AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE FARMERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF RHODE ISLAND."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. The fifth section of said act is hereby so amended, that said company may hereafter, in addition to their present powers by said section, insure dwelling houses and out buildings connected therewith, of whatever materials the same may be constructed, and wherever the same may be situated.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

- No. 3.** AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WARWICK INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS," AND OF THE ACTS IN AMENDMENT OF, OR IN ADDITION TO THE SAME.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. The sum which may be received by said corporation in deposits, and remain under its management, may be increased to, but shall not exceed, the sum of one million of dollars.

- No. 4.** AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BLACKSTONE VALLEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Bradbury C. Hill, Edward Harris, Otis D. Ballou, Spencer Mowry, Daniel N. Paine, Samuel Greene, Libeus Gaskill, P. W. Lippitt, O. J. Rathbun, Lyman A. Cook and Charles E. Aldrich, together with their successors and assigns, and such others as may associate with them, are hereby erected, created and ordained a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the Blackstone Valley Fire Insurance Company, in Woonsocket; and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able and capable in law to make insurance upon all legal subjects of insurance, except life and health insurance, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities applicable to such corpora-

ns, set forth in chapters one hundred and twenty-five (125) and one hundred and twenty-nine (129) of the revised Statutes; and in all other chapters in addition to, in amendment thereof.

Sec. 2. Said company, by and in the corporate name said company, shall have full power and authority to and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, to defend and defended against, and to answer and be answered unto all courts of law and equity.

Sec. 3. Said company shall be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to hold annual meetings on the first Monday in January in each and every year, and at other times in each year, as they may deem necessary, in the village of Woonsocket, in the town of Cumberland; and at each said annual meeting, the said company shall elect not less than seven nor more than thirteen directors, to hold their office for one year, and until others are elected to their places; and at the said meeting, and at all other annual meetings, said company may choose such other officers as they may judge necessary for conducting the business thereof; and in case of vacancies in the office of directors, as aforesaid, by death, resignation or disqualification, the board of directors shall have power to fill the same until the next annual meeting.

Sec. 4. No person shall be eligible to the office of director, as aforesaid, unless, at the time of his election, he shall be a proprietor of at least twenty shares in said company, and a resident in this State; and no director shall hold office longer than he shall continue proprietor and resident, as aforesaid; and the said directors, for the time being, shall have power to appoint a president, secretary and other officers, if necessary; and to allow said president, secretary, directors and other officers a reasonable compensation for their respective services; to agree upon all policies for insurance and the premiums, and cause the same to be signed by the president in behalf of the company, and countersigned by the secretary, who shall also sign and countersign respectively all written contracts and agreements made by said company; to make all contracts and appropriate and improve the funds and property of said company, and the same to dispose of in such manner as they may deem most beneficial thereto; and generally to superintend and execute the affairs and business of said company, conformably to the rules and regulations and

provisions thereof: provided, nevertheless, that whenever the president shall be interested otherwise than as stockholder, in any policy of insurance or other contract or agreement made with said company, or shall be absent, the same shall be signed by two directors, not otherwise than as stockholders interested therein; and no director shall vote or exercise any authority upon any question, or in any case, in which he has an interest other than of a stockholder, as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. The said directors shall cause to be kept a record of their proceedings, and from and after the first policy shall have been issued, shall quarterly cause the accounts to be regularly stated; and once a year, or oftener, after fifty thousand dollars of the capital stock of said corporation shall be paid in, and not before, shall cause a dividend to be made of so much of the profits of the company, as they may judge advisable. The said directors shall have power to pass by-laws and regulations touching the execution of the business within their peculiar province, provided the same are not repugnant to law, and to the rules and regulations established by the stockholders: provided, nevertheless, that in case of diminution of the capital stock by losses, no dividend shall be made until a sum equal to such diminution be added to the capital stock.

SEC. 6. If any director or other officer shall commit fraud or embezzlement upon the funds or property of said company, he shall forfeit all his shares and interest therein, and be liable to further prosecution at law.

SEC. 7. If any person who now is, or may hereafter be indebted to said company for shares therein, shall neglect to pay to said company any of his installments on or before the day whenever the same may become payable, he so neglecting, as aforesaid, shall be liable to forfeit to said company all his shares and interest therein; and also the money he may have paid to said company for shares, as aforesaid; and shall, moreover, be liable to the payment of the remaining installments, or his note or notes, respectively: provided, nevertheless, that in case of the death of any stockholder, a failure of payment of such stockholder's share or shares, shall not operate as a forfeiture of such share or shares, if payment thereof, with interest, be made within six months after such death, as aforesaid.

SEC. 8. Every stockholder shall in person or by proxy

entitled, at all general meetings, to as many votes as holds shares, if the number does not exceed twenty; and all shares over twenty, one vote on five shares: provided, that no person shall have more than forty votes in his own right. The stock or shares shall be transferable at the insurance office only, and by such form as the president and directors shall prescribe from time to time; and no stockholder being indebted to the company, either as principal or endorser, individually or as co-partner, whether the same has become due and payable or not, shall be allowed to sell or transfer his shares without the consent of the president and directors for the time being. And the stock of each stockholder is declared at all times pledged and liable for the payment of any debts due or liability incurred to said office, other than original installments; and may be sold, or so many shares thereof as shall be necessary, by said president, directors and company, at public auction, for the satisfaction thereof; sixty days' notice of such sale being given in one of the newspapers printed in the county of Providence; and the surplus, if any, paid over to such stockholder.

SEC. 9. The capital of said company shall not exceed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each,—provided, that there be to the amount of at least fifty thousand dollars shall be taken by the stockholders, and the whole amount paid in before any policy shall be issued by said company; and the stockholders in said company shall not be liable for any responsibility further than the amount of their respective shares and interest therein, for, or on account of damage or loss sustained by said company; or for, or on account of any debts due therefrom: provided, nevertheless, that the stock of said company shall not be increased beyond the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, unless a majority of all the votes of all the stockholders present at any legal meeting, specially called for that purpose, shall be given for the augmentation thereof; and provided, also, that no regulation shall be made to affect the rights acquired under subscription previous to augmentation.

SEC. 10. In case said company fail to elect their directors, or any part thereof, on the days respectively appointed by this charter for that purpose, the same may be nevertheless elected at any meeting of the stockholders hereafterwards to be holden.

SEC. 11. **MUTUAL DEPARTMENT.** After said insurance company has commenced issuing policies agreeably to the provisions of this act, the board of directors may institute a new department, to be called the Mutual Department of the Blackstone Valley Fire Insurance Company; which shall be wholly independent of said stock department, excepting that the officers in each may be the same, and the expenses of the two departments shall be divided in proportion to the amount of insurance in each.

SEC. 12. Neither department shall borrow any money from the other.

SEC. 13. When the earned premium of said mutual department shall amount to ten thousand dollars, a dividend shall be made to and among the several persons insured, in proportion to the premium paid by each; but the directors may reserve ten per cent. of the dividends as a contingent fund, till it shall reach the sum of twenty thousand dollars; and all over that sum, shall be divided among the insured.

SEC. 14. The said company may classify their risks in said department, making those insured in one class not responsible for losses occurring in any other class. But no insurance shall be effected in any class till application has been made for insurance therein on property to at least fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 15. The said company shall have a lien on the insurer's interest in the property insured, in said mutual department, and the land whereupon any building insured may stand, by stating in the policy their intention to claim such lien, for security of the premium note. In case any assessment on said note shall not be paid on demand upon the holder of the property, the company may enforce the lien as follows: an action may be commenced by writ of summons, to which shall be annexed a statement of the demand on which the officer shall attach the property bound by lien; and said writ, with a return of the attachment thereon, shall then be served on the defendant, if living in this State, as provided by law for the service of an original summons; and the officer shall proceed as in cases of property attached, and the property shall be held by such attachment, till final judgment; and an execution, if not otherwise satisfied, may be levied thereon, for the amount of the judgment and costs, as in cases of property

attached, and the title by such levy, shall date from the commencement of the lien.

SEC. 16. Whenever an execution shall issue on any judgment recovered against the company, the officer having the same for service, may make a demand on any number of the directors for payment; and if the same be not satisfied by them within thirty days, and there be property or effects of the company sufficient for satisfying the same, or any part thereof, in the power of the directors, and they shall delay the creditor in satisfying his execution, the officer may levy the same as if the judgment had been recovered against said directors, who may have contribution from the other directors; and the directors may claim reimbursement from the company, except for so much thereof as may have arisen from their fraud or neglect.

SEC. 17. No individual or corporation shall be liable to any assessment beyond the amount of his or their premium notes; and in case that the amount that the company can collect on their premium notes in any class of risks, shall at any time be insufficient to pay all the losses in said class, the directors shall apportion the funds applicable thereto among those entitled to them, and the company shall thereby be discharged from further claim on account of such losses. But the funds of the company shall be first applied to pay the expenses, and next to pay the losses insured against.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY." No. 5.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Whenever applications for insurance, in good faith, shall have been made, in the mutual department of said insurance company, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, any three of the persons named in the original act of incorporation, may call a meeting of all said applicants by publishing notice thereof in some one of the daily newspapers published in said Providence, designating the time and place of such meeting, at least six days in succession, next before the holding of the same; at which meeting

said applicants, numbering at least ten, may proceed to organize said company by the election of not less than nine directors, nor more than twenty-one, and such other officers as they may deem expedient, not being contrary to law, or said charter; and to the transaction of any other business that may legally come before a stockholders' meeting; each applicant shall have one vote at said organization, and no more.

SEC. 2. So much of the act of which this is in amendment, as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

No. 6. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "LLOYD'S INSURANCE COMPANY," IN PROVIDENCE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. William L. Baker, W. P. Blodget, Edwin Turner, Jabez C. Knight, James B. Ames, William H. Bowen and Albert S. Gallup, together with their associates, successors, and assigns, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the "Lloyd's Insurance Company," in Providence, for the purpose of making insurance against maritime losses, on vessels, and on freight, and on all property laden on board thereof; upon houses, manufactories, and other buildings, and upon all other legal subjects of insurance, except life and health insurance, on the mutual principle; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities applicable to such corporations, set forth in chapters one hundred twenty-five (125) and one hundred twenty-nine (129) of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. All and every person, or persons, who shall at any time become insured by, or with said company, and also their respective heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, (being allowed by their by-laws to continue as persons insuring in said company,) shall be members thereof for and during the time specified in their respective policies, and no longer.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, in the city of Providence, at such time as may be prescribed by the by-laws of said company, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meetings; but the business of such

meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 4. The board of directors of said company are hereby authorized to delegate to an executive committee, to be appointed by them from their own number, such of their powers as they may deem expedient for the more prompt and advantageous management of their business.

SEC. 5. All funds received by, or remaining with said company, shall be invested in stocks or securities by said executive committee, and no division thereof shall be made among the stockholders until the same shall exceed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars; and when it shall exceed that sum, the surplus may be divided among the parties legally entitled thereto; and in making such division, the assured of the first year, or their legal representatives, shall be first paid, and then those of the second year, and in this order from year to year; and the assured of any particular year shall be paid ratably and without preference.

SEC. 6. No policy shall be issued by the said company until application shall be made for insurance for the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 7. The said company may, from time to time, receive notes for premiums in advance, of persons intending to receive its policies. Such notes shall be received under the following regulation. They shall be drawn to the order of the company, and made payable within twelve months from date; and may be used for the payment of losses and liabilities, and for any other purpose connected with the business of the company. As between the makers and the company, they shall be liable merely to the extent of the premiums written upon them, and for losses and liabilities of the company after the cash capital and other resources of the company shall have been first exhausted. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, being allowed between the company and its dealers, in settlement of accounts.

SEC. 8. There shall annually, at the time of the ascertainment of profits, be credited on the books of said company, to each person or firm who shall have paid any premiums to said company, on risks terminating during the preceding year, such a proportion of what shall remain of said profits, as the amount of such earned premiums during such year, paid by such person or firm, shall be of the

whole amount of premiums earned by said company. And thereupon the said company shall issue, to such persons or firms respectively, certificates declaring him or them, and his or their assigns, to be entitled to a portion of the invested funds of said company, equal to the amount so credited to him or them on the books of the company as aforesaid, and also to the receipt annually, out of the interest or income derived by said company from the investment of said profits, of an interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum; and said certificate shall also contain a proviso, that the amount named therein is liable for any future loss of said company, as provided in this charter.

But no person or firm shall be credited with, or receive a certificate for a share of profits, less than ten dollars, nor for any fractional excess over even tens of dollars; and all such shares less than ten dollars, and all such fractional excesses over even tens of dollars, shall be carried to the contingent fund of said company, and applied on account of charges and expenses.

The fund represented by this scrip shall constitute a surplus or reserve of said company, for the security and payment of losses, and also for any excess of losses and expenses, above the earned premiums of any year,—and all the issues of scrip to be liable to reduction and cancellation before the notes mentioned in section seven of this act; and the board of directors shall have full power to reduce and cancel the scrip of said company for the purpose aforesaid, as the exigencies of the company may require.

SEC. 9. The directors shall have power to pass such by-laws, not inconsistent with law, as may be deemed necessary for the government of its officers, the conduct of its affairs, and the mode and manner of doing its business.

No. 7. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, IN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. The corporate name of the "Mechanics Savings Bank, in the city of Providence," is hereby changed to "*Mechanics Savings Bank*," and by that name the said cor-

poration shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities, which it would have been subject and entitled to, if said corporate name had not been changed.

SEC. 2. In addition to the investments now authorized to be made, the trustees may cause the money deposited to be invested in real estate in this State, to an amount not exceeding forty thousand dollars, in addition to that to which they may become entitled by reason of mortgages made to them.

SEC. 3. The board of trustees shall have the management, sale, and other disposal of the real estate of the said corporation, and the deeds thereof shall be executed by any agent by them appointed for that purpose.

SEC. 4. So much of the act to which this is in amendment, as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF THE ACT INCORPORATING THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT, AND OF THE SEVERAL ACTS IN AMENDMENT THEREOF, OR IN ADDITION THERETO. No. 8.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. The said savings bank of Newport may have a common seal, which they may change and renew at pleasure ; may sue and be sued ; may defend, and shall be holden to answer, in all courts, and before any tribunal whatever ; and at any legal meeting thereof, shall have full power and authority to make and establish such rules, regulations and by-laws, for the government of said corporation, and the management of its affairs, as they may deem necessary and expedient, provided the same are not repugnant to the laws of the United States, or of this State ; and shall, also, have power and authority, at any legal meeting, to elect, by ballot or otherwise, any other person or persons, members of said corporation, to fill any vacancies that may occur ; and also, shall have all the powers and privileges, and shall be subject to all the duties and liabilities applicable to such corporations, set forth in chapter one hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes, and chapters 264 and 273, and of all chapters in amendment of, or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation shall hereafter meet in New-

port, on the Friday preceding the third Saturday in July, annually, and as much oftener as they may judge expedient ; any seven members, of whom two, at least, shall be directors, shall be a quorum. And at said annual meeting, said corporation shall have power to elect a president, one vice president, and eleven directors, who together shall constitute a board of trustees, and shall continue in office one year, and until others are chosen in their room. The president, vice president and directors, shall signify their acceptance of said trust in writing, to the secretary, which acceptance shall be recorded.

SEC. 3. Said corporation shall be capable of receiving, from any person or persons, any deposit or deposits of money, and to use and improve the same for the purposes and according to the directions herein provided ; *Provided*, the whole amount so received shall not at any time exceed two millions of dollars.

SEC. 4. All moneys received by said corporation, on deposit or otherwise, shall be used, improved or invested by the board of directors or trustees, to the best advantage of such depositors ; and the income or profits thereof, shall be by them applied and divided among the several depositors, their heirs, executors or administrators, in just proportions, with such reasonable deductions, for the expenses and management of the affairs of said corporation, as the same may require. And said corporation shall not be allowed to hold a surplus exceeding ten per cent. after the interest has been paid or credited to the depositors, and the current expenses paid.

SEC. 5. This corporation may purchase and hold such real estate as may be convenient for its business, not exceeding the sum of forty thousand dollars ; and may hold such other real estate as may have been mortgaged to them for moneys loaned. All conveyances of real estate from said corporation, by deed, shall be by the president and the treasurer, under their respective names and stations.

SEC. 6. All persons, of any age, shall have a right to deposit in this institution, under the rules and regulations which may be established by the board of directors. And all deposits made by married women, personally, may be legally withdrawn by them ; and all drafts, receipts, or other writings, touching said deposit or deposits, shall be valid and binding to all parties. And every minor, whether

under guardianship or not, who shall personally deposit in said institution, may control said deposit, and withdraw the same, or receive the income thereon, as effectual and valid in law as if he had been of full age.

SEC. 7. *Object of this Corporation.* 1st.—To enable all persons to invest such part of their earnings or property, as they may choose, in a manner which will afford them security and profit.

2d.—*Management.* The affairs of said corporation shall be managed by a president, one vice president, and eleven directors ; who together, shall constitute the board of trustees, as aforesaid. They shall have power to elect a treasurer, secretary, and such other officers as they may deem expedient, and to fill all vacancies in their board, which may happen during the year. In electing treasurer, secretary, or other officers, or in filling vacancies in their own board, there shall be present, at least, seven of the board, including either the president or vice president. They shall meet, at least, twice in every year, and as much oftener as they may deem necessary, and also, whenever the president or any two directors shall require it. And it shall be the duty of the treasurer to notify such meetings, either by personal notice, or by advertisements in one of the newspapers printed in Newport. And at all meetings of the board of trustees, except for the election of officers, as aforesaid, five members shall make a quorum. It shall be the duty of the board of trustees, to cause the moneys deposited to be invested according to law, at the discretion of the standing committee of the board. The members of the board shall not receive any emolument for their services. And any member of the board, who shall be present when any loan to any trustee, director, or any other officer of said institution, shall be made, and shall not, at that time, cause his protest to be entered in writing, on the records of the proceedings of the board, against the same, shall be considered and held liable for the amount of every such loan, in his individual person and property. The said members of the board, (except as aforesaid,) shall not be responsible for any losses which may happen, from whatever cause, except their willful, corrupt misconduct, in which case, those only who were present, and guilty of such misconduct, shall be responsible for the same. The board of trustees, at any meeting at which seven members at least, are present, may appoint a standing committee,

of not less than three of said board, who may, under the general regulations and by-laws established by said board, superintend the deposits, and negotiate the loans made by this corporation; and said board may, five at least being present, and after notice of such intention at some previous meeting of such board, make such other and further rules, regulations and by-laws, or alterations of those already made, as they may think expedient; the said corporation having the right, at any regular meeting thereof afterwards, of disallowing the same. All such rules, regulations and by-laws, and alterations, shall be equally binding on all depositors, as those by them subscribed or assented to—the same being first duly made known.

3d.—*The Treasurer.* The treasurer, before he enters on the duties of his office, shall give bonds, with sufficient surety or sureties, to the corporation, to be determined by the board of trustees, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. He may receive such reasonable compensation for his services, as may be allowed by the board of trustees; he shall receive all deposits, enter the same on the books of the corporation, pay out all dividends which may be declared, and render an account of the property and funds of the corporation, to the board of trustees or the corporation, when requested thereto by a vote. He shall notify all annual or special meetings of said corporation, in one of the newspapers published in Newport, at least five days before the same is to be held.

4th.—All deposits shall be made at the office of the treasurer, in the city of Newport. The smallest deposit shall be five dollars; and the lowest sum which shall be put upon interest, shall be five dollars. An account shall be given in a book, or otherwise, to each depositor, by the treasurer, of the sum deposited, which shall be the evidence of the depositor's property in said corporation; who shall, on making the first deposit, subscribe or signify his assent to the rules, regulations and by-laws of the corporation; *Provided*, however, that said deposit, and its accruing dividends, may be paid off according to the provisions hereinafter mentioned.

5th.—At such times as the board of trustees shall determine, there shall be declared and paid on all sums which shall have been deposited, a dividend of such per centum per annum as the board shall determine; and a proportionate rate of interest shall be paid on any such sum

which shall have been deposited for the space of three months preceding. No interest shall be paid on any sums withdrawn for the period which may have elapsed since the last dividend; provided, that at the time of making any dividend, or within one month thereafter, the board of trustees may, at their pleasure, pay off the whole or any part of the deposits due to any depositors whose aggregate sums shall amount to one thousand dollars, or such proportion thereof as they may think proper.

6th.—*Mode of receiving dividends and of withdrawing deposits.* Dividends may be received either personally, or by the order, in writing, of the depositors, or by letter of attorney. Deposits shall only be withdrawn by the depositor, or some person by him or her legally authorized; but no person shall receive any part of his principal or dividends without producing the original book, that such payment may be entered thereon; *Provided*, however, that in case of accidental loss of the original book, the board of trustees may determine upon what terms a new book may be granted. No money shall be withdrawn, except two weeks notice of an intention to withdraw the same, shall be given by such depositor, to the treasurer, in writing (if required). And no sum less than five dollars, shall be withdrawn, unless the whole deposit is less than that sum.

7th.—*Institution, how dissolved.* The board of trustees, by vote of the major part of the whole number, may, at any time, divide the whole property among the depositors, in proportion to their respective interests therein, upon giving three months' notice thereof; and shall also have power to refuse any deposit, after they have determined to dissolve said corporation.

SEC. 8. All acts and parts of acts, to which this act is in amendment, as are inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

- No. 9. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

Section second of said act is so far amended as to strike out the words, "Fall River Branch Railroad Company," and substitute in the place thereof the words, "*Old Colony and Fall River Railroad Company.*"

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- No. 10. AN ACT EMPOWERING THE CITY COUNCIL OF NEWPORT TO PURCHASE AND CONVEY LANDS FOR RAILROAD PURPOSES.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. The city council of the city of Newport is hereby authorized and empowered to bargain for and purchase, at such rates as to them may appear right and proper, all lands and right of way through lands which they may deem necessary and requisite for the construction of a railroad from said city of Newport to the boundary line between the States of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, at Fall River, Massachusetts, and to pay all land damages and expenses for the same, either by the bonds, script or finances of said city, as to them shall seem expedient.

SEC. 2. The said city council of the aforesaid city of Newport is further authorized and empowered to make all such deeds, conveyances, leases and releases of any such lands or easements, so purchased or acquired, to any company or corporation, individual or individuals, to aid and assist in the construction and building of a railroad from said city of Newport to the boundary line between the States of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, as aforesaid, for such consideration as they may deem expedient and best for the interest of said city.

SEC. 3. Provided, however, that before any lands or rights of way are purchased, or any money is expended for said purpose, of the city council of said city of Newport, the purchase of said lands or easements, the expenditure of said money and the conveyancing of said lands, as aforesaid, shall first be approved and sanctioned by at least a majority of the electors of said city of Newport, voting and qualified to vote upon any question to impose a tax or expend money, at ward meetings to be legally called and holden for that purpose, in said city.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY." No. 11.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

The time extended in an act in amendment of an act to incorporate the Newport and Fall River Railroad Company, within which the said company can be organized, its stock subscribed, and the location of the route filed with the court of common pleas for the county within which the land proposed to be taken for the use of said railroad is situated, is hereby further extended to the first day of June, 1862, and the time also in said amendment extended within which said railroad is required to be completed, is in like manner further extended to the first day of June, 1865.

AN ACT EMPOWERING THE TOWN OF MIDDLETOWN TO PURCHASE AND CONVEY CERTAIN REAL ESTATE. No. 12.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows:

The town council of the town of Middletown are hereby authorized and empowered to purchase all lands and pay all land damages and expenses, and make all such deeds and conveyances of said lands and easements located in the county of Newport, as they may deem proper and necessary, to any corporation or corporations, individual or individuals, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the city of Newport to the boundary line between the States of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, at Fall River, Massachusetts.

Provided, that before any lands are purchased, or any money is expended for said purpose by said town, the purchase of said land and the expenditure of said money, as aforesaid, shall first be approved by at least a majority of the electors of said town of Middletown, voting and qualified to vote upon any question to expend money, at any town meeting to be legally called and holden for that purpose.

No. 13. AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CENTRAL FALLS FIRE DISTRICT."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Said corporation may raise money by tax on the property in said fire district, for the purpose of lighting the streets in said district with gas or otherwise. Such tax to be assessed and collected in the same manner as said corporation is now authorized by law to assess and collect taxes for other purposes.

No. 14. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE MAXWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Lewis Hoar, James Coffin, J. O. Waterman, Stillman Welch, Thomas G. Turner and Stephen Chace, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the *Maxwell Manufacturing Company*, for manufacturing purposes, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128, of the Revised Statutes ; and in any acts in amendment of, or addition to, the same.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation, shall be one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one thousand dollars each, which may be increased from time to time, by vote of said corporation, to any amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars. Said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation ; but no stockholder shall transfer his or her stock, or any portion of the same, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same, at the price he is willing to sell ; and the shares in said capital stock shall not be liable to assessments after the capital stock, so fixed in amount by this act, or by vote of the corporation, as aforesaid, shall have been paid in, except in equal proportions, and by vote of the holders of three-fourths of the capital stock.

SEC. 3. The stock, or shares of every stockholder, shall be pledged and liable to the corporation, for all debts and

demands due and owing from such stockholder, to the corporation ; and whether overdue, or due at a day future, and whether arising from installments or in any other manner ; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe ; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, the corporation may have their action against the debtor, for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, in the town of Warren, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them ; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PONTIAC MANUFACTURING COMPANY. No. 15.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Benjamin B. Knight and Robert Knight, 2d, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the Pontiac Manufacturing Company, for manufacturing, bleaching and mercantile purposes ; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to the duties and liabilities, set forth in chapters 125 and 128, of the Revised Statutes, and in any acts in amendment of, or addition to the same.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation, shall be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each ; which may be increased from time to time, by vote of said corporation, to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars. Said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation ; but no stockholder shall transfer his stock or any portion of the same, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same, at the price he is willing to sell ; and the shares in said capital stock shall not be liable to assessment, after the capital stock so fixed in amount by this act, or by vote of the corporation, as aforesaid, shall have been paid in, ex-

cept in equal proportions, and by vote of the holders of three-fourths of the capital stock.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation, for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder, to the corporation; and whether overdue or due at a day future, and whether arising from installments, or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts, or demands, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

No. 16. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WARREN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, PASSED AT THE JUNE SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1847.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. The capital stock of the Warren Manufacturing Company, to be fixed by vote of the company, shall not exceed three hundred thousand dollars, instead of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, as is now provided by law.

SEC. 2. So much of section third, of the act to which this is in amendment, as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TRUSTEES OF THE TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, IN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE. No. 17.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Grenville S. Stevens, Thomas J. Gardner, Samuel A. Edmond, Charles F. Hull, William F. Lawton, and their successors, who shall be chosen as hereinafter directed, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, by the name of "*The Trustees of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church*," for the purpose of establishing and supporting the public worship of Almighty God, in the city of Providence, in any church or place of worship that is now, or hereafter may be, owned or occupied by said corporation, according to the rites and usages of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the United States; and, by that name, shall be able and capable in law, to take, possess, have and hold, all moneys and other property, real or personal, not exceeding in amount the sum of fifty thousand dollars; unto them, their successors and assigns.

SEC. 2. The number of trustees shall never be more than nine, nor less than five; and four shall constitute a quorum at any meeting for the transacting of business, and a less number may adjourn to a future meeting.

SEC. 3. The said trustees and their successors shall have the entire management and disposal of all property and funds which have been, or may be conveyed to them, in trust, for the use and benefit of said church, for the support of the worship of God, according to the doctrine and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SEC. 4. The said corporation, at any meeting, shall be, and hereby are, empowered to assess and levy upon the pews in any meeting house, owned or occupied by said church, in a ratable proportion to the fixed valuation of such pews, and to collect from the owner or owners thereof, all sums of money they may vote to be necessary and requisite, for all repairs, improvements and insurance of said meeting house, and for the improvement of the lot on which it stands. And, on failure or neglect of the owners of said pews to pay such tax, the corporation may sell, at public auction, such pew or pews, at any time, after giving thirty days notice to the owner or owners thereof, or

leaving a notice at their last and usual place of abode ; and, after paying said taxes, and all legal charges in consequence of such failure, the balance, if any, shall be paid to the owner or owners of such pew or pews.

SEC. 5. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in said board of trustees, by any of their number ceasing to be a member of said *Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church*, or by death, resignation, or otherwise, said vacancy shall be filled according to the direction of the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

No. 18. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WOONSOCKET BENEVOLENT AID SOCIETY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. William J. Lally, William Kerwick, Daniel Griffin, Thomas Henry, Bernard Manning, John E. Brown and William Lindsey, with such others as may hereafter become members of the corporation, be and they are hereby created a body corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name of the Woonsocket Benevolent Aid Society, for the purpose of affording benevolent aid and assistance in cases of sickness, misfortune, accident and death, in the village of Woonsocket and its vicinity, and elsewhere ; and by that name shall have power to receive and hold, grant, sell and dispose of any real or personal estate, not exceeding in value ten thousand dollars ; and to make such constitution and by-laws not contrary to the laws of this State, as they may deem expedient ; and shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in the Revised Statutes, title XIX, "of corporations," chapter 125, and of all chapters in amendment thereof or in addition thereto.

No. 19. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT INCORPORATING THE BAPTIST SOCIETY IN THE WESTERLY PART OF NORTH PROVIDENCE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. The name of this society shall henceforth be "the Fruit Hill Baptist Society in the town of North Providence."

SEC. 2. The annual meeting of said society shall be held on the first Tuesday in January.

SEC. 3. A majority of the pew owners present at any legal meeting of business, shall have a right to order all necessary repairs to their house of worship, or to its appurtenances, and to assess the expense of the same on the pews, according to the standing valuation thereof. They shall also have the right to make assessments on said pews, for the payment of any contracts which they may make, in furtherance of the purpose of their organization.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, that all provisions in the charter of said society, repugnant to or inconsistent with the true intent and meaning of the foregoing sections, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. The said act of which this is the amendment, is hereby continued in full force, except so far as the same is modified or amended by the provisions of this act.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND AND MASSACHUSETTS No. 20.
GENERAL SIX PRINCIPLE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Samuel Arnold, Gilbert Tillinghast, Philip Greene, Jesse Potter, Stephen Matteson, Nelson Andrew, Charles Battey, and such others as now are, or may hereafter become members of said association, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, under the name and style of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts General Six Principle Baptist Association, for the purpose of promoting the cause of religion and the public worship of Almighty God, in this State and elsewhere.

SEC. 2. The said corporation shall have the power of perpetual succession, and shall be made able and capable in law of taking, holding and conveying real and personal estate, not exceeding sixty thousand dollars in value, and shall be entitled to all the privileges and subjected to all the liabilities to which corporations are entitled and subjected under the provisions of chapter one hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes.

No. 21. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE LIPPITT AND PHENIX BAPTIST CHURCH."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. The name of said church is hereby changed to that of the Phenix Baptist Church.

SEC. 2. So much of the act to which this act is in amendment, as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

No. 22. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE AFRICAN UNION CHURCH IN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. That Josiah Jackson, Samuel D. Williams, James Wright, Henry Brown and James B. Brown, together with such other persons as may hereafter become members of the corporation, be and are hereby created a body corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name of the African Union Church in Providence, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the worship of Almighty God, in any place of worship owned or occupied by said corporation, and by this name shall have power to receive and hold to them and their successors and assigns, lands, tenements, goods, chattels, money and property, of whatever kind or nature soever, and the same to sell and convey, to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and to make such constitution and by-laws, not contrary to the laws of this State, as they may deem expedient, and shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in the Revised Statutes, title XIX, "of corporations," chapter 125.

No. 23. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN WOONSOCKET.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. That William Holmes, Gideon York, Thomas J. Keach, Hanson Arnold, M. W. Small, Levi Drury and George Black, and their successors, who shall be chosen as hereinafter directed, are hereby created a body corpo-

rate and politic, with perpetual succession, by the name of The Trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Woonsocket, for the purpose of establishing and supporting the public worship of Almighty God, in Woonsocket, in any church or place of worship that is now, or hereafter may be, owned or occupied by said corporation, according to the rites and usages of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the United States; and by that name shall be able and capable in law to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, to defend and be defended against, in all courts and places, and before all proper judges and magistrates whomsoever; to take and possess, have, hold and retain, all moneys and other property, real or personal, unto them, their successors and assigns, whether obtained by voluntary subscription, donation or otherwise; also all legacies, devises and bequests of real and personal estate; and to have, hold, possess and acquire lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods, chattels and property of every description, not exceeding in amount the sum of fifty thousand dollars. And all and singular the estate and property aforesaid, to lease, sell, mortgage, grant, convey or dispose of in such manner as they shall judge expedient, at their will and pleasure; and at any of their meetings to enact and pass such rules, regulations and by-laws for the government of said corporation, and the management of their property and affairs as they may think proper, and at any such meeting alter, amend, or repeal the same; provided the same is not repugnant to this act, the laws of this State, or of the United States.

SEC. 2. The number of trustees shall never be more than nine, nor less than five; and four shall constitute a quorum at any meeting for the transaction of business, and a less number may adjourn to a future meeting.

SEC. 3. The said corporation shall hold an annual meeting on the second Monday in March, in each and every year, and such other meetings as they may deem expedient, to be called and notified in such way and manner as they may prescribe. At their annual meeting, they shall elect from their own number, a president, secretary and a treasurer, and such other officers as they may think necessary, who shall hold their respective offices one year, or until others are elected in their places; provided the failure to hold such annual meeting, or to elect any of their officers shall not in any way impair, so as to invalidate this

act, but said corporation may elect their said officers, and transact other business of said annual meeting, at any other meeting, called and notified in the manner prescribed by the corporation, within one year from the day appointed for the annual meeting.

SEC. 4. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in said board of trustees, by any of their number ceasing to be a member of the said Methodist Episcopal Church in Woonsocket, or by death, resignation or otherwise, said vacancy shall be filled according to the direction of the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church; provided that a majority of the trustees shall always be pew holders in said house.

SEC. 5. The said trustees and their successors shall have the entire management and disposal of all the property and funds of the corporation, which has been or may be conveyed to them in trust; nevertheless, for the use and benefit of said church, for the support and worship of God, according to the doctrine and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SEC. 6. The treasurer shall keep a fair and accurate account of all the property and funds of the said corporation, in a book kept for that purpose, and to make a regular statement and report thereof, at the annual meeting of said corporation, and at such other times as he may be required by a vote of said corporation, and his records shall at all times be open to the inspection of the members thereof; and all obligations, deeds and conveyances shall be executed by him.

SEC. 7. The said corporation, at any meeting, shall be and hereby are empowered to assess and levy upon the pews in any meeting house owned or occupied by said church, in a ratable proportion to the fixed valuation of such pews, and to collect from the owner or owners thereof all sums of money that said corporation may vote to be necessary and requisite for the support of public worship, for all repairs, alterations and insurance of said meeting house, and for the improvement of the lot on which it stands. And on failure or neglect of the owners of said pews to pay such tax, the corporation may sell, at public auction, such pew or pews at any time, after giving thirty days notice to the owner or owners thereof, or leaving a notice at their last and usual residence or abode; and after paying said taxes and all legal charges in consequence of

such failure, the balance, if any, shall be paid to the owner or owners of such pew or pews.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF THE CHARTER OF "THE RHODE ISLAND
FREEWILL BAPTIST QUARTERLY MEETING." No. 24.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Said corporation shall hereafter be known and called by the name of "The Rhode Island Association of Freewill Baptist Churches."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE "THE RIVER POINT AND ARCTIC SECOND
ADVENT CHURCH SOCIETY." No. 25.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Albert C. Greene, John P. Babcock, Alan-son Wright, Arnold Gardner, E. Card, Gardner Cotterell, Isaac Andrews and such others as may be hereafter elected by them and their successors, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name of "The River Point and Arctic Second Advent Church Society, for the purpose of maintaining the public worship of Almighty God, in the village of Artic, in the town of Warwick, according to the usages and order of the Second Advent denomination of christians, in the United States; and by that name, shall be able and capable in law to take, hold and convey personal and real estate, to an amount not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars in value; and shall be entitled to all the privileges and subjected to all the liabilities to which corporations are entitled and subjected under the provisions of chapter one hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes.

No. 26. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF COVENTRY, RHODE ISLAND.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. George S. Tillinghast, Caleb Nichols, Ezra D. Bates, Olney Briggs, Allen Gibson, John R. Lewis, Lyman Reynolds and such others as are now, or may hereafter become members of said church, and their successors, so long as they remain members thereof, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name of the *First Christian Church of Coventry, Rhode Island*, for the purpose of maintaining the worship of Almighty God, and by that name shall be able and capable in law, to take, hold and convey personal and real estate to an amount not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars in value ; and shall be entitled to all the privileges, and subjected to all the liabilities to which corporations are entitled and subjected under the provisions of chapter one hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes.

No. 27. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE OAK-DELL CEMETERY COMPANY IN SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Isaac P. Hazard, Rowland G. Hazard, Rowland Hazard and all persons who may hereafter become owners of lots in the Oak-dell Cemetery, their successors and assigns, are hereby created a body corporate, for the purpose of laying out and maintaining a cemetery near the village of Peace Dale, in the town of South Kingstown, R. I., and for improving and embellishing the grounds and appurtenances of the same, by the name of "The Oak-dell Cemetery Company ;" and by that name, and for the above defined purposes, are hereby invested with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed on such corporations in and by chapter one hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes ; and in any act passed in addition or in amendment thereof.

SEC. 2. The real estate held by this corporation, at its cemetery, for cemetery purposes, shall not exceed five

acres of land; and all the property of this corporation, and the lots and parcels of land in its cemetery that may be hereafter conveyed by this corporation, shall be forever exempt from all taxes and assessments, and shall not be liable to attachment, or to be taken and sold on execution; nor shall the same pass by, or be applied to the payment of, debts, under any assignment for the benefit of creditors, or under any bankrupt or insolvent law. No assessment shall be made upon said lot-owners, for the support or improvement of the cemetery.

SEC. 3. No public way or road shall be made or opened over or through any part of the cemetery lands, without the consent, in writing, of this corporation, and of all the owners of lots affected thereby, being first obtained therefor.

SEC. 4. All conveyances and transfers of lots in the said cemetery, made by this corporation, or by owners of lots, shall be by deed; such deed need not be acknowledged, but shall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose, by the treasurer of the corporation; and all deeds and transfers in behalf of the corporation, shall be executed in the name of the corporation, under its seal, and signed by its treasurer.

SEC. 5. Any lot owner in said cemetery may, at any time, by instrument in writing executed and recorded as above, dedicate as a burial lot for family or other special purposes, consistent with the objects of the corporation, any lot or parcel of land in said cemetery, then owned by him in his own right in fee simple; and the same shall not thereafter be capable of being conveyed or devised by the owners thereof, except with the unanimous consent, in writing, of all the directors for the time being, endorsed upon or attached to the deed or will, and recorded with the same; and unless conveyed or devised with such consent, said lot or parcel of land, so dedicated, shall thereafter be, and remain, inalienable; and on the death of the owner or proprietor, shall descend from generation to generation, as other real estate. Provided, that any joint tenant, or tenant in common, of any such lot or parcel of land, may, at any time release or convey to any of his co-tenants all his interest in the same, in the same manner as if the above provision had not been made.

SEC. 6. Any lot owner in said cemetery may, at any time, by deed or will, convey or devise any lot or parcel

of land therein, then owned by him in his own right in fee simple, to this corporation, to hold the same in perpetual trust for such uses and purposes consistent with the objects of the corporation, as may be in such trust, deed, or devise declared; and any person may convey, devise or bequeath any estate, real or personal, to this corporation, to hold the same in perpetual trust, to apply the same or the proceeds or income thereof, to the care, support or improvement of said cemetery, or any part thereof, or any lot, or monument or structure therein.

SEC. 7. There shall be a board of directors, who shall be elected by the corporation, and shall hold their office until others are elected in their stead, in such manner as the by-laws shall direct. This board shall have full and entire management and control of the estate, property and business affairs of said corporation; shall regulate the mode of burial; the grading of lots, and the laying out of paths; and no tree or shrub growing within said cemetery, or in any of the lots thereof, shall be at any time removed or destroyed without the consent of the board of directors for the time being.

SEC. 8. At all meetings of the corporation, each proprietor of a lot or parcel of land in said cemetery, containing not less than two hundred and twenty-five square feet, shall be entitled to one vote for each such lot, and no others shall be entitled to vote.

RESOLUTIONS OF A PRIVATE NATURE.

RESOLUTION authorizing Elisha Dyer, guardian, and others *No. 1.*
to lease real estate.

Upon the petition of Elisha Dyer as guardian of the persons and estates of his minor children, Gabriel Bernon Dyer and William Jones Dyer, and the petition of Anna Jones Dyer, daughter of the said Elisha Dyer, also a minor, but of the age of eighteen years, and of whose estate no guardian has been appointed, praying for reasons therein stated, that they the said Elisha Dyer as guardian, as aforesaid, and the said Anna Jones Dyer may, by act of this General Assembly, be authorized to enter into and execute a lease of the estate on the northerly side of Westminster street, in the city of Providence, bounded southerly or south-easterly on said street; easterly or north-easterly on a private gangway; northerly or north-westerly on Exchange Place, and westerly or south-westerly on land of Walter R. Danforth, and known as the former homestead estate of Elisha Dyer, (senior,) late of said Providence, deceased, for such long term of years and upon such conditions as the municipal court of said Providence may approve.

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be and the same is hereby granted, and said Elisha Dyer in his capacity as guardian as aforesaid, is hereby authorized and empowered to enter into and execute a deed of lease of said estate for such term of years and upon such conditions as the municipal court of said city of Providence

may approve; and such lease, so executed, shall be binding and obligatory upon said Gabriel Bernon Dyer and William Jones Dyer, and their respective heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, and upon their respective interests in said estate equally, as if the same had been entered into and executed by said Gabriel and William themselves, being of full age.

And said Anna Jones Dyer is hereby authorized and empowered to enter into and execute such deed of lease, with the same effect as though she were now of full age.

This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

No. 2. RESOLUTION authorizing Benjamin B. Thurston, trustee to Horace Thurston, to sell real estate.

Upon the petition of Benjamin B. Thurston, of Hopkinton, trustee to Horace Thurston, of certain real estate situated in the town of Hopkinton, praying for certain reasons therein stated, that he may, in said capacity, have power and authority to make sale of so much of said real estate as may be necessary to enable him to raise a sum of money to be expended in necessary improvements and repairs upon the buildings on said real estate :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be and the same is hereby granted, and the said Benjamin B. Thurston, in his said capacity as trustee to the said Horace, under the last will and testament of Sarah Thurston, is hereby authorized and fully empowered to make sale and conveyance of such a portion of the "Babcock farm," so called, situated in said town of Hopkinton and referred to in the will of said Sarah Thurston, as will enable the said trustee to raise a sum of money not exceeding the sum of eight hundred dollars, and on any such sale or sales the deed or deeds of the said trustee shall vest in the purchaser or purchasers a good and absolute estate or estates of inheritance in fee simple in the premises described therein. Provided, however, that the sum of money so received from such sale or sales shall be by said trustee expended in the repair and restoration of the buildings now on said farm and in the permanent improvement of the residue of the premises remaining unsold, for the benefit of said Horace

Thurston and his minor children, who are entitled to the estate after the decease of the said Horace. And provided further, that the parcels of land or portions of the said Babcock farm to be sold in pursuance of this authority, shall be approved by the town council of the town of Hopkinton, as proper parcels to be sold. And provided further, that the said Benjamin B. Thurston shall, before making any sale herein authorized, first give bond with surety to the town council of said town of Hopkinton, in such sum as said town council shall direct, conditioned that he will faithfully expend the sum of money so by him received from such sales, for the benefit of said Horace and his minor children, in the manner contemplated by this act.

RESOLUTION relative to the estate of the late Alexis Teste. *No.* 3.

Whereas, Alexis Teste, on the eighth day of October, A. D. 1818, died in the city (then town) of Providence, seized and possessed of certain real estate in said town, since known as the "Teste lot," which real estate, in consequence of there being no heirs of said Teste capable of inheriting the same, escheated to the State; and whereas, the General Assembly at its January session, A. D. 1859, directed such portion of said real estate as had been delivered to the State by the city of Providence, to be sold, and the proceeds of such sale to be deposited in the treasury of the State; and whereas, the general treasurer of the State has reported to this General Assembly, at its present session, that said real estate has been sold in accordance with said resolution, and the net proceeds of said sale, amounting to the sum of five thousand seven hundred and thirty-one and fifty-two one hundredths dollars (\$5,731 52), have been deposited in the treasury of the State; and whereas, this General Assembly being actuated by that spirit of comity which should characterize all nations and States, are desirous that the proceeds of this sale shall be distributed to those who have a natural right to the enjoyment thereof, therefore, it is

Resolved, That the general treasurer be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay the net proceeds of the sale of said real estate, upon the order of the state auditor,

to M. J. B. G. Fauvel Gouraud, Vice Consul and Consular Agent of the French Empire for the ports of Newport and Providence, in this State, to be by him transmitted to the Imperial Government of France, with the request that said money may be distributed by the Imperial Government to the heirs of the said Alexis Teste, in accordance with the civil code of distribution of that Empire ; and that the secretary of this state is hereby directed to forward an authenticated copy of this resolution to the secretary of state of the United States, with the request that he cause the same to be transmitted to the Imperial Government of France.

No. 4. RESOLUTION authorizing the town of Charlestown to erect a bridge over Perry's Creek.

Upon the petition of Joseph H. Griffin and others, citizens of the towns of Charlestown and South Kingstown, praying for certain reasons therein stated, that the said town of Charlestown may be authorized to erect a bridge over Perry's Creek, so called, in said town of Charlestown:

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby granted, and the said town of Charlestown is hereby authorized to erect and maintain a bridge over said creek, which shall be free of toll forever ; provided that the lowest part of said bridge, when erected, shall not be less than three feet higher than the surface of the water at ordinary high tide, so that boats with masts lowered or removed can freely pass and repass under the same.

No. 5. RESOLUTIONS on the death of Hon. Charles Randall.

Resolved, That the senate has received, with deep sensibility, the communication of His Excellency the Governor, announcing the death of Hon. Charles Randall, late a member of this body, from the town of Warren.

Resolved, That the senate is sorrowfully impressed with the loss of a citizen so honored and useful, and sincerely mourns the absence of his talents and experience in the public business of the State.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased, our respectful sympathy on this afflictive event.

Resolved, That the secretary of the senate be directed to communicate a copy of these proceedings to the family of the deceased, and also to the house of representatives ; and that as a further testimony of respect for the deceased, the senate do now adjourn.

RESOLUTION relative to the relaying and managing of the No. 6.
“ Old Killingly Road.”

Upon the petition of Anthony Steere and others, praying for the reasons therein stated, that the rights of the State in and to a certain portion of the State road known as the “ Old Killingly Road,” may be given up to the towns of Glocester and Smithfield, so that the same may be lawfully altered or relaid :

Voted and resolved, That the special rights and interests of the State in and to that portion of said road, within the respective towns of Glocester and Smithfield, which lies between its intersections with the Glocester turnpike near Thomas Barnes’ acid works and the point where said road crosses the line between said town of Smithfield and the town of Johnston, and which is now open and traveled as a public highway, be and the same hereby are relinquished to the said towns of Glocester and Smithfield respectively, for the purposes of a public highway ; and the said towns of Glocester and Smithfield respectively, and the respective town councils thereof, are hereby authorized to relay, repair, control and manage the portions aforesaid of said road within their respective towns, in all respects the same as if originally laid out by the town councils of said towns of Glocester and Smithfield, in the manner provided by law.

RESOLUTION authorizing Charles E. Harrey to sell Indian No. 7.
lands.

Upon the petition of Charles E. Harrey, of East Greenwich, praying for permission to sell his lands in the town of Charlestown :

Voted and resolved, That the petitioner be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell his said lands, and execute a good and valid deed of the same ; provided the sale be made under the advice and direction, and with the approval of the commissioner of the Indian tribe.

No. 8. RESOLUTION for dividing the Indian land of Naman Rogers.

Voted and resolved, That the commissioner of the Indian tribe, together with Daniel F. Larkin of Westerly and John Congdon of Charlestown, cause partition to be made of the real estate of which Naman Rogers, late of said Charlestown, a member of the Indian tribe, was seized at the time of his death, so as to vest in Angelina Lossett, daughter of said Naman Rogers, her full share or interest in said estate ; provided, any party interested in the making of said partition may appeal therefrom to the General Assembly, at the session thereof next to be held thereafter.

No. 9. RESOLUTION authorizing James M. Hazard and others to sell Indian lands.

Upon the petition of James M. Hazard, Eliza Hazard, Prince Robinson and Sarah A., his wife, stating that in right of their mother Sarah, they are the owners of the one undivided half of the Lucretia Dyer land, so called, in the Narragansett Indian Reservation, in Charlestown ; and being the same land the other undivided half of which the General Assembly have already authorized Elizabeth Gardner to sell. For the reasons stated therein,—

Voted, That the said petitioners be, and they are hereby, authorized to sell the one undivided half part of said land, and to execute a good or valid deed thereof. Provided, the sale be made under the advice and direction, and with the approval of the commissioner of the Indian tribe.

RESOLUTION authorizing Edward S. Cone and others, to sell *No.* 10.
Indian lands.

Upon the petition of Edward S. Cone, John F. Cone, Mary Jane Cone, Betsey Elizabeth Cone, Nancy J. Hull, and John E. Brown, praying, for reasons therein stated, for liberty to sell their lands in the Narragansett Indian Reservation, in Charlestown,—

Voted and resolved, That the said petitioners be, and they are hereby, authorized to sell their said lands, and execute a good and valid deed thereof. Provided, the sale be made under the advice and direction, and with the approval of the commissioner of the Indian tribe.

RESOLUTION granting leave to Jesse B. Tucker to peddle *No.* 11.
goods.

Upon the petition of Jesse B. Tucker, praying, for reasons therein stated, that he may have leave to peddle one year without license,—

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of the said petitioner be, and the same is hereby, granted ; and that the general treasurer be, and he is hereby, directed to issue to Jesse B. Tucker, of Foster, a license for hawking and peddling goods, wares and merchandise, in this State, for the term of one year, upon said Tucker's paying to said treasurer the sum of one dollar for said license. Provided, however, that said Tucker shall not be authorized to sell any gold or silver ware, watches, jewelry, or spoons made of German silver.

RESOLUTION granting a license to Gideon Greene. *No.* 12.

Resolved, That the general treasurer be, and he is hereby, directed to issue to Gideon Greene, of the town of Coventry, a license to peddle any merchandise, except watches, jewelry, gold or silver ware, or articles manufactured of German silver, for the term of one year ; the said Greene paying the sum of forty dollars for the privilege

been restored to all his rights and privileges, except that of voting : it is therefore

Voted and resolved, That the said Samuel S. Gladding be, and he hereby is, restored to the right of being entitled to vote, whenever he shall have the necessary qualifications as a voter, as is now or may be hereafter required by the constitution or laws of this State.

No. 32. Upon the petition of Robert Boyle, praying to be released from imprisonment in the Providence county jail :

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Robert Boyle from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor.

No. 33. Upon the petition of Charles Taylor, praying to be released from imprisonment in the Providence county jail :

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Charles Taylor from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor.

No. 34. Upon the petition of Margaret Donovan, praying to be released from imprisonment in the Providence county jail :

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Margaret Donovan from her said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor.

No. 35. Upon the petition of Edward D. Studley, praying to be released from imprisonment in the State Prison :

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Edward D. Studley from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor.

Upon the petition of James Clarke, praying to be released from imprisonment in the Newport county jail: *No. 36.*

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said James Clarke from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor.

Upon the petition of John Chatman, praying to be released from imprisonment in the Newport county jail: *No. 37.*

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said John Chatman from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor.

Upon the petition of James Handley, praying to be released from imprisonment in the Newport county jail: *No. 38.*

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said James Handley from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor.

Upon the petition of William J. Handy, praying to be released from imprisonment in the Kent county jail: *No. 39.*

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said William J. Handy from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor.

Upon the petition of Oliver P. Taylor, praying to be released from imprisonment in the Kent county jail: *No. 40.*

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Oliver P. Taylor from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor.

No. 16. RESOLUTION authorizing Ellery T. Coggeshall to adopt child.

Upon the petition of Ellery T. Coggeshall et ux., to adopt Leander Ward Coggeshall, a child under the age of ten years, as their own child :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same is hereby, granted, and that the said Ellery T. Coggeshall and Iness C. Coggeshall, his wife, are hereby invested with all the powers, abilities and rights over the said male child, called Leander Ward Coggeshall, and hereby obligated and subjected to the same responsibilities and duties, in each and every respect towards the said Leander Ward Coggeshall as they would have and be subject to if the said Leander Ward Coggeshall was in fact their own child ; and the said Leander Ward Coggeshall is hereby adopted as the child of the said Ellery T. Coggeshall and Iness Coggeshall, his wife, and invested with the rights of maintenance by them and each of them, and of inheritance from them and each of them, and of all other rights in respect to them and each of them, in the same manner as he would have if he was in fact their child.

No. 17. RESOLUTION authorizing Joseph Trainer to adopt child.

Upon the petition of Joseph Trainer and Eliza Trainer, his wife, praying, for reasons therein stated, for leave to adopt Sarah Ellen Northup, infant daughter of Lyman Northup, of Burrillville, in the State of Rhode Island, as the child of said petitioners, and for the change of the name of said Sarah Ellen Northup :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same hereby is granted ; that the said Joseph Trainer and Eliza Trainer be and they are hereby authorized to adopt the said Sarah Ellen Northup as their child, and that the said parties reciprocally shall be, and they hereby are, vested with all the rights and subjected to all the duties and obligations, including the rights of inheritance of estate real and personal, as if the said Sarah Ellen Northup had been the lawful child of the said petitioners, and that the name of the said Sarah Ellen Northup be and

the same hereby is changed to Sarah Ellen Trainer, and that by the latter name the said Sarah Ellen Trainer shall be entitled to all the privileges and be subjected to all the liabilities to which she would have been entitled and subjected had not her name been changed.

RESOLUTION authorizing Charles S. Keech to adopt child. No. 18.

Upon the petition of Charles S. Keech and Maritta Keech, his wife, praying for reasons therein stated, for leave to adopt William Charles Northup, infant son of Lyman Northup, of Burrillville, in the State of Rhode Island, as the child of said petitioners, and for the change of the name of said William Charles Northup :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be, and the same hereby is, granted ; that the said Charles S. Keech and Maritta Keech be and they are hereby authorized to adopt the said William Charles Northup as their child, and that the said parties reciprocally shall be and they hereby are vested with all the rights and subjected to all the duties and obligations, including the right of inheritance of estate real and personal, as if the said William Charles Northup had been born the lawful child of the said petitioners ; and that the name of the said William Charles Northup be and the same is hereby changed to William Charles Keech, and that by the latter name the said William Charles Keech shall be entitled to all the privileges and be subjected to all the liabilities to which he would have been entitled and subjected had not his name been changed.

RESOLUTION authorizing John Head to adopt child. No. 19.

Upon the petition of John Head and Sarah A. Head, his wife, for leave to adopt Harriet Louisa Stutson :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby, granted ; and they are hereby authorized to adopt the said Harriet Louisa Stutson as their child, and that the said Harriet Louisa Stutson shall here-

after be known and called by the name of Harriet Louisa Head, and that the said parties reciprocally be, and they are hereby, vested with all the rights and powers, and subject to all the duties and obligations, including the right of inheritance of estates, real and personal, in the same manner as if the said Harriet Louisa had been born the lawful child of the said John and Sarah A. Head.

No. 20. RESOLUTION authorizing William S. Goodell and Louisa J., his wife, to adopt child.

Upon the petition of William S. Goodell and Louisa J., his wife, of the city and county of Providence, praying for certain reasons therein stated, for leave to adopt Martha Kent Holbrook, daughter of John Holbrook, now or formerly of Attleborough, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as the child of the said petitioners, and for the change of the name of the said Martha:

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby granted; that the said William S. Goodell and Louisa J., his wife, be and they are hereby, authorized to adopt the said Martha Kent Holbrook as their child; and that the said parties reciprocally shall be and they hereby are vested with all the rights, and subjected to all the duties and obligations, including the right of inheritance of estate, real and personal, as if the said Martha Kent Holbrook had been born the lawful child of the said William S. Goodell and Louisa J., his wife; and that the name of the said Martha Kent Holbrook be, and the same is hereby, changed to Martha Kent Goodell, and that by the latter name the said Martha shall be entitled to all the privileges and be subjected to all the liabilities to which she would have been entitled and subjected had not her name been changed.

No. 21. RESOLUTION authorizing George W. Seavey and wife to adopt child.

Upon the petition of George W. Seavey and Ellen M. Seavey, his wife, praying, for reasons therein stated, for

leave to adopt Ella Medora Burr, infant daughter of George H. Burr, of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, as the child of said petitioners, and for the change of the name of said Ella Medora Burr :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same hereby is granted ; that the said George W. Seavey and Ellen M. Seavey be, and they are hereby, authorized to adopt the said Ella Medora Burr as their child, and that the said parties reciprocally shall be, and they hereby are, vested with all the rights and subjected to all the duties and obligations, including the right of inheritance of estate, real and personal, as if the said Ella Medora Burr had been born the lawful child of the said petitioners ; and that the name of the said Ella Medora Burr be, and the same is hereby, changed to Lilian Woodward Seavey ; and that by the latter name the said Lilian Woodward Seavey shall be entitled to all the privileges, and be subjected to all the liabilities to which she would have been entitled and subjected had not her name been changed.

RESOLUTION authoring James B. Waite to peddle without *No.* 22.
license.

Upon the petition of James B. Waite, praying, for reasons therein stated, for leave to peddle without a license,—

Voted and resolved, That the general treasurer of the State, be, and he is hereby, directed to issue to James B. Waite, of Warwick, R. I., a license to peddle merchandise, for the term of one year, without costs to the said Waite ; and that the license shall not be transferable.

RESOLUTION authorizing Isaiah Vickery and wife, to adopt *No.* 23.
a child.

Upon the petition of Isaiah Vickery and Mary A. Vickery, his wife, of Bristol, in the State of Rhode Island, praying for the passing of an act authorizing them to

adopt Mary A. Gardner, an infant, under the age of fourteen years, as their own child, by the name of Mary Anna Vickery,—

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petitioner be, and the same is hereby, granted; and that the said Isaiah and Mary A. Vickery be, and they are hereby, authorized to adopt the said Mary A. Gardner, as their own child; and that the said Mary A. Gardner shall hereafter be called and known by the name of Mary Anna Vickery; and that the petitioners and the said Mary Anna Vickery, shall be reciprocally vested with all the rights to which they would respectively be entitled, and be subject and liable to all the duties and obligations to which they would in like manner be subject, if the said Mary Anna Vickery had been the lawful child of said petitioners.

No. 24. RESOLUTION authorizing Mary C. Perkins to adopt a child.

Upon the petition of Mary C. Perkins, of Bristol, praying, for reasons therein stated, for leave to adopt Lizzie Talbee, as her own child,—

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and hereby is, granted; that said Mary C. Perkins be, and she hereby is, authorized to adopt the said Lizzie Talbee as her own child; that said parties, reciprocally, shall be vested with all the rights, and subject to all the duties and obligations, including the rights of inheritance, as if the said Lizzie had been born the lawful child of the said Mary C. Perkins; and that the name of said Lizzie Talbee shall be changed to that of Lizzie Perkins.

No. 25. RESOLUTION authorizing William H. Gilmore to adopt a child.

Upon the petition of William H. Gilmore and Elizabeth C. Gilmore, his wife, of Providence, for leave to adopt William Fox Gilmore, as their child,—

Voted and resolved, that the prayer of said petitioner be granted ; and that the said William H. Gilmore and Elizabeth C. Gilmore be, and they are hereby, authorized to adopt the said William Fox Gilmore, as their child ; and that the said parties, reciprocally, shall be, and are hereby, vested with all the rights, including the right of inheritance of estate, real and personal, and shall be subject to all the duties and obligations they would have had and been subject to, had the said William Fox Gilmore been born the lawful child of said William H. Gilmore and Elizabeth C. Gilmore.

RESOLUTION authorizing John F. Cone to adopt child. *No.* 26.

Upon the petition of John F. Cone, of Providence, and Sarah E. Cone, his wife, praying, for reasons therein stated, for leave to adopt Charles Hemenway, as their own child,—

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby, granted ; that the said John F. Cone and Sarah E. Cone, his wife, be, and they hereby are, authorized to adopt the said Charles Hemenway, as their own child ; and that he shall hereafter be called and known by the name of Charles F. Cone ; and that the said parties, reciprocally, shall be vested with all the rights, and be subject to all the duties and obligations, including the right of inheritance of estate, real and personal, as if the said Charles Hemenway had been born the lawful child of the said John F. and Sarah E. Cone.

RESOLUTION authorizing Samuel G. Bowen and wife to adopt child. *No.* 27.

Upon the petition of Samuel G. Bowen, of East Greenwich, and Mary Bowen, wife of said Samuel G., praying, for reasons therein stated, for leave to adopt as their own child, Earnest Wellington Sisson, an infant ; and that the said Earnest Wellington Sisson may be called and known by the name of Earnest Wellington Bowen,—

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be granted; and that the said Samuel G. Bowen and Mary Bowen, wife of Samuel G., be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to adopt the said Earnest Wellington Sisson, as their own child, to be hereafter known and called by the name of Earnest Wellington Bowen; and the said Samuel G. Bowen and Mary Bowen, his wife, shall have all the rights and powers over said child, and be subject to all liabilities for the same; and the said child shall be subject to all the liabilities, and be entitled to the same rights of inheritance and otherwise, as if he had been born the lawful child of said Samuel G. and Mary Bowen.

No. 28. RESOLUTION allowing Amey Whipple Nichols to change her name.

Upon the petition of Amey Whipple Nichols, praying, for reasons therein stated, that she may be allowed to resume her maiden name of Amey Whipple Phillips,—

Voted and resolved, that the prayer of said petition be granted; and the said Amey Whipple Nichols is hereby authorized to resume her former or maiden name, of Amey Whipple Phillips.

No. 29. RESOLUTION restoring to Sylvanus Westgate his civil rights.

Upon the petition of Sylvanus Westgate, praying for a full pardon from the effect of his conviction and sentence before a justice's court, in the county of Newport, and his restoration to all of his rights and privileges, except that of voting,—

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the granting of the prayer of said Sylvanus Westgate's petition, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor, and his restoration to all his civil rights and privileges, except that of being entitled to vote.

Whereas, Sylvanus Westgate, who was convicted at the town of Tiverton, in about the year A. D. 1840, for the crime of stealing, has, by His Excellency the Governor, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," been granted a free pardon for said crime, and has been restored to all his rights and privileges, except that of being entitled to vote,—

It is therefore voted and resolved, That the said Sylvanus Westgate be, and he hereby is, restored to the right of being entitled to vote, whenever he shall have the necessary qualifications, as a voter, as is now, or may be hereafter, required by the constitution of this State.

Upon the petition of Peter Scanlon, praying for a full *No. 30.* pardon from the effect of his conviction and sentence before the court of magistrates of the city of Providence, A. D. 1858, and his restoration to all of his rights and privileges, except that of voting :

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the granting of the prayer of said Peter Scanlon's petition, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor, and his restoration to all his civil rights and privileges, except that of being entitled to vote.

Upon the petition of Peter Scanlon, heretofore convicted of the crime of larceny, and praying to be restored to his civil and political rights :

Voted and resolved, That the said Peter Scanlon be, and hereby is, restored to the rights of being entitled to vote whenever he shall have the qualifications of a voter, as required by the constitution and laws of the State.

Whereas, Samuel S. Gladding, who was convicted at *No. 31.* the August term of the Supreme Court, 1858, in the county of Newport, of the crime of larceny, was, by His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, granted a free pardon for said crime, and has

been restored to all his rights and privileges, except that of voting : it is therefore

Voted and resolved, That the said Samuel S. Gladding be, and he hereby is, restored to the right of being entitled to vote, whenever he shall have the necessary qualifications as a voter, as is now or may be hereafter required by the constitution or laws of this State.

No. 32. Upon the petition of Robert Boyle, praying to be released from imprisonment in the Providence county jail :

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Robert Boyle from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor.

No. 33. Upon the petition of Charles Taylor, praying to be released from imprisonment in the Providence county jail :

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Charles Taylor from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor.

No. 34. Upon the petition of Margaret Donovan, praying to be released from imprisonment in the Providence county jail :

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Margaret Donovan from her said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor.

No. 35. Upon the petition of Edward D. Studley, praying to be released from imprisonment in the State Prison :

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Edward D. Studley from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor.

Upon the petition of James Clarke, praying to be released from imprisonment in the Newport county jail: *No. 36.*

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said James Clarke from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor.

Upon the petition of John Chatman, praying to be released from imprisonment in the Newport county jail: *No. 37.*

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said John Chatman from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor.

Upon the petition of James Handley, praying to be released from imprisonment in the Newport county jail: *No. 38.*

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said James Handley from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor.

Upon the petition of William J. Handy, praying to be released from imprisonment in the Kent county jail: *No. 39.*

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said William J. Handy from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor.

Upon the petition of Oliver P. Taylor, praying to be released from imprisonment in the Kent county jail: *No. 40.*

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Oliver P. Taylor from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor.

- No. 41.** Upon the petition of Sheffield Remington, praying to be released from imprisonment in the Kent county jail :

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Sheffield Remington from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor.

- No. 42.** Upon the petition of John W. Edmonds, praying to be released from imprisonment in the Kent county jail :

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said John W. Edmonds from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor.

- No. 43.** Upon the petition of David Blakey, praying to be released from imprisonment in the Kent county jail :

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said David Blakey from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor.

- No. 44.** Upon the petition of Robert Wilson, praying to be released from imprisonment in the Kent county jail :

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Robert Wilson from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor.

- No. 45.** Upon the petition of Francis Laurie, praying to be released from imprisonment in the Washington county jail :

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Francis Laurie from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor.

Upon the petition of Easton and Alvira Clarke, praying *No. 46.*
to be released from imprisonment in the Washington county jail :

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Easton and Alvira Clarke from their said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor.

Upon the petition of John Masterton, praying to be re. *No. 47.*
leased from imprisonment in the Bristol county jail :

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said John Masterton from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor.

PETITIONS FOR ACTS OF INCORPORATION,

And for other objects, presented at the January session of the General Assembly, and continued for notice to the May session, in conformity with chapter 3, section 8, of the Revised Statutes.

The petition of Henry L. Kendall and another, for an act to incorporate the Kendall Manufacturing Company, in Providence.

The petition of Alexis Caswell and others for an act to incorporate the American Screw Company.

The petition of the Rhode Island Flax Cotton Company.

The petition of Charles Jackson and others for an act to incorporate the Burnside Rifle Company.

The petition of William W. Hoppin and others for an act to incorporate the State Savings Bank.

The petition of Ansel E. Bradley and others for an act to incorporate the Providence Ice Company.

The petition of H. H. Thomas and others for an act to incorporate the Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls Railroad Company.

The petition of J. C. Hartshorn and others for an act to incorporate the Broadway Railroad Company.

The petition of the National Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for an amendment of its charter.

The petition of Amos N. Beckwith and others for an act to incorporate the Dyerville Manufacturing Company.

The petition of John M. Richmond and others for an act to incorporate the Hope Navigation Company.

The petition of William Goddard and others for an act to incorporate the Weybosset Land Company.

The petition of Albert C. Eddy for an act to incorporate the National Rubber Company.

The petition of William C. Cozzens and others for an act to incorporate the New England Trust Company.

The petition of William B. Lawton and others for an act to incorporate the Greenwich Gas Company.

Resolution upon the vote of the town of Tiverton in relation to the boundary line between that town and the town of Fall River.

The petition of Cook Borden and others of Fall River, for widening the draw of the Rhode Island Bridge Company.

The petition of George H. Humphrey and others for widening the draw at Stone Bridge.

The petition of certain citizens of Burrillville, Glocester and Scituate, to have a boundary line established between said towns.

REPORTS MADE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

[The following are printed in the Appendix to this Schedule.]

Report of the joint special committee on the title of the State to lands in the Woonasquatucket Valley.

Report of the State auditor.

Report of the secretary of State, on the public archives and records of the State.

Report of the special committee of the senate, to whom was referred the report of the secretary of State, upon the public archives.

Report of the joint select committee upon the public

archives of the State, and in reference to a new State House in Providence.

Annual report of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company.

Fifth annual report of the Providence, Bristol and Warren Railroad Company.

Report of the railroad commissioners.

Report of the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company.

Report of the committee on the House of Correction.

Report of the commissioners appointed to widen the draw in the bridges over Seekonk river.

Report of Alexis Caswell, State sealer of weights and measures.

Report of the special committee in relation to the standard set of weights and measures.

[The following are printed separately, in pamphlets.]

Report of the commissioner of public schools.

Report of the board of inspectors of the State Prison, with accompanying documents.

Abstract of the returns of the insurance companies doing business in the State.

[The following reports, not printed, are on file in the secretary's office.]

Report of the committee on the repairs of Newport county jail.

Report of the committee to which was entrusted the construction of an addition to Bristol county jail.

Report of the committee entrusted with the building of an addition to Washington county jail.

Report of the committee on ferries.

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RESOLUTION of adjournment.

Voted and resolved, That all business pending before this General Assembly, unfinished, be referred to the next session ; and that this General Assembly be, and the same is hereby, adjourned, to meet according to law.

APPENDIX.

ROLL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

At the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, begun and holden at Providence, on the 9th day of January, (being the second Monday,) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and of Independence the eighty-fourth:—

PRESIDENT :

His Excellency, THOMAS G. TURNER, Governor,
AND EX OFFICIO PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

His Honor, ISAAC SAUNDERS, Lieutenant Governor.

SENATORS FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport	JOSEPH ANTHONY.
Providence	SAMUEL CURREY.
Portsmouth	BENJAMIN HALL.
Warwick	SIMON HENRY GREENE.
Westerly	DANIEL F. LARKIN.
New Shoreham	NICHOLAS BALL.
North Kingstown	HENRY SWEET.
South Kingstown	BENJAMIN C. GARDNER.
East Greenwich	THOMAS A. REYNOLDS.
Jamestown	PARDON TUCKER.
Smithfield	STEPHEN N. MASON.
Scituate	HENRY W. EMMONS.
Glocester	SMITH PECKHAM.
Charlestown	CALEB KENYON.
West Greenwich	RHODES K. EDWARDS.

Coventry.....	THOMAS A. WHITMAN.
Exeter.....	STEPHEN B. WEEDEN.
Middletown.....	AUGUSTUS PECKHAM.
Bristol.....	WILLIAM H. S. BAYLEY.
Tiverton	CYRENUS BLISS.
Little Compton.....	NATHANIEL CHURCH.
Warren... ..	GEORGE L. COOK.
Cumberland.....	TURNER HASKELL.
Richmond.....	EDMUND BAGLEY.
Cranston.....	WALTER S. BURGESS.
Hopkinton	SAMUEL N. RICHMOND.
Johnston.....	HIRAM ATWOOD.
North Providence.....	LEWIS FAIRBROTHER.
Barrington... ..	ALLEN BROWN.
Foster.....	AARON B. PLACE.
Burrillville.....	JAMES S. COOK.
Fall River ..	WEAVER OSBORNE.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Secretary of the Senate, *ex-officio*.

JOHN F. TOBEY, of Providence, Clerk.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport.

William P. Sheffield,
Daniel Watson,
Pardon W. Stevens,
Charles C. Van Zandt,
John A. Hazard.

Providence.

George B. Peck,
Edward P. Knowles,
Wingate Hayes,
William Sanford,
Philip Case,
Charles F. Brownell,
Henry A. Hidden,
Robert Manchester, Jr.,
Benjamin M. Jackson,
Joseph Burrows,
Benjamin T. Eames,
Richard Sanders.

Portsmouth.

William M. Manchester.

Warwick.

Stephen Harris,
Henry Butler,
Thomas E. Anthony,
Charles T. Northup.

Westerly.

Nathan F. Dixon.

West Greenwich.

Benoni Matteson.

Coventry.

Henry A. Fenner,
Horatio A. Stone.

Exeter.

Henry Jaques.

Middletown.

John Gould.

Bristol.

Samuel W. Church,
Henry W. Diman.

Tiverton.

Allen Hart.

Little Compton.

Oliver C. Brownell.

Warren.

William L. Baker,
Henry H. Luther.

Cumberland.

Ellis L. Blake,
John L. Clark,
Edwin Jencks,
James F. Smith.

New Shoreham.

Luther Dickens.

North Kingstown.

Robert W. Greene,
Beriah H. Lawton.

South Kingstown.

Walter Perry,
Jesse V. B. Watson.

East Greenwich.

Charles J. Place.

Jamestown.

John Congdon.

Smithfield.

James A. Barnes,
Harris M. Irons,
Daniel Mowry,
Jabez W. Mowry,
William Newell,
Albert C. Vose.

Scituate.

Andrew A. Angell,
Samuel P. Boss.

Glocester.

Gaius W. Hubbard,
Lafayette Reynolds.

Charlestown.

John Congdon.

Richmond.

Albert S. Potter.

Cranston.

William D. Pierce,
William L. Thornton.

Hopkinton.

Thomas M. Clarke.

Johnston.

Caleb A. Harris,
Samuel A. Irons.

North Providence.

John B. Hartwell,
Thomas K. King,
Abiel Sampson,
Lemuel M. E. Stone.

Barrington.

Thomas W. Bicknell.

Foster.

Herbert A. Potter.

Burrillville.

Oliver A. Inman,
Benjamin M. Paine.

Fall River.

Clark S. Manchester.

WINGATE HAYES, of Providence, Speaker.

THOMAS S. ANTHONY,
SAMUEL A. PEARCE, Jr., } Clerks.

PROCEEDINGS IN GRAND COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, January 17, 1860.

The two houses of the General Assembly convened in grand committee, for the purpose of completing the election of civil and military officers, and for such other business as may be brought before them.

His Excellency the Governor in the chair.

The rolls of the two houses were called, and a quorum declared to be present.

The following officers were then chosen :

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

City of Providence.—Stephen Martin, Edward P. Knowles, Albert M. Hewitt, Samuel A. Pearce, Jr.

Smithfield.—Albert C. Munroe.

Glocester.—George Smith, Job Owen.

Hopkinton.—Nathan L. Richmond.

Warren.—George T. Gardner.

Middletown.—George B. Weaver.

PUBLIC NOTARIES.

Providence County.—Stephen Martin, Albert M. Hewitt, Samuel A. Pearce, Jr., Cyrus P. Burlingame, George Smith, Leprellet B. Salisbury, Albert C. Munroe, Dutee S. Salisbury.

Washington County.—N. B. Lillibridge.

Kent County.—Robert Rhodes.

Bristol County.—Theodore Andrews, Alfred B. Gardner.

CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT, Brigadier General 1st Brigade.

TUESDAY, February 21, 1860.

The following were elected trustees of the State Normal School :

The Rev. John Boyden Providence County.

William Goddard Kent County.

John J. Reynolds Washington County.

Rev. Thomas Shepard Bristol County.

Samuel G. Arnold Newport County.

PUBLIC NOTARIES.

Providence County.—William H. Hall, Charles B. Blake, Arba B. Dike, Job Owen.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Providence.—William H. Hall, Charles B. Blake.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, January 11th, 1860. }

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives :

Gentlemen :—As soon as practicable, after the death of Mr. Dana P. Colburn, the lamented principal of the Normal School, I examined the records of the General Assembly, to ascertain under whose control the appointment of teachers for the Normal School had been placed.

By this examination I learned, that there has been no legislation upon the subject, except the passage of a resolution at the May session, 1854, appropriating a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars, for the establishment and support of a Normal school; said sum to be paid out of the general treasury, the order of the commissioner of public schools, who shall annually report to the General Assembly the expenditures thereof, with the vouchers therefor.

I am informed, that at the time of the passage of this resolution, the city of Providence had just completed the organization of a Normal school, with Mr. Colburn as its principal; and that under the resolution, the Hon. E. R. Potter, then school commissioner, adopted the City Normal School, with all its teachers and arrangements, as a State institution; which has continued under the successful management of Mr. Colburn to the time of his death.

As it was desirable that the term which had already been commenced, should be continued; and as the statute makes no special provision for the filling of the office thus rendered vacant, I deemed it my duty, under the authority given to the Executive, by the constitution, for filling vacancies, to appoint a successor. I accordingly appointed Mr. Daniel Goodwin,

(who had long been connected with the Normal School,) as principal, until the close of the term.

The school is now in successful operation, under his able management.

I am confident, gentlemen, that our constituents feel a deep interest in this subject; and I have no doubt that you will take such early action in the matter, as you may deem wise, and most conducive to the public good.

Yours, most respectfully,

THOMAS G. TURNER.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, February 24th, 1860. }

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives :

Gentlemen :—In consequence of statements made to me, on the 10th of the present month, by the cashier of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank, of East Greenwich, I deemed it necessary that a commission should be immediately instituted, to examine into the affairs of that bank. The General Assembly not being in session at the time, I appointed Messrs. Henry Anthony and Shubael Hutchins, as commissioners, who entered upon their duties the same day. Herewith, I transmit their report, to the General Assembly.

I respectfully refer you to the provision of section 44, chapter 273, of the Revised Statutes, and suggest the expediency of amending said section, so that the commissioners may be discharged.

I am, gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

THOMAS G. TURNER.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE RHODE
ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.

To the Honorable General Assembly,

January session, A. D. 1860.

The undersigned, special commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Governor, on the 10th inst., to visit and exam-

ine the Rhode Island Exchange Bank, at East Greenwich, county of Kent, for the purpose of ascertaining the state and condition thereof, and whether the same had been managed according to law; in accordance with the requirements of the 44th section of chapter 273, of an act relating to banks and institutions for savings, respectfully—

R E P O R T :

That from the examinations of the bank, and the admissions of its cashier, they found that an amount considerably exceeding its capital stock, had been abstracted by said cashier and lost by him, in stock speculations; and that no hope could be now entertained of the recovery of any portion of this defalcation, for the creditors of the bank, or its stockholders.

They therefore applied at once to the Honorable Supreme Court, for an injunction and the appointment of a receiver to close up its affairs, as the best means of securing the remaining property of the bank for the benefit of all concerned.

The officers of the bank uniting in this application, it was immediately granted. Mr. John T. Knowles, of East Greenwich, being appointed receiver, and has taken possession of the books and assets of the bank, preparatory to closing up the institution.

All which is respectfully submitted, and the commissioners ask to be discharged.

HENRY ANTHONY,
S. HUTCHINS,
Commissioners.

REPORT OF THE STATE AUDITOR,

JANUARY, 1860.

STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }
Providence, January 13, 1860. }

To the Honorable General Assembly:—

In conformity with the requirements of law, the State Auditor hereby respectfully reports, that he has carefully examined the books and accounts of the General Treasurer, for the six months of the present fiscal year, from April the 30th to October 31st, 1859, and found his books in good order and accurately kept, his accounts correctly stated, and the charges therein supported by proper and sufficient vouchers.

The following are the public funds of the State:—

PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND.

1 bond of the city of Newport,	-	-	\$4,800	00
2000 shares of stock in Globe Bank, Providence,			101,008	19
332 " " Mechanics Bank, Providence,			16,600	00
1166 " " Bank of North America, Provi-				
dence,	-	-	59,289	57
30 shares of stock in Arcade Bank, Providence,			1,534	25
600 " " Bank of Commerce, Providence,			31,734	99
466 " " American Bank,		"	18,932	87
				\$233,899 87

Since the April report, the city of Providence has paid the bond held by the State, amounting to \$32,102 60, and the city of Newport \$1,000 on their bond, making \$33,102 60.

There has been invested, by the advice of His Excellency the Governor, in Bank of Commerce, Providence, - - - - -	\$31,734 99
And in the American Bank, Providence, - - - - -	5,831 83
Amounting to - - - - -	<u>\$37,566 82</u>

TOURO JEWISH SYNAGOGUE FUND.

30 shares of stock in the Manufacturers Bank, Providence, - - - - -	\$3,277 25
32 shares of stock in the Merchants Bank, Providence, - - - - -	1,788 27
20 " " Weybosset Bank, " - - - - -	1,095 14
10 " " Roger Williams Bank, Providence, - - - - -	841 50
24 shares of stock in the Commercial Bank, Providence, - - - - -	1,301 00
200 shares of stock in the Blackstone Canal Bank, Providence, - - - - -	5,160 97
21 shares of stock in the Newport Bank, Newport, - - - - -	1,291 85
18 " " Lime Rock Bank, Providence, - - - - -	926 40
34 " " Arcade Bank, " - - - - -	1,806 53
	<u>\$17,488 91</u>

The undersigned would further state, that he has, during the first half of the present fiscal year, viz., from the 30th of April to the 31st of October, 1859, drawn and audited orders upon the General Treasurer to the amount of seventy-two thousand and sixty-nine dollars, and thirteen cents. These orders have been issued under, and charged to, the different heads of appropriation, in the following amounts:—

Salaries, - - - - -	\$9,608 28
Pay of members of the General Assembly, - - - - -	1,021 75
Expenses of the General Assembly, - - - - -	693 22
Judicial expenses—	
To Attorney General, - - - - -	210 00
To jurors for services, - - - - -	7,079 20
To clerks of Courts, - - - - -	762 31
To witnesses, (in higher Courts,) - - - - -	4,715 73
To officers, - - - - -	4,235 99
To incidental expenses of Courts, - - - - -	184 92
To justices, - - - - -	290 93
To witnesses, (in Justices' Courts,) - - - - -	242 46
To officers for services in criminal cases, - - - - -	1,528 96
	<u>19,250 50</u>
Paid to Jailers, - - - - -	662 98

Paid orders of Governor,	13	34
“ for public printing,	2,797	62
“ “ building and repairing of jails and court houses,	6,153	54
“ to Railroad Commissioners,	237	33
“ for Public Schools,	10,000	00
“ “ Normal School,	1,999	99
“ “ Providence Reform School,	4,833	00
“ “ support of insane and other dependent persons,	6,527	85
“ “ militia and military Affairs,	241	16
“ to Indian tribe,	100	00
“ Bank Returns,	648	25
Miscellaneous,	7,280	32
	<hr/>	
	\$72,069	13

The following constitute the miscellaneous account:—

Paid accounts allowed at last May session of the General Assembly,	511	50
“ rents of public offices,	285	00
“ L. Fairbrother, for Pawtucket Bridge,	1,368	73
“ Olney Arnold, for Pawtucket Armory appropriation,	2,000	00
“ Insurance Commissioners,	400	00
“ Providence Gas Co.'s bill,	74	52
“ Newport “ “	255	35
“ Bristol “ “	20	14
“ Charles Akerman, for binding books at Secretary's office,	74	52
“ Charles Akerman, for other book binding,	3	00
“ Commissioner of Public Schools, for public institutes,	250	00
“ “ “ for public lectures,	250	00
“ William Foster, for Indian school,	150	00
“ “ Commissioner for Indian tribe,	10	00
“ Greene & Brown, for work at Court House, Providence,	60	88
“ John R. Bartlett, for materials for Colonial Records, allowed by General Assembly,	75	00
“ Harnden's Express, for transportation of weights and measures from Washington,	38	00
“ John W. Sherman, for coal for Newport Court House,	85	00
“ Peck & Salisbury, for coal for Providence Court House,	93	75
“ Other fuel bills,	27	70
“ Wm. Barstow's bill for matting for Magistrates Court, Providence,	34	70
“ John B. Pearce, for bedsteads for Bristol Jail,	16	75
“ Incidental expenses of State Auditor's office,	15	22
“ George Manchester, committee on special committee cases before the General Assembly,	66	00

Paid Roger Williams Potter, for coroner's inquests at the State Prison,	25 00
" J. Blake and G. T. Swarts, for burial expenses of persons who died at the State Prison,	16 00
" John Wilson, bill of cost in Justices Court in West Greenwich, allowed by General Assembly,	21 81
" Seth K. Ingalls, plan of Bristol County Jail, allowed by General Assembly,	25 00
" Lawton & Brothers, for carpet appropriation for Newport Court House,	178 20
" George B. Knowles, committee on same,	10 00
" Post Office bills, of public officers,	64 57
" John N. Creighton, for taking care of Magistrates Court rooms,	43 88
" James Donnelly, for taking care of Court House,	181 50
" John H. Gould, for attending Magistrates Court two days a week,	35 00
" Gavitt & Co., for engraving and furnishing 4,000 envelopes for Secretary of State's office	51 25
" Wm. Douglass, religious teacher at State Prison,	100 00
" J. Dennis Cornell, for watching Newport Jail,	24 00
" Thos. Whitaker & Son, for articles furnished sheriff,	9 09
" Officers, for attending Indian meeting in Charlestown,	6 00
" Thos. E. Steere, for matting for Court House,	14 58
" Elias Nickerson, for distribution of public documents,	25 00
" " for incidental expenses,	15 74
" James Boyce, window shades for Secretary's office,	12 00
" J. W. Burgess, physician to Bristol Jail,	8 25
" for setting glass and painting on public buildings,	7 95
" Owen McCanna, for taking care of rooms of Commissioner of Public Schools and State Auditor,	41 00
" books for public library,	9 00
" official record books for Magistrates Court, Providence,	33 00
" stationery, expresses, &c., of public officers,	120 15
" officers and witnesses for attending meeting of Railroad Commissioners,	2 65
" for carting coal ashes from Court House and Magistrates Court rooms,	4 00
" sundry other small bills, amounting to	29 94
	<hr/>
	\$7,280 32

In order that the honorable members of the General Assembly might possess the latest and fullest information in relation to the condition of the State finances, I have obtained from the General Treasurer his statement of the receipts and expenditures, from April 30th, 1859, to January 13th, 1860, which is as follows:—

Abstract of Receipts and Payments, from April 30th, 1859, to January 13th, 1860.

RECEIPTS.

State tax,	-	-	-	-	-	\$50,551	91
Banks, for tax on capital stock,	-	-	-	-	-	67,944	84
“ “ surplus profits,	-	-	-	-	-	933	94
“ “ increase of capital,	-	-	-	-	-	12,273	00
“ for monthly returns, balance of,	-	-	-	-	-	414	67
State Insurance Companies,	-	-	-	-	-	4,100	00
Foreign “ “	-	-	-	-	-	1,483	10
Auctioneers,	-	-	-	-	-	858	24
Justices of the peace,	-	-	-	-	-	151	56
Town Councils,	-	-	-	-	-	1,106	10
Pedler's licenses,	-	-	-	-	-	2,900	00
Supreme Court,	-	-	-	-	-	3,871	83
Courts of Common Pleas,	-	-	-	-	-	3,761	42
Court of Magistrates, Providence,	-	-	-	-	-	916	81
“ Justices, Newport,	-	-	-	-	-	257	80
“ Magistrates, Woonsocket,	-	-	-	-	-	35	45
Dividends on School Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	11,033	09
Permanent School Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	33,102	60
Jailers,	-	-	-	-	-	844	09
Sheriffs,	-	-	-	-	-	348	90
Civil commissions,	-	-	-	-	-	45	00
School Commissioner returned,	-	-	-	-	-	75	00
Teste lot,	-	-	-	-	-	5,976	35
Colonial Records,	-	-	-	-	-	10	50
Pay of members of the General Assembly returned,	-	-	-	-	-	3	23
Money hired,	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	00
						<hr/>	
						\$207,999	43

PAYMENTS.

Salaries,	-	-	-	-	-	\$14,857	13
Pay of members of the General Assembly,	-	-	-	-	-	1,099	30
Expenses of the General Assembly, including pay of officers,	-	-	-	-	-	847	22
Supreme Court,	-	-	-	-	-	11,125	20
Courts of Common Pleas,	-	-	-	-	-	9,847	61
Court of Magistrates, Providence,	-	-	-	-	-	788	89
“ Justices, Newport,	-	-	-	-	-	166	67
“ Magistrates, Woonsocket,	-	-	-	-	-	102	55
Orders of the Governor,	-	-	-	-	-	13	34
Public printing,	-	-	-	-	-	3,681	83
Appropriation for Public Schools,	-	-	-	-	-	49,562	75
Teste lot,	-	-	-	-	-	244	83

Permanent School Fund,	37,566 82
Accounts allowed by the General Assembly,	40,151 79
Money hired,	5,130 00
Overdrafts and interest at bank,	22,718 84
Balance in the treasury,	10,094 66

\$207,999 43

Balance,	\$10,094 66
Due Permanent School Fund,	11,191 80

\$1,097 14

All of which is respectfully submitted by

WM. R. WATSON, State Auditor.

FINAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ON THE
PUBLIC ARCHIVES AND RECORDS.

To the Honorable General Assembly :—

The Secretary of State begs leave to make the following report relative to the Public Archives of the State, in his charge.

At the January session, A. D. 1857, the following resolution was passed for the better arrangement and preservation of the Public Archives :

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be authorized to classify and arrange, or cause the same to be arranged under his direct supervision, in order to their better preservation and convenience for reference, the various charters, letters, petitions, reports, military rolls, surveys of turnpikes, and all other public documents now preserved in manuscript in his office ; and that the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated towards defraying the expenses of the same.

Resolved, That when the public documents referred to are arranged to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, in chronological order, he cause the same to be bound in suitable volumes.

In conformity with this resolution, the secretary procured an assistant, who, for a moderate compensation, was willing to undertake the classification, selection, and arrangement of the Public Archives, under his superintendence. Their condition at this time is proper to state.

From the earliest period in the history of the State, its papers had been kept in files, chronologically arranged according to the sessions of the General Assembly. The filing away of numbers of useless papers, to which reference was never made, with those of value, and many of these without a proper endorsement, rendered the task of finding an early document so great, that few attempted it; or, if they did so, soon abandoned their search.

Besides the papers of value, which it was necessary to preserve for reference, there were in the files large numbers of bills against the Colony and State, which had been paid; bonds, warrants and summonses, with petitions, acts and resolutions, which had been rejected by the General Assembly—a class of papers which greatly encumbered the files, and to which reference was never made. There were, besides, a vast number of papers which appertained to the custom house during our colonial period, which were equally useless. These several classes were carefully taken out, put up in separate bundles and files, and packed away in small boxes, with the contents marked on each, where they can be found, if required. The papers so put away, fill twenty-two boxes.

In speaking thus of the Public Archives, the secretary does not intend to cast any reflections on his predecessors, who continued to file them as *their* predecessors had before them. Then the great accumulations of papers during the revolutionary war, both public and private, afforded a sufficient reason, why, without the room for a proper arrangement, no attempt had been made to render them more convenient of access.

After taking out the documents referred to, the remaining papers, which constitute the Public Archives proper, were next classified under twenty-eight different heads, and chronologically arranged. These papers, many of which had been tied up in bundles from 150 to 200 years, were then carefully opened and pressed, in order to remove the folds. Some of these, from frequent use, or want of proper care, during so long a period, had become injured. These were carefully repaired. The early acts and proceedings of the Assembly, from not being bound, were in a worse condition, parts of them being defaced and worn. These, too, were repaired and bound in volumes.

The miscellaneous papers, classified and chronologically arranged as stated, were next mounted on one side, upon stout paper, each sheet or document being kept separate. This done, they were carefully examined by the secretary, for the second time, when they

were separated into volumes and sent to the binders to be bound. The folio form was adopted for the whole; and while a uniformity was thus observed in size and finish, each class of documents has been bound in a different color, a plan which will greatly facilitate the search for any particular paper, or class of papers. Thus, the volumes of acts and resolves present an exterior in Russia binding; the law cases, in "law calf;" the letters received, in *crimson morocco*; the letters sent, in *green*; reports of committees, *black*; admiralty papers, *blue*, etc. etc.

The files of papers, with the "Acts and proceedings of the General Assembly," so arranged and bound, commence in the year 1647, and close with the year 1842. This does not include the earliest proceedings of the colony, which are in separate volumes, and date back to the organization of the colony in the year 1638, from which period, (with the exception of some of the sessions from 1691 to 1695,) they are complete to the present time.

The Boundary Papers date back as early as the year 1664; except these, none of the other letters, documents and papers referred to, date earlier than 1725. That there were many papers among the archives previous to this, is evident from the records, but they are not now to be found. Her Britannic Majesty's State Paper Office, in London, abounds in documents appertaining to the Colony, before 1725. Ten folio volumes of these precious documents were copied from the State Paper Office, a few years since, at the expense of our townsman, Mr. John Carter Brown, in whose possession they now are. If, therefore, the State does not possess these early documents, it is gratifying to know that they are owned within the State, and are accessible to the historical enquirer.* In the early days of the Colony, the public papers were kept by the Governors, and by them transferred to their successors, as the records show. It is probable, that in thus passing from one officer to another, they have been lost.

The following embraces a list of the bound volumes of public documents alluded to, which have been arranged and put up in conformity with the resolution of the Assembly:

Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly, from the year 1728 to 1842, forty-two volumes.

*This valuable collection was, several years ago, placed by its owner in the Secretary's hands, to be used by him in preparing and editing the Colonial Records of Rhode Island. Without these papers, the records would not have contained the numerous letters and other documents, which add so much to their value.

Rhode Island Law Cases; appeals to the General Assembly, from the year 1725 to 1740, nine volumes.

Ditto, from the year 1780 to 1799, four volumes.

Rhode Island Cases in Equity, 1741 to 1743, six volumes.

Petitions to the General Assembly, with accompanying acts and charters, 1725 to 1838, sixty-three volumes.

Charters, 1790 to 1842, fourteen volumes.

Reports of the Committees to the General Assembly, 1728 to 1842, ten volumes.

Miscellaneous papers relating to the Old French War, 1755 to 1761, one volume.

Admiralty papers, 1726 to 1750, two volumes.

Military Returns, Revolutionary War, 1776 to 1782, two volumes.

Military Rolls of 1778, one volume.

Certificates of the Rhode Island Line, 1784, one volume.

Census of 1774 and 1776, two volumes.

Documents relating to the destruction of the British schooner Gaspee, in Narragansett Bay, 1772 to 1773, one volume.

Petitions with Letters of Marque, 1776 to 1780, one volume.

Orders of the King in Council, relating to Rhode Island, 1734 to 1783, one volume.

Letters received, 1731 to 1800, twenty-one volumes,

Massachusetts and Connecticut Boundary; papers, letters and reports relating to, 1690 to 1842, two volumes.

Records of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts Boundary Commission, 1741, one volume.

Papers relating to the Easterly Boundary of Rhode Island—case of Rhode Island vs. Massachusetts Bay, two volumes.

Narragansett Indians; papers and reports relating to, 1755 to 1842, one volume.

Division of Towns, 1725 to 1842, one volume.

Masonry and Anti-Masonry, 1833 and 1834, one volume.

Constitution of 1841-'42, petitions, reports, etc., one volume.

Registered State Debt; report made in 1849, with certificates and other papers, one volume.

Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly, from 1649 to 1721, four volumes.

Surveys of Turnpikes, one volume.

There have also been put in portfolios, the following:

Journals of the Senate of Rhode Island, from 1740 to 1792, nine portfolios.

Journals of the House of Representatives, from 1728 to 1782, thirteen portfolios.

Bonds, Manifests and Miscellaneous papers, 1780-'87 six portfolios.

The papers arranged and bound as aforesaid, make 193 volumes and 28 portfolios, and embrace not less than 25,000 documents.

Among these papers, the reports of Committees to the General Assembly are among the most important. These extend from the year 1728 to 1842. They relate to matters which are constantly occupying the attention of the General Assembly, and are filled with details and facts, which it would be difficult to obtain elsewhere. As few, if any, of these reports have been printed, and as there is no published record of what they consist, the secretary respectfully recommends that an index should be made of them, to be kept in the secretary's office. Such an index would be of great service to future committees. He would also recommend that an index be made to the four volumes of land evidences, in manuscript, which are among the Public Archives.

The acts and resolutions being mostly printed in the schedules there is no immediate necessity to make an index of them. The petitions, too, which fill sixty-two volumes, are chronologically arranged, and will do very well as they are. The letters are among the most valuable documents, and are not surpassed for their historical importance by the official correspondence of any of the thirteen old colonies. They are particularly rich in the periods of the Old French war, and the war of the Revolution. The wars between Great Britain and France were the beginning of the great struggle for empire in North America. At the commencement of the struggle, the British colonies were confined to a narrow belt of territory, scarcely reaching, at its broadest point, three hundred miles from the Atlantic coast. Part of New England, the greater portion of New York and Pennsylvania, and all the West, then constituted the French empire in America. The New England Colonies and New York were the most prominent in these wars, but none of them more so than Rhode Island. The ships she sent out against the enemies of England, were more numerous than those of either of the other Colonies, while her soldiers were prominent in all the expeditions for the reduction of Canada and other portions of the French empire in America. In the expeditions against Louisburg, Cape Breton, Crown Point, Ticonderoga, Oswego and Quebec, her troops or her ships took part; and the correspon-

dence with her Governors and the home government, with the British Admirals and Generals, show the important position which she held, and the aid she furnished, in the struggle for supremacy on this continent. Such of these letters as have a direct bearing upon our history, have been inserted in the printed volumes of the Colonial Records.

In conclusion, the secretary respectfully invites the members of the General Assembly to examine the Public Archives referred to in this report.

Respectfully submitted by

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Secretary of State.

January 12, 1860.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE,

ON THE REPORT OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE ON THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES.

To the Honorable the Senate:—

The committee to whom was referred the report of the Secretary of State on the Public Archives, submit the following

REPORT:

Your committee have examined the “arrangement, classification and binding,” made by or under direction of the Secretary of State, of that portion of the public documents mentioned in his report, and they are gratified in saying, that, in their opinion, the tedious and difficult work entrusted to the secretary, has been prudently and judiciously performed. Some arrangement and classification of the many important papers which have been accumulating in the Public Archives of this State for upwards of two centuries, had long been necessary, in order, either to their continued preservation, or to their being in any convenient way accessible for reference. The improvements made by the secretary, at an inconsiderable expense to the State, in that portion of these papers now arranged, classified and bound, must greatly aid in their preservation from loss or decay, and contribute much to their utility and value; and your committee are of opinion that a wise and prudent economy requires that the work commenced ought to be continued, by means of small annual appropriations, until the whole of the Public Archives shall be placed in a condition for permanent preservation and convenient reference.

But your committee, in adverting to the condition and importance of the Public Archives, cannot refrain from calling attention to the circumstance, that the secretary's office is entirely insufficient to afford room for their accommodation, and that the State

House will not admit of an enlargement of that office, nor of increasing the number or capacity of the rooms connected with it. This inconvenience, already very great, must continue to be felt more and more every year, as the increase in the Public Archives from our own State, from the proceedings of Congress, and other departments of the general government, from the legislatures, courts and other public bodies of the several States, besides numerous other sources, is annually very considerable. The remedy can only be supplied by means which must be given in the General Assembly. Your committee deem the subject of sufficient urgency to require immediate attention, and in order to secure harmony of action in the necessary initiatory measures, they would request that they be discharged, and that the secretary's report be referred to a joint committee of the two houses.

SAMUEL OURREY,
EDMUND BAGLEY,
W. S. BURGESS,
SMITH PECKHAM,
GEORGE LEWIS COOKE.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE UPON THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, January Session, 1860:—

The committee appointed by joint resolution of the present session, upon the report of the Secretary of State, concerning the Public Archives, ask leave to submit the following

REPORT :

Your committee, aided by the valuable suggestions of the Secretary of State, have examined the State archives in his office, and the imperfect accommodations afforded to them therein. The Public Archives of this State are rich in almost every variety of rare and valuable documents, whether for illustrating the political, municipal, legislative or judicial history of the State, and your committee are of opinion that the loss of them by whatever means,—either by fire, to which they are continually exposed, in their present situation, or by the process of decay, for want of proper care,—would be an irreparable public calamity. It is quite evident that they cannot be placed in a condition for permanent preservation, or for convenient use and reference, in any public building belonging to the State. It is, besides, altogether notorious, that our present venerable State House, at Providence, is wholly insufficient in capacity for the many other proper uses of a State capitol.

The halls of legislation ought to be, in proportions, structure and adornment, worthy of the uses to which they are dedicated, and so arranged as to furnish spacious galleries for the people to overlook and scrutinize the proceedings of their public servants.

The Governor, the Secretary of State, the General Treasurer, the Attorney General, the State Auditor, and the Commissioner of Public Schools, in order to be accessible to the people in their offices, ought each to be provided with convenient separate apartments in the same building. The courts, and the clerks' offices belonging to them, require the whole of the present State House for much the greater part of the year, and especially during the time in which it is usually occupied by the General Assembly.

Your committee well understand that the cost of a new State House would much exceed the amount for which the General Assembly could provide, without the consent of the people; and if this were not so, they would not recommend a measure requiring so large an expenditure without instruction in some form from the people. They, therefore, recommend the passage of the accompanying act, submitting the question of a new State House to the electors entitled to vote upon such a matter.

SAMUEL CURREY,
W. S. BURGESS,
EDMUND BAGLEY,
SMITH PECKHAM,
GEO. LEWIS COOKE,

On the part of the Senate.

HENRY A. HIDDEN,
ANDREW A. ANGELL,
JOHN GOULD,
HORATIO A. STONE,
SAM. W. CHURCH,

On the part of the House of Representatives.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE PROVIDENCE AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY TO THE LEGISLATURES OF MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, at the company's office, in Providence, on the 24th December, 1859, for the purpose of investigating the accounts and expenditures of said company, and for deciding what sums are applicable to that part of the road lying in the State of Rhode Island, and also what part is chargeable to that portion of the road lying in Massachusetts; and having examined the accounts of the company, we find that the total expenditures for construction and equipment to the 30th of November, 1859, are

\$1,789,476 44

There has been nothing charged to construction during the year ending 30th November, 1859.

From which should be deducted net earnings from 30th November, 1858 to December 1st, 1859,

136,386 86

Less int. on funded debt, 15,453 89

Dividends Nos. 14 & 15, 93,000 00

108,453 89

27,932 97

Total cost of road and equipment to the 30th November, 1859,

\$1,761,543 47

Cost of construction and equipment, we apportion as follows:

To Massachusetts - - - \$880,771 74

To Rhode Island - - - 880,771 73

RECEIPTS.

The whole amount of receipts from the 1st of December, 1858 to the 30th of November, 1859 inclusive, was as follows:

For transportation of passengers, \$139,237 06

For transportation of freight, 194,033 25

For mail service, 5,125 00

For rents, 3,441 40

\$341,836 71

Amount brought forward . . . \$341,836 71

EXPENSES.

Oil	3,769 21	
Fuel	18,859 40	
Maintenance of way	68,363 59	
Repairs of cars	18,911 79	
Repairs of locomotives	20,593 02	
Freight expenses	27,797 91	
Passenger expenses	20,992 91	
Miscellaneous expenses	26,162 02	
	<hr/>	205,449 85

Net earnings \$136,386 86

Which we apportion as follows:

To Massachusetts	\$68,193 43
To Rhode Island	68,193 43

Said commissioners also find, on examining the books of said company, that separate accounts of the expenditures in Rhode Island and Massachusetts have been kept, agreeably to the acts of said State, creating the present Providence and Worcester Railroad Company.

GEORGE W. JACKSON,
Commissioner for Rhode Island.
AUSTIN L. ROGERS,
Commissioner for Massachusetts

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE PROVIDENCE, WARREN AND BRISTOL
RAILROAD COMPANY, TO THE LEGISLATURES OF MASSACHU-
SETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.

At a meeting of the commissioners of the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad Company, at the Company's office, in Providence, on the 28th day of December, 1859, for the purpose of investigating the accounts and expenditures of said company, and for deciding what sums are applicable to that part of the road lying in Massachusetts, and also what part is chargeable to that portion of the road lying in Rhode Island; and having examined the accounts of said company, we find that the total expenditures for construction and equipment, to the 30th of November, 1859, inclusive, are

\$437,667 22

The amount of cost of construction we apportion as follows:—

To Massachusetts,	111,427 68
To Rhode Island,	326,239 54

RECEIPTS.

The whole amount of receipts from December 1st, 1858, to November 30th, 1859, inclusive, was as follows, viz:—

For transportation of passengers,	\$19,537 09
For " freight,	6,039 58
For mails and express,	1,275 04
	<hr/>
	\$26,851 71
Expenses,	24,000 36

Which we apportion as follows:—

To Massachusetts,	5,764 18
To Rhode Island,	18,236 18

Said commissioners find, on examining the books of said company, said corporation have kept separate accounts of expenditures in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, respectively, agreeably to the laws of said States.

JOHN C. PRATT,

Commissioner for Massachusetts.

JOHN A. GARDNER,

Commissioner for Rhode Island.

ANNUAL REPORT.

OF THE

NEW YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, &c., to be holden in Providence, at their January Session, A. D. 1860:—

The directors of the New York, Boston and Providence Railroad Company respectfully report the twenty-second annual receipts and expenditures, under their act of incorporation.

Surplus on hand, at their last annual report,	-	\$8,801 60
Amount received for passengers, freight, &c., for the		
year, ending the 31st of August, 1859,	-	258,041 19
		<hr/>
		266,842 79
Amount expended during the same period, for cur-		
rent expenses, repairs, payment of debt, &c.,		236,316 90
		<hr/>
Surplus on hand, August 31st, 1859,	-	\$30,525 89

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board of Directors.

M. MORGAN, President.

New York, August 31st, 1859.

REPORT OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

To the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, at its January Session, A. D. 1860.

The undersigned Railroad Commissioners for the said State, respectfully present to your honorable body the following

REPORT:

The commissioners organized soon after their election in May last, and gave notice through two of the daily newspapers of the city of Providence, of their organization, and of the time and place of holding their regular quarterly meetings. Since that period they have individually passed over the different railroads within the State, for the purpose of noticing the condition, as far as practicable, of the rails, bridges, &c.

In November last, the entire board made a thorough examination of the rails, bridges, abutments, sleepers, piers, &c., of all the railroads within the bounds of the State, and found them in fair condition, and to all appearances perfectly safe for the passage of the various trains which pass over them.

The bridge at the east end of the Providence and Worcester depot, over the cove in Providence, had settled, but has since been raised to its proper position, and several additional heavy piles placed under it, which, in the opinion of the commissioners, renders it perfectly secure for all the purposes for which it is used.

The bridge at Valley Falls has, within the past half-year, been thoroughly repaired and very much strengthened. An additional stone pier has also been erected in the middle of the river, and in the opinion of the commissioners, the bridge is now in good condition.

The bridge at Woonsocket was found to be in rather bad condition; materials, however, for a new structure had been procured, and the bridge has since been rebuilt in a most substantial manner. The other bridges, together with the masonry, rails and sleepers on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, were in good condition.

The bridges, rails, sleepers and masonry on the Stonington Railroad were in good order. A large number of good rails had recently been laid, and more were ready to be put down when needed.

The Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad was found to be in perfect order throughout.

The Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad also proved to be in good order. A large number of new sleepers had been laid within a short period, on different sections of the road, and more were ready to be laid as fast as needed. The bridges over Warren and Barrington rivers were in good condition, but in consequence of the rapid tide running through them, and the body of ice which accumulates about them in the winter season, they require constant watching and care by the officers of the road, as well as by the commissioners.

The bridge at India Point has, within the past summer, received a thorough repair, and has been greatly strengthened by the addition of large iron supporters. New piles have also been placed under it. The draw has been widened and fitted in the most secure manner. In the opinion of the commissioners, the bridge is now in good condition for the safe passage of the trains.

Complaints were made to the commissioners, in regard to running cars into the Providence and Worcester depot, in Providence, without a locomotive. The board, on invitation of the superintendent of the road, repaired to the depot, in November last, for the purpose of witnessing the works of a train when run in with a locomotive attached, and also with the locomotive detached, and were convinced that there was less danger of running over persons that might be on the track, by running in without a locomotive. It was suggested that the conductor of each train, on approaching the depot, after the detaching of the locomotive, be instructed to stand upon the platform of the front car and ring a large hand-bell, for the purpose of giving warning of the approach of the train. The suggestion was immediately adopted, and is still continued.

The commissioners are happy to state that every facility was afforded them, by the officers of the different roads, for a thorough examination of the tracks, and for testing the strength of the

various bridges; and that all suggestions for improvements or repairs, made by the commissioners, were cheerfully adopted by the superintendents.

The commissioners are sorry to state that four accidents have occurred on different roads since the first day of June last, each of which resulted in death.

The first was the case of Albert Carter, flag-man on the Providence and Worcester road, who was killed on the 20th day of June, 1859, by being run over by a train of cars, near the depot at Pawtucket. The facts in the case were thoroughly examined, and the board were of opinion that said Albert Carter came to his death through his own carelessness, in stepping on the track at the moment a train of cars was approaching.

The second case was that of Wesley Whitcomb, who was killed in the Providence depot, on the 5th of July, 1859, by being run over by an inward train of cars from Valley Falls. After a full investigation of the facts elicited from the witnesses produced, the commissioners were satisfied that the death was caused by his own carelessness or willfulness, in standing upon the track after being warned of the approach of the train; and that there was no want of proper care on the part of the officers or others connected with the road.

The third case was that of Ann Dugan, an Irish girl, who was instantly killed on the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, on the 30th of July, 1859, between Providence and Olneyville, by an inward train of cars. All the evidence in this case showed, conclusively, that the girl came to her death through gross carelessness, or by intentionally crossing the track directly in front of the cars, and that the engineer and brakemen used all proper precaution to avoid the accident.

The fourth case was that of Thomas Coffee, brakeman on the Providence and Stonington Railroad, who was killed on that road on the 22d of October, 1859, between Richmond switch and Carolina station. This case was thoroughly examined, and from the testimony adduced, it was evident that the death of said Coffee was caused by his own imprudence in standing upon the top of a car while the train was passing under a bridge.

Since the commencement of railroads, it has been observed that a large proportion of the accidents which have occurred among employees on the roads, took place when trains were passing

under bridges. There are but few, if any, bridges over the different railroads in this State, under which a person can pass while standing erect upon the top of a car. The commissioners, however, are not prepared to recommend any legislation in regard to bridges now constructed, but would respectfully suggest the propriety of requiring that all bridges to be built over railroads, in future, should be of sufficient height to admit a person to pass under, in safety, while standing erect upon the top of a car.

One complaint was laid before the commissioners, at their last quarterly meeting, charging the Stonington Railroad Company with collecting or demanding a higher rate on freight left at way stations than is charged on through freight. The matter is now pending before the commissioners, and will be thoroughly looked into.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ASA B. WAITE,
WM. H. COOKE,
SPENCER MOWRY,
JOHN GOULD,
W. H. S. BAYLEY.

SECOND REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

To the General Assembly, at its January Session, A. D. 1860 :

The House of Representatives having been pleased to recommit the report of the committee on the practicability of establishing a House of Correction, to the committee, for their further suggestions as to what the State should do in relation thereto, beg further to

REPORT :

That, in their opinion, the State should forthwith purchase some location on which suitable buildings shall, in time, be erected for the inmates and criminals, provided the same can be had at a reasonable price, and satisfactory terms of payment can be made, so as not to place too heavy a burthen on the State at once.

They further recommend, that the said House of Industry should be modeled after the House of Industry of Albany, N. Y., so far as the same may be applicable to the wants of the State of Rhode Island.

And in case of the purchase of such tract of land, your committee recommend that His Excellency the Governor, and the Secretary of State, procure at such cost as they may deem reasonable, a plan for said institution, and the Secretary of State draw on the State auditor for payment of the same.

They further recommend, that ——— be a committee to purchase such location, for such price, and on such terms as they may deem for the interest of the State, subject to the ratification of this General Assembly, at its present session.

And in case of the purchase of such property, they recommend an appropriation of the sum of five thousand dollars, for the pur-

pose of purchasing tools, materials for building, salaries for officers &c. &c.; and for the payment thereof, that the State treasurer be authorized to issue bonds of the State, of one thousand dollars each, payable in one, two, three, four and five years, and bearing six per cent. interest, said interest payable annually. And they further recommend that His Excellency the Governor, be authorized to employ, for a term of one or more years, a suitable overseer, and in case of need, one or two deputies, at such salaries as he may deem proper; whose duty shall be to attend to the erection of said House of Industry and the cultivation of the land, as well as a general oversight of the convicts; said employees removable at the pleasure of the Governor, for just and reasonable cause, in his opinion.

In case the said purchase shall be made, it may become necessary to remove certain prisoners from their places of confinement to a more convenient place, accessible to such location, for the purpose of having them as laborers.

And again, in case of said purchase, your committee believe that a modification of the law as regards traveling or commitment fees, should be amended, to suit the exigences of the case. They therefore recommend, that, in case of such purchase, they be allowed to bring in to this General Assembly, under the advice of counsel, the necessary acts and resolves to properly and legally consummate what shall be done, or may be necessary to be done, under the direction and recommendation of this report; or the same may be referred to the committee on the judiciary, for them to report said acts and resolves, as the General Assembly may elect.

And finally, they recommend the passage of the following resolution.

Respectfully, for the committee,

WM. L. BAKER, Chairman.

Resolved, That a joint committee, consisting of William L. Baker and Philip Case, on the part of the House, and William H. S. Bayley, on the part of the Senate, be, and they are hereby appointed a committee to ascertain upon what terms and conditions a suitable place may be purchased on which to erect, establish and maintain a House of Correction and Industry; and that said committee report their doings thereon, at the present session of this General Assembly.

R E P O R T
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO WIDEN THE DRAWS
IN THE BRIDGES OVER SEEKONK RIVER.

*To His Excellency Thomas G. Turner,
Governor of the State of Rhode Island, &c.:—*

The undersigned, who were appointed by your immediate predecessor, as commissioners for widening the draws, etc., in the bridges over Seekonk river, in conformity with an act passed by the General Assembly, at the January Session, A. D. 1859, respectfully

REPORT:

That we have attended to the duties required of us, having first been duly engaged to the faithful performance thereof, according to law, and having given notice to the parties interested, of the time and place of our meeting, by advertising the same in the public journals of Providence and Pawtucket. The widening of the draw of the Railroad Bridge was already in progress at the date of our commissions, and has since been completed in a very substantial manner, to the required width, and satisfactory to us.

The draw of the Washington Bridge has also been widened, in compliance with the act above referred to, and in a manner which is perfectly satisfactory to your commissioners.

As regards the draw in the Central Bridge, no person appeared before us at any meeting, to assume the responsibility of the expense of widening the same; therefore the draw in said Bridge remains the same width as before the date of our commissions.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. R. WALKER,
MENZIES SWEET,
S. B. CUSHING.

Providence, February 27th, 1860.

R E P O R T
OF THE
STATE SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

To His Excellency THOMAS G. TURNER,
Governor of the State of Rhode Island:

In the law passed at the last winter session of the General Assembly, making provision for the appointment of a State Sealer of Weights and Measures, I do not observe any provision requiring from that officer a report of his proceedings. But having accepted the appointment, I deem it proper to inform Your Excellency what has, thus far, been done to supply the different towns in the State with uniform standards of weight and measure.

The law provides for furnishing the towns with standards at the expense of the State, on application from the towns; but leaves the application optional with the towns.

Subsequently to the receipt of the authorized standards from the government of the United States, and my appointment to the office of Sealer in July last, official notice was given to the towns that they might make application to me for sets of standards.

I have to report, that, up to this time, only two towns have applied, viz., Warren and Coventry.

I have furnished the town of Warren with a set of standards, made by Messrs. E. Howard & Co., of Boston, at a cost of one hundred and sixty dollars (\$160), and have received from the State Auditor a draft on the General Treasurer for that amount.

I have also contracted with the same firm, for a set for the town of Coventry, somewhat different in style and finish from those for Warren, at a cost of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150). This latter set is not yet delivered. I am daily expecting it from the manufacturers.

"Any town not having a suitable set of standards is authorized to obtain such set at such cost as the State Sealer shall approve."

In the exercise of this discretionary power, I have fixed upon the following as a suitable set for a town:—

(1.) A balance, with iron standard and brass beam, of sufficient strength to weigh seventy or eighty pounds without injury, and of such delicacy as to be quickly sensible to the weight of a dollar bill.

(2.) Avoirdupois weights of the following sizes:— in iron, 50 lbs., 25 lbs., 20 lbs., 10 lbs. and 5 lbs.; in brass, 4 lbs., 3, 2, and 1; also, ounce weights, 8, 4, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{16}$.

(3.) Set of liquid measures in cast iron, well lacquered on the outside, and turned smooth on the inside, with glass covers, embracing the gallon, half-gallon, quart, pint, half-pint and gill.

(4.) Set of dry measures in cast iron, finished in the same manner as the preceding, embracing the half-bushel, peck, half-peck, two quart and one quart.

(5.) Brass yard, graduated in inches on one side, and in quarter of yards, and smaller subdivisions, on the other.

For the safe keeping of these standards, the manufacturer furnishes a strong wooden case or cabinet, in which they are conveniently packed.

In the foregoing set, I have made no provisions for troy weights or apothecaries' weights. I have omitted these for several reasons:— 1. They are comparatively little used. 2. They can be constructed, or verified, if necessary, by the avoirdupois weights, since they both bear to the avoirdupois a known relation. 3. They would add materially to the expense; and 4. It is desirable in all commodities bought and sold by weight, to have one and only one set of weights throughout the country.

The foregoing set of standards will be found, I think, sufficient to answer all the demands of trade, except in the commerce of the precious metals, while any curtailment of the number of pieces would probably be attended with inconvenience.

I may add, that the city of Providence has a full set of standards, a part of which have been examined and sealed by me; the remainder will shortly be placed in my hands for examination and approval.

I am most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXIS CASWELL,

State Sealer, &c.

January 25th, 1860.

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FIFTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In Rhode Island,

MADE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AT ITS

JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1860.

PROVIDENCE:
KNOWLES, ANTHONY & CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1860.

REPORT.

*To His Excellency the Governor, and the }
Honorable the General Assembly.*

GENTLEMEN:—

In the month of June last, I had the honor to receive, at the hands of the Governor of this commonwealth, a commission to that office which makes it my duty to report annually, to the General Assembly, “upon the state and condition of the schools, and of education, with plans and suggestions for their improvement.”

During the month of July, I visited a few of our schools, but I soon found that the approach of the summer vacation had so reduced the attendance, that the number of scholars brought under my supervision fell far below the number usually present. I therefore concluded to postpone further visitation until the beginning of the autumn sessions. This I should have resumed early in September; but sickness of a very alarming character, of a member of my family, made it my plain duty to remain by the bedside; so that it was not until October that I felt at liberty to enter again upon the discharge of my official duties. Since then, my time has been completely occupied in this direction.

During the last three months, besides attending to the labors of the Institute, and the details of the office business, which are by no means trifling, I have visited more than one hundred rural school districts, passing from an hour to an hour and a half in each school; noticing the general condition of the school and the house, observing the method of discipline and instruction, and offering

such suggestions and remarks as the circumstances seemed to require. I have also addressed meetings of the citizens in more than half of the towns of the State, upon various topics of educational interest. These visits and addresses I propose to continue until the entire circuit of the State is made.

The visits of your Commissioner have, without exception, been received with cordiality and respect. Committees, trustees and parents have made no inconsiderable amount of personal sacrifice, to render them pleasant and profitable. And what is most gratifying, these attentions were bestowed, not from any motives of personal regard, but were evidently the result of an increasing interest in the cause of education, and of an earnest desire faithfully to discharge important trusts committed to those who have the supervision of our free schools. I have reason to believe, that while this is the most agreeable, it is also the most valuable portion of the Commissioner's labor. *Personal intercourse* with parents and school officers is the only effectual way of removing those wrong impressions and prejudices against our school organization, which so impede its working progress; and of securing that interchange of opinion and sentiment so essential to the most beneficial results. Remove from the office this imperative duty, and you render it *almost a nullity*. Deprive our school system of this efficient agency, and you take out one of the stones from its foundation. This remark will of course be understood as applying to the *office* in its design.

It is especially gratifying to be able to assure you that, notwithstanding all the obstacles which are placed in the way of educational progress, by ignorance, prejudice and malice, its advancement in our State has been marked and steady. If we compare the present condition of our schools, with all their appendages and dependencies, with what it was only ten years since, the result will be found to have realized all reasonable expectations, though it may have failed to satisfy our earnest desires. It will certainly assure us that our labors have not been in vain; and that our expenditures in this regard, have been a most economical investment.

If it is anything to have caused the removal of those miserably dilapidated structures, illy arranged, deficiently lighted, imperfectly warmed, and every way forbidding, for school houses judiciously

located, tastefully constructed, conveniently arranged, fully lighted, comfortably warmed and properly ventilated, at once an ornament and a use, then has something been gained. If it is anything to have discarded those awkward compendiums, which were rather a hindrance than a help, and to have supplied their places with well-arranged, well-illustrated and simplified school books, then has something been gained. If it is anything to have secured, in some good degree, teachers whose mental and moral capacities, habits, tastes and requirements, united to professional zeal and dignity, qualify them for their high vocation, then has something been gained. If a more careful discharge of the responsible duties of school committees and trustees, has taken the place of carelessness and neglect; if, on the part of parents and guardians, a more earnest spirit, and a more intelligent interest in the cause of popular education, has taken the place of utter apathy and ignorance, then have we reason to rejoice in our educational advancement.

And yet, notwithstanding we have so much cause for congratulation and encouragement, there are some things remaining to regret and to correct. I wish it, however, to be understood, of any remarks which I may make upon the defects of individual parts of our school system, that I disclaim all personal imputation; and while it is my duty to call your attention to any imperfection in the working process, I rejoice to be able to assure you that what deserves praise, exceeds by far all that receives censure.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

One great fault, in very many of our school houses, is that they are *too small*. They are not only deficient in length and breadth, but especially in height. As I entered many of them, they gave me the impression that the building committees had ascertained the exact number of scholars in the district,—had computed into how *narrow* a space they could be stowed, and had then built accordingly. Parents should remember, that the crowding so many healthy, active lungs into such limited spaces, soon vitiates the air in spite of the best arranged ventilation. Circulation is disturbed, the cheeks become flushed, the hands and the feet are too hot or too cold, and restlessness and inattention are the inevitable results.

Pale faces and withered forms every day tell us how sadly we neglect the physical comfort of our children. Narrow limits compel too compact an arrangement of the desks, so that the children cannot have that freedom of motion so essential to ease and comfort, during a half-day's confinement to a sitting posture. The passages, between the desks, are also too narrow, and the space for a platform, at the rear of the house, is either occupied by seats, or is so limited as to bring the class for recitation too near the black-boards. In this last particular, nearly all our school houses need remodeling. It is very essential, to promote facility in governing and instructing a school, that a liberal space be left at the rear of the desks, for a recitation platform, upon which the reciting class may be elevated, in such a manner as to give the teacher a command of it and the school, at one and the same time.

The most of our school houses are placed too near the public way, occasioning a constant annoyance, both to the teacher and the taught. When we consider how large a portion of the most impressible period of the lives of our children is passed within the walls of the school house, and how closely their history and destiny are connected with early impressions, we can hardly be too solicitous, that these places of their resort shall be so located, and so constructed, as to exert the most favorable influences upon their moral, intellectual and social nature. The habits, tastes, and sentiments of the children, are, in a few years, to become the manners, the institutions, and the laws of a nation. The chubby, mischievous, frolicsome boys of 1860 are to be the dignitaries of state of 1890.

In the erection of a school house, the first consideration should be its location, with reference to convenience, economy and taste. It should be placed where the greatest number may receive the best accommodation, and where the grading and fencing can be secured at an economical expenditure. I have seen several houses where the outlay for grading, more judiciously expended, would have added another foot to the height of the building, and a proportionate increase to its other dimensions, and have attached to bare walls and a naked exterior, such embellishment as would have rendered both more attractive and more useful.

I would have every school house placed upon some dry and *retired* spot, where this is practicable, as it is in all our rural dis-

tricts. Let it be properly elevated, of ample dimensions for the easy accommodation of the number designed to occupy it. Let taste and culture characterize all its external and internal arrangements. Let it present a *finished* appearance—the grounds spacious, well arranged, and neatly inclosed, and if the grateful shade of trees does not already fall upon the spot, do not fail to set them,—of such kinds and in such a manner, as shall secure a rapid and permanent growth. The school house should be the most attractive place in the district. Parents, trustees and school committees have yet to learn what a mighty moral agency lies in the character and condition of the school houses. With my immediate predecessor in office, I have been surprised at the painful contrast in many places between the character of the private residences and the public school houses. While the former were spacious, tasteful and often elegant, indicative of culture, wealth and comfort, the latter were meagre, awkward and unattractive,—anything but a complimentary reflection upon the whole neighborhood. Is it any wonder, that children sent from such homes to such houses, should feel a prejudice against the school, and all its connections and associations; that they should sometimes, almost unconsciously, ask themselves if such is a part of the “*beautiful*” system of education which their parents and teachers are never done talking about? *Children believe what they see.*

Besides, good school houses invite, if they do not create, good teachers. Every such teacher knows that a miserable, tottering, filthy building, with its gaping, uneven floor, broken and dirty ceiling, clattering windows, shrunken and unhinged doors, backless and shamefully disfigured seats,—is not the place to elevate the minds, the morals or the manners of pupils, who are cruelly degraded by any such associations. I am glad to be able to say, that there are only a few such relics of by-gone days remaining, a disgrace to the district, the town and the State. Miserable and contracted buildings, that had long ago outlived their usefulness, are fast yielding to substantial, ample, and often elegant structures. The people are becoming more and more alive to the importance of this change; and *attractiveness*, both in location and structure, is beginning to secure a proper consideration. Bald buildings and sites innocent of everything but rocks, ferns and barberry bushes, are getting out of demand for educational purposes. Im-

provement in school furniture is no less important than improvement in the houses themselves, and the very reasonable rates at which such furniture can now be obtained, should induce every district building a new house, or remodeling an old one, to furnish it. Single and double desks, with iron frames and separate stools or chairs, should take the places of those awkward contrivances which have annoyed and deformed so many of our precious youth.

SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

And here I would say, in the very beginning, that I hardly know of a body of men, who, taken as a whole, perform so great an amount of public labor, at so great a sacrifice of personal comfort and means, and for so small a return of emolument and honor. For this state of things, our rural districts deserve the severest censure. The vital importance of the active labors of a competent school committee to the present and prospective well being of a town, seems to be altogether overlooked; and the office, in many cases, is left to itself, without recompense or reward. The senator, the representative, the treasurer, the overseer of the public way,—even he whose only duty is to look after the cattle in the street, often elicit more interest at the suffrages of the town, than do they to whom is entrusted the welfare of a future State. In many districts which I have visited, I have been obliged to repeat the question more than once, before I have ascertained who the school committee were. In this state of things, it is not strange that some should receive the appointment, who are in no way qualified rightly to discharge the responsible duties of the office. The wonder is, that there are so few of this class. For justice compels me to testify, that in a majority of the towns, those who constitute the school committees are those who represent most honorably the educational interest; men of intelligence, culture, zeal, and remarkable self-devotion to the great cause of popular education. They are the leaven which is to change the lump,—the salt which is to redeem the mass; men of elevated sentiments, of strong intellect, of sound judgment, and for the most part, of correct taste; men who know the value of a good education, and who have a practical conception of the essential prerequisites for

acquiring it; men who are not moved by praise or censure, but who push right on to duty, irrespective of aids or obstacles; men who are ready to make any reasonable or unreasonable sacrifice to accomplish their object, *i. e.* the right education of the youth of the State.

All this they are, and all this they do, without honor or profit. Their only reward is the inward consciousness of duty done. For, in some of the towns, they do not receive that *honorable* consideration to which their position entitles them; nay, they are allowed no compensation, nor even reimbursement. The law requires that the committees shall, "by one or more of their number, visit every public school in the town, at least twice during each term," (and every faithful committee will do it as often as this.) In many of the towns this would require a period of from five to thirty days, during the year, and an expenditure of from five to twenty dollars; and yet for all this labor and sacrifice, very many of our committees receive—nothing. And when any compensation is allowed, it rarely equals the wages of a common day laborer. To the question often put,—“How much are you paid for visiting the schools?”—the reply in many cases has been,—“Neither money nor thanks;”—and it is not a strange experience, that obstacles thrown in the way have been just in proportion to the faithful discharge of obligation; and often, when after repeated years of such gratuitous service, the propriety—not to say justice—of some compensation has been gently and respectfully suggested, the competent and the faithful have been dropped for the ignorant and the indifferent, to the shame and permanent injury of every such district. This ought not so to be. The office of school committee is the most useful, the most responsible, and should be considered the most honorable office in the gift of the town. It should only be filled by thoroughly competent men; and when filled, it should be sustained in the faithful discharge of its duties, by a reasonable compensation, and an efficient and hearty collaborating.

While I bear testimony to the fact that the most of our school committees are of the character described, I regret to add, that there are a very few cases of utter inefficiency and neglect on the part of such committees. I have found schools that had not been visited by a single member of the committee for entire terms, a manifest neglect of a legally enjoined duty. Committees, so neg-

ligent of this duty, may justly be suspected of carelessness in the discharge of some other obligations.

School committees are set as guardians at the entrance of our school houses, and the law imperatively requires of them, that they see to it, that no immoral or intellectually incompetent teachers ever enter them. Every such school officer should have a proper estimate, a distinct conception, and a practical apprehension of the object and range of the common school system. There should be no complimentary certificates. Positive merit should be the inexorable requirement of every school committee. Life, energy, *tact*, zeal in the profession, should be among the essential prerequisites of every certified teacher. Neither is it enough that he possess the power of acquiring knowledge—he should also have the facility of imparting knowledge; and these are by no means concomitant; many an accomplished scholar would make but an indifferent teacher.

Teachers should learn, emphatically, from our committees, that school houses are not designed as places of refuge for the indolent and the ignorant. The scores who make application to teach because they are too lazy or too illy qualified to succeed in any other business, should be made to understand that the profession of teaching is neither strengthened or elevated by their presence, and that it is not ambitious of any such accession to its ranks.

The teacher is rightly regarded as the most efficient agency for moulding the tastes and manners of a generation coming up out of the morning of its existence, fair as the sky, broad as the land, and, unless rightly directed, more terrible than an army. School committees should see to it, that no one of slovenly, awkward or vulgar habits, be placed as a model, before our children. They have no right to employ one who is unjust, immoral, idle or irreligious. The teacher should be the exponent of those external expressions which are indicative of justice, industry, kindness and benevolence. He should zealously cultivate in those committed to his charge, those virtues and affections which are the charm and joyousness of social life. The vast importance of *competency* in these particulars does not yet receive that consideration which the law contemplates, and which the future well being of our children demands. “The *morals* and the *manners*” of teachers should be matter of solicitous enquiry, and *after* these will come the equally

important, and perhaps not so easily determined question,—the ability rightly to develop and strengthen the young intellect, and to store it with knowledge,—with truth.

These moral qualities referred to, include something more than the absence of gross immorality; they include something more than the practice of virtue for its advantage; they are intended to imply a *love* of virtue for its own sake. Again, they include not only the practice of virtue, but the disposition and the power to inculcate it. The teacher should embody a moral power in his very person; so that in all his teachings, of what kind soever, there shall be a normal and beautiful earnestness coming fresh and vital from a full conviction of principles declared, as the light flows down from the sun. Nothing short of this genuine sincerity will give to his teachings that moral value and power, far beyond any reach of mere logical force, or of the “most exquisite verbal felicities.” And the text-book to assist him in this great and imperative duty, must be the BIBLE; not as a narrow book of *sectarian theology*,—NEVER! but as a broad, full hand-book of historical example, of moral precept, of revealed truth, of Christianity. I would have no man a teacher of youth who does not accept all this of the Bible; and far distant be the day when its sacred pages—revealing God and his supremacy, man and his accountability, holiness as essential to happiness, eternity and immortality,—shall be excluded from our common schools. And here I cannot refrain from quoting the remarks of Dr. Hall, occasioned by the death of Horace Mann. Moreover, his emphatic approbation of a normal school in this connection, will receive the hearty response of every right minded man. After speaking of the importance of moral qualifications in our rulers, he says:—

“At present, I would weigh these truths, and extend these remarks, with reference only to a single class of legislative and executive men—those whom we call teachers—or, by a larger name as commonly used, though in fact the same, *Educators*. It is an immense class, viewed in its first, professional character. It is a rapidly growing class, growing in numbers and power. The enlarging circle of sciences and varied branches of study coming to be considered essential; the multiplication of schools and seminaries of every kind; the high-sounding names taken, and honors given, by new as well as old institutions of learning; the rigid requirements of some and superficial training of many; the time demanded for continuous, ambitious and exhausting study, with the extended vacations from all study, indicate how different is the office of teacher now, from that of teacher

or master even half a century ago; and indicate also the large place that this province of mind and of society already covers. Whatever else is thought of these changes and demands, it must be acknowledged that greater pains are taken in the selection and preparation of educators, than formerly. Infant minds, the most impressible of all, and calling for the most wisdom if not intelligence, are not so readily left to teachers who have never been taught, and whose only reason and qualification for teaching may be an inability to do anything else. Instead of this strange theory or thoughtless practice, our age is marked by the introduction of an element and institution the most needed and most valuable, in my opinion, of any yet tried—that designed to teach the teachers, and train them for their work, as men and women are trained for every other work under the sun. If men think this normal scheme a mere fancy or tax, and it shall therefore be abandoned, a step backward will be taken, and a mistake perceived too late, as blind and pernicious as that of cutting down the compensation of educators, weakening and degrading the whole calling. It need not be assumed that everything new in this department is wise, or all that some may deem it. But we may and will assume that the human mind, in child or youth, is the last instrument or material that should be subjected to the blows of a bungler, the slight of a trifler, the heartlessness of either a mechanical or tyrannical master. When every other profession and common craft are demanding higher qualifications, and more and more patience of time and toil,—strange, verily, if this, which governs the action of mind on mind, which decides the character of a generation, and moulds the institutions, alike, of learning, government and religion, is to be the one least honored, least rewarded, and worst filled. Such policy is not in accordance with any law of God; least of all with that law, so old and comparatively rude, as some say, which requires that all rulers shall be, at the least, “able men,” though placed only over bodies, property, and temporal peace.

But the law demands more—this and every law of God; and we pass to the higher requirement. Rulers of the mind, intellectual legislators, and moral governors, ought, above all others, to be *religious* men—men of truth, fearing God and hating covetousness. Frame an argument for requiring this of civil rulers, and it has ten-fold force as applied to this higher grade. For we hold the Educator to be above kings and pontiffs all, both in the kind and compass of his power; and if true, in dignity and divine right. Have men and nations so believed and declared? Only theoretically, if at all; never practically and consistently. And this is one cause of the slow progress of mind and truth toward the ascendancy designed and promised to them. Not only has this sublime and profound work of educating deathless minds been left to the ignorant and unskilled: it has been subjected, yet more blindly and fatally, to undisciplined tempers and unreligious workers. Not purposely, do we mean,—not consciously, it may be; but carelessly,

and with such thoughtlessness, or indifference, or sectarian jealousy, as amount to criminal neglect. I do suppose that under the early rule and virtual theocracy of the world, in the best days of Judaism, and in the best portions even of Gentilism, more attention was given to what was regarded as the religious character of those constituted teachers of youth, than has been generally given in the Christian age, especially in modern times. Not only is the intellectual demand put before the spiritual in the choice of teachers, not only are fashionable seminaries preferred to the useful, but there has come to be a virtual exclusion and prohibition of religious tuition. This is particularly true of our much applauded, and in many respects admirable, public school system. Open to all sects, it is thought necessary to forbid the religious, and almost moral element. Now, if this be necessary, the more momentous the need, the more palpable the obligation, to place over the whole system, in its government, discipline and instruction, from the primary to the collegiate grade, men of truth, men of God, whose spirit, character and whole influence shall of themselves religiously impress, and spiritually elevate, the whole mass of mind, morality and aim falling under their instruction. No irreligious teacher, no ungoverned temper, no narrow, timid, abject, selfish souls, should be suffered to make and leave their miserable impress upon that multitude of minds, which are to rule, if not fashion, the coming centuries. Be as earnest as you will, strict or liberal, to keep out dogmatism and jesuitism from your army of educators and world of learners; but if, in your zeal or indifference, you keep out Christ and Christianity, as truth, spirit, principle and power, impulse and aspiration, you educate for earth only, and that ruinously. The danger cannot be overrated. The magnitude of the responsibility and duty is surpassed by no other. A thousand considerations, which we cannot and need not name, make it imperative on all Christian communities, that they elect Christian men for this highest of all trusts—‘able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness.’”

The teacher has to do not merely with the head, but with the heart. The will is to be disciplined; the moral and social sensibilities are to be nursed and matured; the lower appetites and propensities are to be controlled; conscience is to be enlightened; the whole man is to be *educated* for a higher and a better life. Do not let us do violence to the teacher's profession, by denying its connection with that which takes hold of Heaven and immortality. He who possesses the *moral qualities* which fit him for the high vocation of unfolding the infant mind to a moral, intelligent, deathless, endlessly progressive life, deserves a distinguished place among those whom the world would honor. And when we remember how impressible is the material of youth, how easily the still

waters may be changed to the gentle flow and the impetuous current, how solicitous should we be that none be elected to the trust of teaching, but such as are morally qualified to receive it. "To plume these wings for an upper or a nether flight; to lead these voices forth into harmony or dissonance; to woo these beings to go where they should go, and to be what they should be; does it, or does it not, require some knowledge, some anxious forethought, some enlightened preparation?"

There is evidence that, in some districts, school committees are too careless in their intellectual examinations of teachers. These examinations should be in writing, and should be *thorough*. They should be restored from a *farce* to a *fact*. Teachers should be required to possess not merely a knowledge of certain facts, but a perfect familiarity with the elementary *principles* of those branches which they may be required to teach. This knowledge should be found to embrace not only a familiar acquaintance with the *things* of the lessons, but with the entire *subject* of the lessons. He should manifest his ability not only to solve all difficulties *in* the lessons, but he must be able to answer all legitimate inquiries of an inquisitive mind, *immediately* without the lessons. He should ornament his science by literature, and strengthen his literature by science; and so possess the power of pre-occupying the minds of his pupils in favor of truth. His knowledge should be accurate, that it may be *truth*; it should be comprehensive, that it may be *truth illustrated*. Above all, he should be found to have tact—*aptness* to teach. Without this, all his other qualifications will be of little avail. It will require a variety of expedients to enable a committee to determine whether the teacher possesses this power; and here I would enumerate some of them, were it not that it might extend this report to an inordinate length. Indeed, so numerous are the topics that might be embraced in a communication of this nature, that I must be content with suggestions rather than prescriptions—with hints, rather than details.

School committees should impress upon the proper authorities, and upon parents, how desirable it is that thoroughly competent, energetic and successful teachers, be continued in the same school from year to year; and that this continuance be secured by an increase of salary. The accomplished teacher should no longer, in this particular, rank with the less competent. In the other pro-

fessions, and in the mechanic arts, superior talent and skill are expected to command increased compensation. The same distinction should be judiciously made in the teacher's profession.

I find that a large majority of the teachers of this State have entered upon the profession only as a temporary occupation, in the absence of more remunerative employment; and many who might, under other circumstances, be disposed to remain permanently in the profession, are forced, by the shortness and interruptions of our school terms, to employ a portion of their time in other avocations. Inadequate compensation is one of the retarding influences with which our common schools have to contend. A proper remuneration hardly keeps pace with the improvement in the qualifications, and the devotion to the arduous duties of the educational profession. Parents and guardians should be made to feel that their own prosperity, and the interest of the common school, are "one and inseparable;" and that a community will advance in all that gives to civilized society its excellence, just in proportion to the elevated character of its common schools. Place a hindrance upon a school, and you damage the character of the neighborhood in which it is located.

Many of our schools are robbed of their efficiency by two causes: on the one side, by those who are so insensible to the luxury of doing good, that they care not how low the condition of a school may be, so that it costs nothing; and on the other side, by those who, despairing of ever bringing our common schools to a proper elevation, lose at once their confidence and their interest in them, and send their children to private establishments. I could name more than one township in this commonwealth, where this condition of things has very materially impaired the public schools of those places.

Many of our schools are lamentably deficient in illustrative apparatus. A small sum expended in globes, outline maps, cubical blocks, and a few more simple contrivances, would wonderfully aid the teacher and advance the pupil. I hope our school committees will call the attention of the several towns and districts to this deficiency, and to the very great importance of supplying it. But lest I be thought to add to labors already sufficiently numerous, difficult and delicate, I will proceed to my next topic.

TEACHERS.

It is a fact not to be concealed, and to which I refer rather as a misfortune than as a fault, that our teachers do not, as a class, give evidence of that preparation, that aptness to *teach*, that familiarity with principles and the best methods of teaching, which the progress of our school system demands. I would not depreciate their moral excellence, or their intellectual strength. In each particular they command our highest esteem and our dignified respect. They have alike the desire to do well and the latent power to do it; but a few of them lack *educational* culture. The material is excellent, but it requires the plastic hand of educational experience to mould it into practical shape. Our teachers may have knowledge enough, but some of them do not know how to apply it to the business of teaching. The reason is, they have enjoyed neither instruction nor experience in this regard; and it is only within a few years that it was deemed a matter of the least consequence whether they had or had not enjoyed this advantage. It was thought that any body who could read, write and cypher, with a tolerable degree of facility, was competent to *teach—at least, to teach little children*. It does not follow because a man is a scholar, he is therefore a teacher. If it does not require something *above*, it requires something *besides*, a profound philosopher, to constitute a good school-master. President Humphrey, referring to the graduates and under-graduates of our colleges, said: "It seems to be taken for granted, that because they have studied Greek and Latin, and Conic Sections, they must know all about the business of a common school education. This is one of the best examples of *non sequitur* that I can think of. Because a young man can read Demosthenes and calculate eclipses, he must be eminently qualified to teach a primary school! It is no disparagement to some of the best classical scholars, to say that they are not fit for common school-masters. They can educate teachers a great deal better than they can teach a-b-abs; and 'when the sky falls we shall catch larks.' Experience abundantly proves that many who go from college halls to try their hand in district school-houses, are greatly surpassed by some who never saw a college in their lives; and if it were the main object of a collegiate

education to furnish school-masters, every one must see how inadequate would be the supply." A more just apprehension of the subject is convincing the community, and teachers themselves, that this is the truth. The method of imparting knowledge acquired is what some of our teachers have yet to learn. This is an *art*, a *trade*,—one that must be learned like any other trade. A shoemaker may be abundantly supplied with pegs, hammer and awls, lap-stone and waxed-ends, sole leather and upper leather—with all the *material* of his trade—but if he have not the *trade* itself, he will be but an indifferent cobbler; and the requirement of skill in any department of art, is just in proportion to the importance of that to which the art relates. A stupid day laborer may serve to trench a drain, but he would not be trusted to adjust a telescope.

But a teacher should not only *know how* to communicate truth,—to make impressions,—he should have some proper apprehension of the character of that which he is to educate—to mould into shape. He should remember that it is not *matter*, but *mind*,—*that intelligent something*,—the image of its Author, which is committed to his hands; and that every impression made upon it—whether properly or improperly, whether for good or for evil—is an impression forever. The soul of a little child admits of no bungling experiments. Not so with matter. Into whatever forms we fashion it, the rust of ages crumbles them all back to dust again; but the immortal part of every little child, however forbidding its exterior or degrading its condition, is destined to live when the round world is ashes!

It is upon this that the teacher is to exercise his formative power,—to mould it for useful ends and an endless life. To do this successfully, he should understand something of its construction. He should know that it has a complex nature; that it is not only by its instrumentalities, capable of seeing, hearing and handling, but that it is also capable of perceiving, remembering and reasoning; that it cannot only remember a proposition, but that it can understand it; that it cannot only hear a sentiment, but that it can determine whether it be true or false; that it cannot only receive the premise and the conclusion, but that it can, in many cases, trace the connection between them. Every teacher should remember, too, that the soul of a little child includes not only an understanding, but a conscience; not only an imagination, but a will; that it

is capable of loving and hating, as well as of reflecting and judging. He should also have some regard to the *order of development* of these several powers and faculties.

Here is the teacher's great responsibility. All these various faculties of the child are delivered over to him, to be developed,—to be educated. How can he do it if he does not understand them? How can he do it if he does not acknowledge their activity and their power? It is not expected—nor is it necessary—that every teacher should be a profound philosopher or an accomplished scholar; but to be eminently successful, he must understand something of these elements which make up the motive power of the child's mind. No one faculty should be taxed at the expense, or to the neglect of any other; and yet how often is this done—how sadly too often. How many of our teachers do I see instructing their pupils as though the only mental faculty was the memory, and governing them as though the only thing to be disciplined was the will. Children are required to “say their lessons,” but the idea that they are capable of understanding them, or that it is of the least consequence whether they do or not, would hardly be conjectured. The memory is taxed, as of course it should be, but the understanding is ignored. A thousand *lessons* are *heard*, but not a solitary *principle* is *taught*. Now what is all such “teaching” worth? Of what use is the merely verbal knowledge of all these facts, crowded away in the memory? Like any other raw material, valueless for all practical purposes. The cotton and the wool stored in our warehouses is worth nothing while there. It must be carried out to the workshop and the factory, the jenny and the loom, before it becomes fit for use. So the material in the memory must be taken down to the understanding, the workshop of the mind, and thereby processes of thought, under the superintendence of the judgment, it must be twisted into principles, and woven into practical truth, before it can serve the great purposes of life. But it will be replied, this material must *first* be accumulated. True; but it must *then* be used, and *children* should be taught *how* to use it. A disciplined memory is one thing; a cultivated intellect is another. *The* great business of the schoolmaster is to evolve, invigorate and mature the *power of thought*, and to do this in the midst of ten thousand annoyances and interruptions; and to do it skillfully, effectually, he should be as

familiar with all the elements which go to make up what we call education, as he is with his own fingers. He should be *explosively* active. His mind should possess almost ubiquity. It must be an intellectual omnibus, filled full with all manner of wisdom—and with “room for one more.” It should be fruitful of educating expedients.

This, and much more suggested by it, the teacher should possess, thoroughly to qualify him for his work. And that some of our teachers do not possess this, is, as I have said, their misfortune rather than their fault. For the want of it, they deserve our sympathy rather than our censure. Nearly every one of them would be glad to avail themselves of such preparation, but they have not the means,—they cannot afford to make the necessary sacrifice of time and money. For when we take into consideration the magnitude of their charge, no class of persons are so poorly paid as our teachers. The day-laborer in our fields, the employees in our factories, are many of them more liberally compensated than are those unto whom we entrust the present and future well being of our children.

I have observed in some teachers, a great lack of system. They enter the school in the morning without any well defined arrangements for the duties of the day, and that recitation is required which first suggests itself to the memory, or that class is called out which first meets the eye. I think it would be well for every teacher to assign a stated time for every recitation; and if the school is large, let him have a written schedule, specifying the number of each recitation and the amount of time allotted to it. This might be posted in such a manner that the school would become familiar with it. This arrangement would ensure economy of time, and inculcate the importance of systematic habits, and so prevent a world of annoyance in the after life of the young.

The whole process of education is an artificial, not a natural process, and requires constant care and strenuous effort. The intellect of a child left to itself would never become cultivated. Teachers must be impressed with the necessity of a laborious, earnest, self-sacrificing spirit. If they expect improvement and advancement on the part of their pupils, they must themselves make manifest an earnest desire for self culture and progress.

They must let their light so shine,—not with the dimness of the departing, but with the brightness of the coming day.

Moreover, they should unite to make teaching a profession, and a *learned* profession. This can only be accomplished by aiming at high professional qualifications, professional dignity, professional self-respect; by acknowledging none as members of the profession who are not qualified, both by mental endowment and intellectual culture, to adorn it. It is encouraging to know that this is taking place. Men of talent and accomplishment are finding a field for their genius in the cause of popular education, and distinguished professors in our colleges are seeking the post of honor in our common schools.

STUDIES.

In nearly all of our public schools the ordinary English branches are taught, and in many of them with a completeness that will compare favorably with our high schools and academies. Since many of the text-books of the natural sciences have been so admirably arranged and simplified, it is well to consider, if they may not, with propriety and advantage, be introduced into some of our schools at once, and into all of them eventually. For we must labor to make our common schools very *uncommon*. I want to see the wonderful illustrations of Natural Philosophy, and the captivating charms of Botany familiar in all our school houses.

I find that there is a little reaction in the study of mental arithmetic. This is natural. There was a period when the tendency was to make too much of it. It failed to realize all it promised. Celerity was mistaken for profundity; mental activity for intellectual strength; but yet it has its merit, and should have its place in every school. It is an important agency in furnishing to "all ages" that thorough mental drilling in the analysis of numbers which forms the true basis of all mathematical knowledge.

The subject of syllabication is too much neglected; and scholars are also allowed to *shingle* their words, instead of being required to enunciate each word and syllable clearly and distinctly. I apprehend this habit arises from allowing pupils to answer too much by classes—*simultaneously*. A better method would be to require, occasionally, each member of a class to answer by himself, and then,

not "in turn," but by numbers, alternating here and there, so as to secure the preparation of the whole class upon any given lesson. Require them, also, to punctuate when they write upon the black-board, slate, or upon paper, and to be careful of the abbreviations.

TEXT-BOOKS.

In many of our schools, the evil is not so much the want of text-books of the proper kind, as it is the want of uniformity in these books. It is indispensable to the proper classification of a school, to the economy and efficiency of the labors of the teacher, and to the most thorough improvement and rapid progress of the pupils, that the text-books be uniform. There is, however, in this regard, a manifest improvement in many of our districts. Committees, trustees and parents are beginning to feel its importance, and to unite in securing its beneficial results.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of our schools is, for the most part, unexceptionable; at least, it is a great improvement over that of past years. I hesitate not to say, that the discipline of our school houses is better than that of our nurseries; and that those parents who are so quick to discover the "motes" of the first are quite blind to the "beams" of the second. Teachers who govern themselves, as a general rule, have no serious difficulty in governing their schools; and pupils yield the most ready obedience and respect to those who, themselves, manifest self-respect.

INSTITUTE.

A Teachers' Institute was held in Providence during the fourth week of October. It was considered by those qualified to make an estimate and comparison, eminently successful. More than three hundred teachers entered their names, and the attention and interest manifested at the beginning was maintained to the end.

The teachers whom I have subsequently met in my visits at their schools, have referred to it as a gathering of much pleasure and profit. The drill exercises, including methods of teaching, were conducted by Professors Greene and Dunn, of Brown University; Messrs. Colburn and Goodwin, of the Normal School; Rev. Francis T. Russell, of Conn., and Mr. George B. Loomis, of Providence. All the exercises were of a very practical and instructive character, and must have left upon the minds of the teachers present impressions of permanent professional advantage. Evening lectures were delivered by Rev. J. M. Manning, of Boston; George Sumner, Esq., of Boston; Rev. Dr. Anderson, of Roxbury, Mass., and Gen. H. K. Oliver, of Lawrence, Mass. These discourses were of the highest order of excellence, and added an attractiveness and a value to this institutional gathering, which the friends of education in the city and State will remember with gratitude and delight. These institutes are accomplishing a mighty work in lessening the apathy and prejudices of the people against any well arranged school system. They remove much of misapprehension concerning the great educational movements of the age; afford suggestions in the management and regulations of schools, and practical illustrations of the improved methods of teaching, which will by degrees correct bad habits and false conceptions, and convert them into active and efficient co-operative elements, in the cause of popular education. Moreover, by discussions and lectures, they afford easy interchanges of opinion and experience in matters of vital importance to the proper elevation of the teacher's profession.

It gives me pleasure to add, in this connection, that the R. I. INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION, an old and almost dead association, has been revived, and that some of our young and accomplished teachers are infusing a life and energy into it, which give it an earnest of much good. Under their direction, meetings have been held in some half-dozen of our villages, gathering to them the teachers and citizens of the neighborhood, who testify to the interest and advantage of such exercises. The result of these gatherings will be manifestly and permanently felt throughout our school system, by cultivating a fraternal *esprit du corps* among the teachers, and by moulding public opinion to a more efficient co-operation in the great labor of the education of our youth.

EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL.

The Rhode Island Schoolmaster has commenced its sixth year, with every prospect of increased usefulness. It has accomplished a good work in the past, and will undoubtedly do more in the future. It reaches every portion of the State, and its design is to awaken and increase interest in educational matters among teachers and parents. For several years past, it has been under the care of a gentleman of large experience in teaching, and who is also engaged in a department of one of our public schools. When it is remembered how much of his time must necessarily be devoted to the duties of his school, the zeal, the ability and the untiring industry manifested in the editorial department will be duly appreciated.

While a journal of this kind everywhere commends itself as an important aid in the cause of popular education, it is with pleasure that I have observed an increasing interest in its support on the part of teachers. In connection with this office, I regard it as an important medium for communicating with the State.

The present editor is, I learn, to be assisted in its management for the coming year, by a corps of the best teachers of the State, thus adding to its *practical* usefulness.

It has been found difficult, even in the larger States, to sustain an educational periodical, and there are now but few of the Northern and Eastern States that do not furnish a liberal assistance to their respective State educational journals. This assistance is generally in the form of a subscription for a certain number of copies, to be sent to the several school boards. The sum thus appropriated by the different States varies from \$300 to \$2000. In accordance with the recommendation of my predecessor, the last General Assembly passed an act, almost unanimously, modifying the provision of the law in regard to educational lectures and addresses, by which the sum of \$300 (of the \$500 appropriated for lectures) were expended for copies of the *Schoolmaster*, to be distributed to the various rural districts of the State. By this arrangement, a copy has been sent to each of the three hundred and fifty districts of the State.

I deem it my duty to recommend that the same appropriation

be made the coming year; and I would add, in the words of my predecessor, that "perhaps in no other way could the same sum of money be better appropriated to the cause of popular education."

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Since your assembling in May—as you already know—a sudden and mysterious Providence has deprived the Normal School of its most efficient head. In the death of DANA P. COLBURN, our State has lost a model teacher, and the cause of education a most zealous and energetic laborer. To the unanimous sentiment of affection and respect of the community in which he lived, has been added the general tribute of the press, testifying to the worth and genius of the man, the truthfulness and geniality of the friend, and to the earnestness and peculiar fitness of the educator. He was a conscientious, thoroughly devoted, *vitalized*, self-educated man. Egotism and selfishness were not elements of his character. The highest and most disinterested motives kept him persistently at his peculiar work—the *education of the educators*. His mental endowments, his intellectual culture and his social habits, combined to fit him for this important and most difficult labor. How well he succeeded in it, the increased professional zeal of more than half of the teachers of our State most abundantly testifies. But few men of his culture can descend to instruct in the working particulars of a teacher's vocation. This Mr. Colburn could do with a facility and a directness which lent a charm and newness of life to the most uninteresting details. Celerity, rather than breadth, was the characteristic of his mind. He was more swift than profound, more earnest than thoughtful. If he could not generalize comprehensively, he never failed to vitalize facts. If he was deficient in breadth and largeness of design, he excelled in delicacy and rapidity of execution; and he imparted his kindled zeal to whatever he touched. Above all, he added to the zeal of the teacher and the grace of the scholar, the highest expression of religious and christian sentiment. Let us manifest our appreciation of his worth, and our gratitude for his labors, by giving permanency and increased efficiency to that institution which received so much of the energy of his mind and the sympathy of his heart.

Twenty years' experience has established not merely the advantage, but the necessity, of normal schools to maintain and complete the advancement which we boast of in our system of popular education. The demand everywhere is for more thoroughly qualified teachers; for men who not merely know *enough* to teach, but who know *how* to teach. The elementary branches are taught, and are well taught, in our high schools and academies. But in order to furnish the best class of teachers, something more than this instruction is necessary. They need to know the best methods of teaching and governing common schools. This knowledge, normal schools are designed to impart. They not only teach the teacher,—all schools do that,—but they *teach the teacher how to teach*. It is this that makes them, in the highest degree, practical and advantageous. Teaching is both an art and a science. It has a practice, and it has principles upon which this practice is based. It is a trade, and an apprenticeship must be served. It is a profession, and the best models must be consulted.

Other professions have their normal schools. At law, the student is not expected to pass all his time over the pages of Blackstone and Chitty. He has his mock court, his judges, his juries, his witnesses, his briefs, and all those appliances which relate to the practical dispensing of justice. He is drilled in these, and graduates a better lawyer than he could otherwise be. So, in our theological schools, those who resort thither are not required to puzzle forever among Hebrew idioms, or to follow interminably the thread of ecclesiastical history; they are taught to write sermons, and to preach them, too. So, in our normal schools, they have their model school attached, and "normal scholars have an opportunity to try their skill in teaching and governing under the general superintendence of the principal." And we must remember that it is not the normal scholar alone who receives this advantage,—*it is the school which he subsequently teaches*. It appears to me, that those who object to the normal school on account of the small number of those who attend it, altogether overlook this important fact. By the instruction in our normal school, we not merely benefit thirty teachers,—we confer a perpetual favor upon a thousand scholars.

This is not all. Normal schools not only have a *direct* agency in raising the standard of popular education; they have an *indirect*

agency. The model teachers whom they graduate will, by the force of example, stimulate their less accomplished brethren to higher attainments, and will suggest to them better methods of instruction and government. This is a universal experience in all the arts. "A single turnpike, passing through a section of country where the scraper had never been seen before, will in a short time wonderfully improve all the cross-roads for miles and miles on both sides of it. It is the *model* road for all the highway surveyors, far and near. So with the agricultural school. Though the pupils may be few in number, yet when they come to be scattered abroad over the farming districts, they will not only teach others what they have been taught themselves, but thousands will watch their improved methods of cultivation, and profit by them."

It is not pretended that *all* who graduate at normal schools are *model* teachers. But this is not the fault of the schools; it is rather the misfortune of the scholars. It will not be claimed that every "regularly graduated" lawyer is an ornament to the bar; and some of our "ordained" theological students confirm the Divine assurance that "the weak things of this world are" sometimes "chosen to confound the things that are mighty." But nobody charges these results upon Cambridge or Andover.

The plea that our normal school should be abandoned because we have lost its principal, is simply absurd. Did we cease to avail ourselves of the agency of steam when Fulton died? Has a knowledge of the law of gravitation become of no consequence because Kepler and Newton sleep with their fathers? Shall we abandon all the advantages of science, all the aids of the mechanic arts, because those who have opened their use to us have returned to dust? No; let us rather honor their memories by striving for new explorations and more important inventions.

The round of education "is a circle which returns upon itself, and will continue to return to the end of time. The procession of children coming up upon the stage has no end. Wait ever so long, it will not pass by. When we depart they will still be coming, and in closer ranks than ever. Those who are centuries behind will surely come, and the great business of every generation will be to educate the children of the next. What, therefore, our hands find to do, let us do it with our might."

Let our normal school be permitted to remain until its impor-

tant design shall be accomplished, so shall the educational interests of Rhode Island be most effectually subserved; and incompetent teachers will gradually retire from our borders. So shall our common schools advance, until every parent shall be forced, by a selfish interest, to send to them, because they are the *best*. A pretty extensive observation enables me to say that the *emphatic* sentiment of the *best educators* of our commonwealth, is entirely favorable to our present school system; and that a retrograde step, in any direction, would be impolitic and disastrous.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.

The *desideratum* to render our schools what we would have them to be, is the *heartly co-operation of parents*. They must, by *personal solicitation* in each district, be induced to visit the schools, and so manifest to their children that they are in earnest in the great matter of their education. Your commissioner has felt that in no way could his labors be so useful to the State, as in this direction. When this object is accomplished, then, and not until then, will that terrible evil, *absenteeism*, which stands like an opposing giant at the very threshold of all educational progress, be effectually removed. Parents will then be made to see and feel that the obtaining an education, and this, too, in its broadest and completest sense, is THE BUSINESS of the young,—just as ploughing, planting and reaping is the business of the husbandman. They will be persuaded that the question should be, not—Can my child be spared from home? but, Can he be spared from school? not, “Are the chores done?” but—Are the lessons learned? The parent should be made to feel that nothing but the most inexorable necessity will justify him in taking from the child a single hour of the study time of his youth. *This belongs to the child; the parent has no right to it.*

This change in public sentiment can only be accomplished by inducing parents to make frequent visits to the school room; that they may there see, for themselves, the great work which our admirable school system is accomplishing for those whom they hold dearer than their own lives; and how essential their co-operation is to the consummation of this great good. It is in this direction

that those who have in trust our educational interests, are to labor; for all improvement in our public school system must depend, ultimately, upon the people themselves. To accomplish the result referred to, there must be a thorough change of public sentiment. Like all great movements, its progress must be slow.

MUSIC.

I omitted, in its connection, to urge upon our school committees the importance of introducing vocal music into all our schools. Independent of its physical advantage, it never fails to exert a powerful and refining influence in the cultivation of moral and social character. The experience of our most gifted teachers testifies, unanimously, to its important aid in discipline; and that often a song, like oil, has stilled the turbulent waters of a school-room. It affords a most delightful and impressive medium for imparting moral and religious instruction. Its presence is always elevating, cultivating in the young soul habits of order and obedience, kindness and love. In every school which I have visited, at all remarkable for the *beauty of its discipline*, I have found the practice of singing; and in many of those schools where this exercise was neglected, if the boys were not yet quite "fit for treason, stratagems and spoils," they afforded every indication that they very soon would be. I trust the day is not distant when music will be deemed indispensable in the order of educational exercises; and when a school without its anthem, will be as strange as spring without its song.

CONCLUSION.

Notwithstanding all delinquencies, the sources of encouragement in the practical working of our school system remain, in the increased and increasing interest manifested by parents and guardians in the educational welfare of their children and wards; in the zeal and more efficient supervision of school officers; in the higher professional skill of faithful teachers, and in the confidence and hope which has taken possession of the friends of education generally, who, encouraged by what has already been achieved, look forward to a full realization of their most ardent desires.

While we congratulate ourselves upon what has already been

accomplished, and so take courage for further effort, let us, also, not fail to enquire, if we have made all the progress in our power? if we have accomplished all the results which the advancement of society, the elevation of humanity, and the right education of the young so imperatively demand? Have the minds of our children been so developed, illuminated and purified by judicious exercise, by sound learning and elevated moral sentiment, as to prepare them for the active duties of men; for the solution of the multiplying problems of social and national life; and for the keeping of the varied trusts which must soon be committed to them by their fathers, as we received them from ours? Have we, as a State, done all that we could do, for the further advancement of this great work of popular education? Have we organized and vitalized these agencies, which shall secure to each succeeding generation, in endless renewal, a preëminence over that which preceded, so that in our republic, as in the republic of Sparta, while our fathers, who yet "linger in the west," say—

" We have been, in days of old,
Wise, generous, brave and bold ;"

and we who are in the middle of life, confidently add—

" That, which in days of yore we were,
We at the present moment are ;"

our children may, with patriotic enthusiasm, respond—

" Hereafter, at our country's call,
We promise to surpass you all."

For, let us remember that if we have not done this, then we have failed in duty,—we have committed an error which no future regrets can make amends for. Whatever we have failed to do which we might have accomplished, must remain a failure forever. Any advancement which we might have secured, and have not, must be so much deducted from our final progress. This is alike true of individuals and of communities. A mistake here is a mistake forever. It has gone into the unchangeable past, and no created or creative hand can take it out. But regrets for that which has gone should fill us with new desires and new hopes,—with ardent aspiration and fresh endeavor for that which is to come. Let us impair none of the instrumentalities which have been thus far applied,

with so much success, for the better education of our children,—for inculcating in them “the principles of piety, justice, and a sacred regard to truth, love to their country, humanity, universal benevolence, sobriety, industry and frugality, chastity, moderation and temperance, and those other virtues which are the ornament of human society, and the basis upon which a republican constitution is founded.” Yea, let us rather, by a wise legislation, impart new vitality and increased energy to the system so successfully introduced, which promises to take every child within our borders out of the way of ignorance and vice, and lead it into the path of knowledge and virtue. Let us listen unto the voice of Wisdom crying unto us from within and without; “uttering her voice in the streets; crying in the chief place of concourse, in the opening of the gates,”—“Behold I will pour out my spirit unto you; I will make my words known unto you.”

Allow me now to present extracts from the reports of the committees of the several cities and towns. They will be found interesting, as indicating the progress of educational improvement in the several districts of our Commonwealth. It would be a desirable improvement if these reports—all of them—were printed, and of uniform size. I respectfully recommend this to the attention of committees.

PROVIDENCE.

The following extracts, from the very able report of the school committee, refer to the folly of mingling politics into our school system, the false economy of cheapening teachers, and the importance of the coöperation of parents:—

“Popular education is too sacred a matter to be mixed up with political or sectarian strife. It thrives best in the serene atmosphere of a healthy public sentiment. Its friends are seldom men of noise and contention. It is an unselfish regard for the present and prospective welfare of the community, which leads them, gratuitously, to devote to this work so largely of their time and talents. Some slight appreciation of those services would seem to be only just. But if, instead of this, the constituted guardians of our schools are to be assailed, their motives aspersed, and their acts condemned, on the authority of street rumors, or anonymous communications, appealing to the

worst passions of the rabble, we may regard the day as not far distant, when men, worthy to have charge of such a trust, will be found unwilling to accept it.

“It is evident that our schools cannot maintain their present standing, much less can they go steadily forward, as they should, without able and experienced teachers. It has been, and is the policy of the committee, to employ only those of the highest order of excellence. But such are always in demand, and can no more be secured for an inadequate compensation, than they can be retained without some appreciation of their merits.

“It was, therefore, matter of sincere regret to us, that under the pressure of the recent financial troubles, you found it necessary to cut down the teachers' salaries, which before hardly gave us a fair chance in the competition with other cities, for the best talent. That reduction has already lost to our schools the services of four of our best teachers; is rendering others uneasy under the offer of more remunerative situations elsewhere, and throws a most serious obstacle in the way of filling vacancies to our own satisfaction, or that of the people.

“It seems to us, that in any necessary reduction of city expenses, our schools should be about the last to suffer. Yet, by our last annual report, it was shown that these had suffered in this way far more than any other branch of the city service. In ten years, their share of the city expenses had been reduced from thirty to fourteen per cent.; the increase of teachers' salaries in ten years had been only ten per cent.; while that of our principal municipal officers had gone up, in the same time, on a scale varying from fifty to two hundred and thirty per cent. * * * *

“In view of these facts, may we not hope that you will soon be disposed at least to restore the salaries to their former standard. We maintain that, in a matter so vital, the groundless cry of extravagance ought not to deter us from aiming to furnish the best teachers, books, buildings and other facilities for the thorough education of our children. * * * *

“No point is more constantly, nor hitherto more unavailingly urged in the reports of the Superintendent and of the general and district committees, than the need of a more active and cordial co-operation of parents with the teachers. Greater punctuality in attendance and proficiency in study would so be secured; much severity of discipline might be avoided, while such a knowledge of each pupil's peculiarities of character and disposition as his parents only can give, will enable the teacher to act intelligently in suppressing faults and developing excellencies.

“The bearing of this matter on the *reputation* of our schools is not to be overlooked. Complaints are made every day, the utter groundlessness of which would appear on a single visit to the teacher. For example:—we hear frequent complaints, on the one hand, that the scholars are driven forward too rapidly, and on the other, that they are unduly held back. Now,

under our present arrangements, this matter is almost entirely in the hands of parents. A schedule is arranged, and every family represented in the schools is supplied with a copy, in which a specified amount is assigned to each grade of pupils, for each term of continuance in school. Scholars may pass from any grade to a higher, at the commencement of any term, on sustaining an examination in the studies to which that higher grade has attended. Here, then, is ample provision for either a slow or rapid advance, as the health or talents of the pupil, or the wishes of the parent shall dictate. These wishes are always complied with when made known, and it is hardly just for parties to complain, who have not first expressed their desires. But nothing is more common.

“Our schools cannot reach their highest efficiency until the intimate and confidential intercourse we speak of, shall be secured; until the parents come more generally to visit the schools, and see for themselves. Many of them have never yet entered, except, perhaps, on an “exhibition day,” the rooms where their children are receiving some of their most potent and lasting impressions.

A. H. CLAPP,
For the Committee.”

The following important extracts are taken from the Superintendent's report:—

“Our intermediate and primary schools may, as a whole, be regarded as satisfactory, although many of them can and ought to be improved. Too much time is now spent in governing and disciplining, and too little in earnest, faithful teaching. The efficiency of these schools depends, almost entirely, upon the skill and devotion of the teacher. No one can be eminently successful, who has not experience in teaching,—tact and sound judgment in discipline. These schools would be much improved, were more time spent in teaching the elementary sounds of the vowels and consonants, and the more difficult combinations. A clear and distinct articulation is absolutely essential to a good reader. * * * * As a general rule, teachers should be held responsible for the good condition of their schools. They may not always be able to remove all the obstacles to their success. Yet no conscientious teacher will remain long in a position where he is unable to secure the highest interests of those committed to his care. There is no situation where skill and a faithful performance of duty are more apparent than in the school-room; and there is no profession in which the mental and physical energies are so severely tasked as in thorough teaching. The usual routine of the school-room may be passed through with but little effort; but this is not teaching. Something more is requisite to ensure the highest success than in listening to the daily lessons, recited with verbal accuracy from the text-books. This duty may be performed without any exhaustion of mind

or body. But to perform the highest functions of a teacher ; to arouse and quicken the youthful mind, and so to present the elements of knowledge that they may be clearly apprehended and permanently retained, requires almost superhuman effort. Eminent success cannot be attained without large, experience, and a careful preparation for the daily tasks. A teacher must throw his whole soul into his work ; a dull and monotonous manner will invariably make stupid and lifeless scholars ; and knowledge thus secured will soon pass from the mind, and be forgotten. But little can be accomplished without an earnest, emphatic manner. Teachers often err in being too mechanical, and in neglecting to cultivate the reasoning powers of their pupils. Mere verbal knowledge, however extensive and exact, is of but little value. The principal aim of teachers should be, to show not only how knowledge can best be acquired, but how to preserve and use it most effectually, when acquired.

* * * * * “It is a remarkable fact, and worthy of serious consideration, that many of the most valuable discoveries in science and the useful inventions of art, have been made by those who received their earliest training in our public schools ; and more than three-fourths of all the patents that have been issued in this country, have been granted to those whose inventive geniuses have been called into active energy by the discipline and the cultivation that is free to all.

“Who can now compute the immense value of the products of minds thus trained to patient thought and rigid investigation ? And who can assign any limit to the mental energy that is now being evolved in our youth, by these intellectual processes ? Many there are, at the present time, who, by their knowledge of the laws of nature, and by a skillful combination of her forces, are individually performing, through their inventions, the labor of thousands and tens of thousands.

“The moral power of education is still greater. It has no limit, neither in time nor eternity. It not only exalts to the highest dignity in the present life, but it opens a glorious future. While ignorance corrupts and degrades, it has no power but for evil. All its associations are low, grovelling, sensual. It is ever the prolific source of vice and crime of every hue. The history of every age and of every government proclaim this with a warning voice.

“Is it not, then, a wise policy, as well as an imperative duty, to diffuse the rich blessings of education as widely as possible—to bring every child under its elevating, refining power ; to roll back the tide of iniquity that ignorance and ungoverned passions are bringing upon us ? Fearful, indeed, are the responsibilities of those who are to decide the destinies of the future.

DANIEL LEACH, Superintendent.”

NEWPORT.

The remarks taken from the report of the committee are decidedly *ad rem*, and, it is hoped, that before they fall to the ground they will reach effectively *ad hominem* :—

“But the main object of this report is, after all, to exhibit to your honorable body, not so much the prosperity as the failings and the embarrassments of the public schools. It were easy, but unnecessary, to display further evidences of good fortune and success. When a man consults a physician, he passes by the fact of his usual good health, with the merest mention, but scrupulously defines his particular infirmities. These schools, gentlemen, are in some sort patients of yours. Their usefulness and thrift, therefore, having been indicated in general terms, it remains to present their disorders in detail. Those are few, and of high importance. The first and most serious of them is a want of school room. This insufficiency is severely felt among the primary departments, and equally in the northern and the southern sections of the city. It has existed a long time, and within three or four years has increased with extreme rapidity. There is scarcely a primary school in Newport having accommodations at all adequate for comfort or convenience. An average of nearly sixty children are usually gathered in one low, narrow apartment, which no care can render attractive, and no art properly ventilate. In a majority of cases, the rooms were not originally designed for their present use; are not owned by the city, but are hired because nothing better can be had. To coop a child of tender age, for more than five hours each day, under irksome but indispensable restraint, in a crowded, cheerless, and confined place, is, at least, a direct transgression of the fundamental laws of health, and a fine way, as experience fully proves, to inspire such disgust of the bare names of school and instruction as will cling to the mind until youth and its opportunities have passed away. What the committee fear is, that with these imperfect means, they plant the seed of future education for infant children, at an alarming sacrifice of physical well being and happiness; that, while inciting them in the pursuit of knowledge, they weaken their hold upon life. What the committee desire is, that your honorable body will give this subject a business-like investigation, and apply those prompt and reasonable measures of relief, which men of good sense always adopt in the management of their personal affairs. Here is a simple statement of the case. There is not sufficient room at the disposal of the committee to *hold*, practically, the great number of little children that clamor for admission in our free schools. The places now occupied are, in general, unfit for school purposes. The primary schools are of primary importance. They are the root of our system of free education. Nourishment and pains bestowed upon

them are of equal advantage to every other grade ; neglect of them is equivalent to utter neglect. There is now before your honorable body a memorial asking an appropriation to the end here represented. The paper has lain in your hands, almost unnoticed, for ten months. Your renewed attention to it is respectfully solicited ; more, however, with regard to some favorable action in the premises, than to urge strict compliance with the terms of that petition ; since, therein, relief is prayed only for a particular locality, when relief is needed alike everywhere. For example, a new primary school is absolutely necessary in the fourth ward. Some tax-payers of that district naturally feel aggrieved at being constrained—as they are—either to send their younger children to remote places, or—as too frequently happens—altogether relinquish their claims upon the public. Great exertions have been made by the committee to supply a deficiency so palpable. Primary scholars have been quartered upon the intermediate department. The neighborhood has been unsuccessfully ransacked to procure a suitable room in an eligible situation. Must this state of things longer endure ? If so, the City Council must declare the fact, for, under all the circumstances, such a statement will receive no credence, coming from any other source.

“Truancy is another trouble which calls loudly for a remedy. This evil, although of constant occurrence, does not appear to be widely spread. It is confined, commonly, to particular cases,—children whose faces are well known to the committee ; whose names could readily be included here ; and who have emphatically earned the unhappy reputation which attends all old offenders. Their number, not large, as has been said, is yet formidable ; and persuasion and remonstrance are wasted upon their impenetrable hardihood. Either their parents or the city authorities, and no others, can effectually prevent their continued disobedience. It is vain to look to the former. Your honorable body is therefore advised and requested to take, as soon as possible, the steps provided in the Statutes of the State for putting this misdemeanor under legal correction.

“The present is the appropriate time to mention a matter which has particularly affected the committee during the whole of the past year. In consequence of their last financial report, indicating a moderate balance remaining in the school treasury, the city appropriation was promptly reduced one thousand dollars. That report was made up, apparently, in a lamentable oblivion or forgetfulness of outstanding liabilities. Those unanticipated claimants have gradually come creeping in, and have been satisfied, necessarily, out of diminished resources. It cannot surprise you, after this brief explanation, to learn that the treasury is now not only impoverished, but virtually in arrears, to the full amount of the fictitious surplus erroneously reported a year ago. Close economy, sometimes too close for utility, has been all the time exercised. The result, however, shows a balance in the hands of the treasurer, extremely meagre, when compared with unpaid debts.

"The committee, upon these facts, would not discharge their evident duty, did they not recommend the honorable City Council to restore, to their next appropriation, the sum so recently and unprofitably withdrawn.

"Respectfully,

CHARLES T. BROOKS, Chairman,

FRANCIS B. PECKHAM, JR., Secretary."

NORTH PROVIDENCE.

We extract, at length, from the Superintendent's valuable report:—

"It is customary, in a Superintendent's Report, to give the condition of each school separately. By adopting this method, we seldom have any failures; *all* the schools being passably good. If a fair and impartial report of each school should be given to the public, regardless of the feelings of any, it might often discourage those young and enterprising teachers who, through want of experience or some unavoidable misfortune, have failed in accomplishing that amount of good the Superintendent might desire, or the district expect.

"I, therefore, propose to notice the schools of the town collectively, pointing out the merits and demerits of all as they appeared at my various visitations, hoping that if any teacher finds any of his or her faults portrayed in this report, they will try to correct them; and if, on the contrary, they find any meritorious qualities which they do not possess, they will endeavor to adopt them.

"In those schools with which I would find the most fault, whispering, laughing, looking about the room, scraping of feet, and a universal restlessness in the school room, was the general order while the recitations were being heard. This confusion appeared to be more the fault of the teacher than the pupils. If the scholar is sent into the school, and the teacher can find nothing for him to do, he should not be considered an enterprising youth unless he can soon find some employment for himself. If the teachers should keep the minds of their pupils engaged in something useful, they would be surprised to find how easily the disorderly part of their schools would be brought into subjection. Let this course be adopted, and these schools would, in a measure, govern themselves, and the teacher would have but little to do except instruct. They should bear in mind that

'Satan finds some mischief still,
For idle hands to do.'

Every pupil, however small, should be supplied with a cheap slate, with the frame, if of wood, well covered, on which he could be either copying the

letters of the alphabet, learning to make figures, or practicing the rudiments of drawing. I would not have perfect silence in the school room, or even each pupil striving to maintain silence. The school room should wear a business-like aspect, each pupil attending to his or her employment with as little confusion as possible.

“In some schools, too much time was devoted to some particular recitation which happens to be a favorite study with the teacher, regardless of the real wants of the pupils. If a teacher has a taste for the study of arithmetic, he is apt to devote too much time to this particular branch of education. So with grammar, and the other studies. Each recitation should receive its allotted time. In one or two schools, I found a very great imperfection in the reading classes. The quantity has been as much, and a little more, than any one could ask for; but the quality has not been equal to what we might desire. The object should not be to show how much can be read during the term, but the amount of improvement which may be made. A few well selected pieces committed to memory, and rehearsed with care, will very much improve the style of reading.

“All the pupils who are able to write at all, should be required to write compositions. This not only teaches them the correct use of the English language, by selecting well chosen words and phrases, but, at the same time, gives them practical examples in orthography and punctuation. There is, perhaps, no branch of one's education more open to criticism than written communications.

“It gives me much pleasure to be able to say that these faults which I here point out are the exception to the general rule. All the teachers, with these few exceptions, deserve our highest approbation for the success which has rewarded their labors during the past year. It cannot be denied by any one who is acquainted with the schools of our town, that they will not suffer by comparison with any of the same grade in the State.

“I will give what I consider to be a fair description of some of our best schools. In the Primary Departments, I find care taken that every letter is given its proper sound, each word is pronounced correctly, and the pupils required to understand thoroughly what they are reading. Each pupil, however small, has some employment which amuses, and at the same time instructs, him. In these departments is laid a substantial *foundation* for a useful education.

“In the other departments there is the same order and regularity. The recitations are conducted in such a thorough manner that the pupils understand every principle which the classes to which they belong have passed. When they leave these schools they are thoroughly prepared for any of the common duties of life.

“I would not leave this subject without saying a word or two upon the moral qualifications of teachers. There is no person who has so much influ-

ence for good or for evil as the teacher. The youthful mind is at all times seeking a pattern and a guide—some standard by which they can measure their acts ; and to whom, next to the parent, do they so readily turn as to their instructor ? One look or one gesture may so affect the youthful mind that the impress will last through all eternity. How important, then, that the example of the teacher be such that the pupil may imitate every act without being injured thereby. Let the young man go forth into the world, and there are no times which he dwells upon with so much pleasure as his school-boy days. Next to his parents, there is no person whom he remembers with greater love and veneration than his faithful and devoted instructor. Wherever his lot may be cast, there is no spot on earth so dear to him as the old familiar play-ground. The brooks, the meadows, and the landscape, are all graven upon his memory. Every act of his teacher, in imagination is often brought vividly before him, showing that time can never erase those early impressions.

P A R E N T S .

“ I suppose the parents would feel slighted if I did not notice them, as well as the teachers and pupils. I have been pained, on inspecting the teacher's register, to find so few visits had been made to the school. Is it possible that the parent takes no more interest in the welfare of his child than the record of his visits would seem to indicate ? Is it true that the parent has wholly yielded the supervision of the mental training of his child to a stranger ? Yet, from all the evidence which I have been able to obtain upon this subject, such would seem to be the fact.

“ It is sad to reflect that the farmer who would not think of leaving his colts or his calves to the charge of a servant, without looking after their condition as often as once or twice during each week, never goes to the school room to witness the growth and expansion of the intellect of his own child, under the charge and tuition of another. The mechanic watches with admiration the working of a new machine, of which he claims to be the inventor, thinking of it by day and dreaming of it by night, yet, comparatively, takes no interest in the workings of that mind which has received its existence from him.

Does he say he has no time to visit the teacher and the school ? and if he had time, his means of knowledge are not sufficient to enable him to ascertain whether the teacher is doing well or not ? Then I would say to him, make time by taking a little less sleep and recreation ; and if he knows nothing about the workings of the common school, then there is the greater necessity of his going *often*. Every day will not hurt him, even if he takes his place on the same seat with the pupils. If he only *goes* into the school but for a few minutes, his child will be encouraged by his presence, for from that moment he knows his parent is taking an interest in his progress. The

parent should not only do this, but at night, when his child comes home from school, he should be informed of his progress during the day, encourage him in his studies, and ask him of his standing in his class at the end of each week. He should not give his child to understand that the only branch of education which he is interested in is that rule of arithmetic which treats of interest at eight per cent. per annum. The parent should impress upon the mind of his child that a well cultivated intellect and a spotless character are more to be prized than all the gold California could produce.

IRREGULAR ATTENDANCE.

“One of the greatest impediments I find to the progress of our schools is irregular attendance. I often ask myself,—Can anything be done to remedy this evil? and if so, what? As yet I can find no answer to these interrogatories. I have often thought, if I only had time, I would go to each parent and guardian, and lay the subject before them personally, and strive to impress upon their minds the necessity of having every pupil in his seat during each day of the term; the duty of his being present when the school opens in the morning, and when it closes at night.

“If a child can attend school but two or three months during the year, he receives much more benefit by attending steadily during that time, and then wholly withdrawing from the school, than by taking six months of irregular attendance to obtain only three of schooling. If a pupil attends school one day and absents himself the next, he not only injures himself, but at the same time retards the progress of the pupils in all the classes which are unfortunate enough to have him for a member. The class must either wait till he makes up the lost day, or they must go on with one pupil who but imperfectly understands what he is reciting, for reason of having neglected some of the first steps which explain the principles which he now but indifferently understands. In this case, the teacher must take the time that belongs to the whole class in order to bestow his attention upon one delinquent scholar, thus depriving the others of his services.

“If the parent has the right to rear his child in ignorance, he has no right thus to deprive others of that priceless boon which the State has endeavored to bestow upon them. I would lay this subject before you, gentlemen, asking that some plan may be adopted by which a more regular attendance may be obtained. It has been one of my greatest efforts, while visiting the various schools, to impress upon the minds of the pupils the necessity of regular attendance. I have flattered myself that in many instances there has been a marked improvement, though not, by any means, such a reformation as I would desire to see.

CHANGE OF TEACHERS.

“One of the evils which very much retard the progress of our schools is

the frequent change of teachers. In about one-third of all our schools, the teachers have been changed during the past year. In many districts, as soon as the teacher becomes acquainted with the ways and customs of his pupils, and they become accustomed to his manner of teaching, the school becomes vacant, and the vacancy is filled by a stranger. This evil may be attributed, in no small degree, to the salary which is paid; the teachers only accepting these places until they can get more desirable situations. Many of these vacancies have been supplied by experienced and well qualified teachers, a number of them being the same who have taught in other districts in the town. The services of several very good teachers have been lost to the town, and the vacancies thus caused supplied by strangers, who have not occupied their present places long enough for me to ascertain their capacities for teaching. One excellent teacher closes her labors in the school in which she has accomplished much good, because the Trustees thought they could not afford to pay fifty cents more per week, making her wages equal to the teachers of the same grade in the other districts of the town.

“JAMES C. COLLINS,
“Sup't of Public Schools of the Town.”

SMITHFIELD.

The following “remarks and suggestions” are taken from the report of the very efficient committee of the town:—

“A general prosperity has marked the history of the schools of the town during the past year. The committee do not often meet with so few difficulties in one year, as in that just closed. It cannot be said every district has attained that success in its schools which was expected; but a large majority have gained results grateful to the committee and to the friends of the respective districts. In a very few schools, a failure has occurred, or the progress has not equalled the expectation, from the unforeseen inadequacy of the teacher, or from an unfortunate spirit among the district residents. The committee have learned that a teacher who has been carefully examined and authorized to take a school, may subsequently betray incompetency. And they have also learned, when they have approbated a good teacher, with the elements of success, that he will not succeed if the citizens of the district do not intend he shall. They are continually impressed with this fact, that our best schools exist where all parties co-operate; the supervisors of the schools, the teachers, scholars and parents. * * * *

“We congratulate the citizens of Smithfield in the success of the school system in their town; and while we believe their liberality will be ready

when increased means are required to aid the schools, we submit to each citizen the following question for practical solution :

“ How much higher can our schools be raised with the existing expenditures and agencies ? Or, can each dollar of appropriation and district taxes be made to accomplish better results than it has in past time ?

“ Let the residents encourage and urge the attendance, at the school, of all the children in their own district ; let them visit the schools, and learn as much as they can of the operation of teachers and scholars. It is a happy custom in some districts, for parents and friends to attend the examinations of the schools ; let this be general.

“ We would hint to the districts to elect those trustees whose competency and disinterested spirit will prove they have a heart and hand in the claims of schools.

“ It is hoped that trustees will not negotiate with teachers unless there is a strong probability these teachers possess the qualifications needful, and are not associated with prior prejudices in the district where they teach. We should be extremely unwilling to embarrass the innocent and the worthy ; but we cannot resist the conviction that trustees should be cautious in engaging teachers because of kindredship to them or to other families of the district. Biases against the teacher may thereby be excited without justification ; therefore, in the general rule, it is wiser not to call out those biases. We know some gentlemen and ladies are as good teachers in their own district and among their relatives, as can be found ; yet, the evidence of this should be very apparent previous to their engagement. Let no person take these remarks as an endorsement of the unnecessary complaints they have made against this class of teachers. The committee would lack fidelity if they did not direct attention to the evils which have befallen a few of the schools by the employment of a son or daughter, a nephew or neice, a cousin or family favorite of the trustees.

“ It may not be improper to remind the trustees of their prerogatives and responsibilities. It is their right and duty to form an estimate of the ability of teachers before the latter have a refusal of schools. Trustees, by inquiry and acquaintance, should forestall the liability of teachers being rejected at their examinations. After they have been approbated, should they prove incompetent, the trustees should measure their own authority in the premises, and not rely too much on the power of the committee to revoke certificates.

“ The annulment of a certificate is a process of law. A full board of the committee must be summoned ; a hearing granted to the complainants and to the teacher ; an unpleasant publicity experienced ; whereas, the trustees, by the conditions of bargain and the courtesies between the employer and employee, can effect often the retirement of the teacher from the school ; and expense, unnecessary detriment to character, and an irritation can be

saved, which could not be by the legal proceedings of the town's committee.

"It is pleasing to know the trustees in the town are studious of the law defining the school system of the State. If any have not a copy of the "Acts relating to Public Schools of Rhode Island, with Remarks and Forms," the committee will furnish them without delay.

"Let teachers increase their zeal with higher aims in their noble calling. The committee, by their arrangement of examinations, have labored to secure the best qualified teachers. It is not their purpose to carry the standard of instruction above the provisions of the town, but to furnish that which the town demands, and as far as in them lies, make the capital invested in education return grand dividends, and not allow the appropriations to the schools to become lost stock. Persons intending to teach in town should remember the time and place of the examinations, and be prepared to submit to a test of their scholarship in those branches which they are to teach.

"In December the Board received with regret the resignation of Rev. F. J. Warner as one of the committee of the town. Mr. Warner's connection with the schools of this town has proved him a devoted and accomplished friend of education. The committee filled the vacancy by the election of W. H. Seagrave, Esq., of Slatersville.

H. W. KING,
J. G. RICHARDSON, } Committee."
W. H. SEAGRAVE,

WARWICK.

The following truthful remarks are taken from the Superintendent's report:—

"To educate the young is a great work. All that passes for education is not such. 'He is the best educated man who is the most of a man; and he is the best able to accomplish the ends of life. A fully developed man must have his physical powers well trained, his passions and emotions under perfect control, and his intellectual and spiritual nature in vigorous and healthful exercise.'—[Tyler.] Education, in too many cases, is the absence of all these great principles. A little painting, a little music, and a little of nothing useful, and the education is finished. The mind, the heart, the life are things which are principally forgotten. If there were no district schools, it is doubtful whether these things would be thought of as parts of men. Thence our common schools must be made as practicable as possible. If these can be kept healthy, we may yet hope for sound education. It is hoped that parents will give attention to this matter. 'Seek for your children, in

order—first, moral excellence; second, intellectual improvement; third, physical well-being; last of all, worldly thrift and prosperity.'—[Everts.]

“A book education is one of our faults. Teachers have not sufficient time to do all things thoroughly, because of the amount of labor required of them in our district schools. In too many instances, no practical use is made of the studies pursued. The recitations are good. But the scholar asks in vain, of what use will this or that study be to me? All branches of useful education may be shown to have a bearing upon the duties of life; and, if the scholar is taught to see this, his energies will be enlisted in study. Children are not parrots, but embryo men and women. Their future duties should be told them, and the benefits of the studies which they are now trying to secure, should be shown them, and if practicable, should be illustrated. It may be said that teachers do not feel prepared to perform the task. A teacher of several years' experience said, “There are few well qualified teachers.” His words are too true. A boy or girl attempts to teach. What do they know of teaching? Teaching should be well paid, but the teachers should be well qualified.

“Exhibitions, as they have been conducted in years past, have not prepared the way to a superior education. They have guided steadily to the theatre. Can any parent encourage his child to attend theatrical amusements? Authority, higher than ours, uses the following words:—‘We must not rest satisfied with a general impression that our schools are in a very satisfactory condition. There is danger that showy accomplishments, such as declamation and English composition, often prematurely attempted, and dramatic exhibitions, which seem to me wholly out of place at school, will occupy the time and the thoughts of teachers and pupils, to the neglect of thorough instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history and Christian morality, and other branches of a solid English education.’—[E. Everett.]

“As you, gentlemen, have desired the exhibitions to be suppressed, we informed the teachers, and they have cheerfully complied with your wishes. Exhibitions, however, and examinations mean different things. The sense of the former has already been given. The import of the latter is well known. Your Superintendent is of opinion that one day in a year, spent in bringing all your schools together, and then each school presenting some one or more of their classes, for examination, teachers, by comparison, would learn new modes of teaching, and would be excited to improvement. Whether such an examination shall be, or not, we leave with you, and shall submit to your judgment.

* * * * *

“An experienced teacher knows how difficult it is to govern small children, in the latter part of the day. It is at war with physiology and common sense to confine children six hours a day in a school house. Young cattle

are allowed to roam in the pasture, but the young of man must be pent up six hours a day in the confined air of a school house. This article is not written to propose a plan opposite to that which the law has decreed, but to protest against confining children within the school house for so long a time. It is contrary to the child's well being. So long as it continues, 'sit still or stand up,' will continue to be the language of teachers. If young scholars could be dismissed at the afternoon recess, the closing recitations would be much more effective, to the older scholars. Four hours of schools in the primary department is enough.

"The children sing in about one-half of your schools. We regret much that any school is without its soothing power.

B. PHELON, Superintendent."

TIVERTON.

Truth characterizes the following excellent and much needed remark of the committee in their report:—

"Your committee are aware that the most important business of the town has been committed to their charge. The educational interest is paramount to all others. The position, the respectability, the honor, the peace, and the happiness of the town depends very much upon the mental and moral development of its citizens. Ignorance is the precursor to poverty and crime; but knowledge, coupled with true love to God, is the foundation of industry, righteousness and true prosperity. They who dare to ignore our educational interests, dare to break down the bulwarks of protection so sacredly thrown around our sons and daughters. They assume the responsibility of throwing an enormous tax upon the town, in the shape of pauperism and crime. For money spent in teaching one how to take care of himself, decreases the amount to be spent in taking care of him; and that which is spent in fortifying the mind against crime, decreases the amount spent in its punishment.

"Short-sighted, small and selfish minds stand opposed to popular education; while large, discerning and benevolent minds are ever its true supporters. If we were to decide upon the moral and religious position of a town, we would examine its schools and school houses, and appropriations."

It will be seen that the committee did not shrink from duty, however unpleasant its performance.

"DISTRICT No. 9.—There was no winter school in this district. The reason why there was not a school, was because the district was unwilling to

comply with the reasonable requirements of the committee. The following is the copy of the act passed by your committee :—

“ ‘ *Voted*, That the Manchester school house, in District No. 9, be condemned, being considered as wholly unfit for the purpose of a school house. Also,

“ ‘ *Voted*, That the above act take effect on and after the 1st day of January, 1858. Also, that said district be required to furnish a suitable lot, and thoroughly repair the old school house, or build a new one, by the 1st of January, 1859.’

“ We considered this a reasonable and just requirement, and have discovered no consistent reasons for a change of opinion. We were not disposed to be arbitrary in the demand, therefore, left it for the district to judge, whether it would be best to repair or build new. True, your committee were of the opinion, that a new house would be the most economical and satisfactory in the end. The committee have no personal end to gain in the matter, but would look to the good of the rising generation, and the highest interest of the district.

“ If the district built a new one, they could avail themselves of such modern improvements as have proved to be of service to both teacher and scholar. The idea that any school house where the scholars can be jammed in and kept warm by having a *large fire*, will do, is preposterous in the extreme. Take this very school house, and you can mark its defects. At the farther end is one long seat, reaching from one side of the room to the other, and three desks. The end ones, which are fastened to the wall, accommodate two, and the centre ones four, scholars. At once it is seen that one half of the school cannot leave their seats without disturbing the other half. This necessarily adds confusion to the school,—a confusion that the district can remove, by so arranging the desks that each scholar can have access to the teacher, and the teacher to each scholar, without discommoding another. The walls of the school room ought always to be left accessible, so as to be used for charts, maps, engravings and blackboards. But aside from its miserable arrangement, it is a poor old shell, out of repair, as an examination will show. Then, again, it stands in the highway, and destitute of a suitable yard, and is both annoyed by the close proximity to the passing, and annoying to those passing, for children must play in the road, or trespass upon the yards or fields of others. We are sorry to feel necessitated to say so much about this matter, but must do so that all may know why the district have left in the treasury \$81 02, which is forfeited by their neglect.

“ REV. JOSHUA A. STETSON, }
 ISAAC D. MANCHESTER, } Your
 ISAAC C. MANCHESTER, } Committee.”

CHARLESTOWN.

Extracts from the report of its School Committee are valuable for their practical suggestions.

“ The number of scholars registered in district No. 1, during the last winter term, was				38
No. registered in district No. 2				42
“	“	“	3 (no school).	
“	“	“	4	20
“	“	“	5	34
“	“	“	6	26
“	“	“	7	27
Carolina joint district				18
No. 3 for summer term of 1858				8
Making the aggregate No. registered in the town, during the past year, to have been				213
Average attendance				146

“ We suppose this to be nearly equal to the general average attendance, throughout the State ; at least, throughout the country portion of it. This fact is highly creditable, when we take into consideration the sparseness of our population, and consequently the large size of most of the districts ; and that a considerable portion of the children are compelled to travel one to two miles to reach the school house ; and yet we believe that a higher average might be attained. If parents would but realize and act upon the fact, that the success of the public school system and their most personal interests are identical ; if they would never permit their children to stay away from school, for any but good and substantial reasons ; then might we not advance from an average of two-thirds of the number registered to three-fourths of that number ? Let parents consider that when the average attendance in a school is two-thirds of the number registered, one-third must consequently be absent during the whole term ; and we think the inference is sustained by the facts that, at least, one-half of *this third* are absent unnecessarily. When a scholar is kept out of school, it not only inflicts injury on that scholar, but upon the whole class to which he belongs ; for the class must either be, on his return, put back, that he may take up the subject where he left it, or he must pass over the ground occupied by the class during his absence, and take up the exercise at a point which he has never legitimately reached, and from which he must go forward, grappling with principles into which he has never been systematically initiated ; and hence impeding the progress of his classmates at each step. We have thought best to treat this subject at some length, because we believe that its importance is undervalued by parents and

those having the guardianship of children. We are firmly persuaded that a full attendance is of vital importance to the success of the public school system.

"SCHOOL HOUSES AND APPURTENANCES.

"DISTRICT No. 1.—This house was built before the principles of school architecture were as well understood as at present. It appears to have been substantially built, and of good materials; but the arrangement is not such as the perfection of school architecture at this time demands, and the pecuniary ability of the district so amply warrants.

"DISTRICT No. 2.—The house in this district is well arranged, and in ordinary condition; and is perhaps, everything considered, the best house in the town.

"Of the school houses in Districts 3 and 4, the committee cannot speak with so much certainty.

"The school house in District No. 5 is well planned and arranged, except that the dimensions are stinted in every part, an objection that applies with more or less force to almost every house in the town, and to very many out of it. We regret to say that there are no out buildings connected with this house, and that the board, that should have been a blackboard, has never been painted. The school house was wretchedly built, both as to materials and work, and will need soon to be thoroughly repaired or rebuilt.

"DISTRICT No. 6.—This building is owned by proprietors, and is but a poor apology for a school house. We hope the tax-payers of this district will soon consent to tax themselves for the means necessary to erect a convenient, comfortable, and tasteful school house.

"DISTRICT No. 7.—This house, in the opinion of your committee, is a disgrace to the district. It is small, and badly arranged, and much dilapidated, and this in a district that returns a property valuation of \$50,000. We hope the district will 'repent and do the first works,' as regards supplying themselves with a suitable school building, that your committee for 1859 may not have occasion to report their delinquency.

"We take the occasion, in this place, to introduce a few suggestions in reference to building and fitting up school houses. A pleasant and airy, but not exposed situation should, if possible, be selected. The building should be large enough for the present and prospective wants of the district. It should be constructed with broad aisles, and with platform across the end opposite the door, not less than six feet wide.

"The windows should be on only two sides of the school room, as cross lights are always objectionable. There should be always a sink and basin; and in no case can a water pail and cup and broom be dispensed with. There should be plenty of good blackboard, for no qualified teacher will, in these times, consent to teach in a house where this indispensable requisite is not provided.

" MEANS OF VENTILATION.

" The most common mode of ventilation, provided expressly for that object, is by lowering the upper sashes of the windows ; and we would recommend that every house, not already provided with this simple contrivance, be so fitted before the commencement of the next winter term, as no amount of excellencies, in other respects, will compensate for the want of, or for defective or improper ventilation.

" A WORD ON COMELINESS.

" In the opinion of your committee, \$5 could hardly be laid out more economically, than in the purchase of a few rolls of paper and a few pounds of paint. Any ingenious person might apply the latter to the desks, doors and other interior wood work, while the ladies of the district would willingly come out and put on the former. The child that leaves at home a neatly painted, papered and carpeted room, and goes out to pass the day within cold and comfortless and prison-like walls, unpapered, unpainted, begrimed with dirt and smoke, will not be very likely to form a favorable estimate of that institution which should be the pride and boast of the country—its common public schools.

" A FEW WORDS ON SCHOOL REQUISITES.

" Every school house should be provided with outline maps, geometrical solids and drawing cards. There is one other article to which we would refer. Geography is a beautiful and elevating study. It is also a useful study. We presume *this* will not be disputed. But what success attends the attempts to teach it, at least so far as the scientific portion of the study is concerned. Let the meagre attainments of most of the pupils in our public schools answer. We do not believe that the *science* of geography can be taught successfully without the use of globes. The time will come—for it must come—when a neat globe will be found upon every school room table. Let some one of the districts take the initiative, and purchase a good 12 or 16 inch globe, and other districts will be sure to follow the example.

" FUEL.

" There should be plenty of fuel and of the right kind, including a good stock of dry kindlings ; as no teacher should be compelled to plunder the neighbors's fences to supply kindling material for the school room fire. In the opinion of your committee, it is the best way to let a reliable person furnish the wood, and assess a tax upon each scholar attending school, for his or her proportion of the expense. This plan, if properly carried out, will not be likely to fail.

" FIRES.

" Fires should be kindled in the school room, during the winter term, as early as eight o'clock in the morning, and a regular arrangement made by

which the larger male scholars engage to perform this duty, and parents should encourage and assist the teacher in carrying out his plans in this respect, as the scholars must, of course, be induced to enter into it voluntarily, and as a matter of accommodation and convenience, and not of authority on the part of the teacher. When no definite arrangement is made to make the fires, at an early hour, many of the smaller children keep themselves, or are kept, away until half-past nine, or ten o'clock, embarrassing the operations of the teacher, and either losing the morning exercise themselves, or retarding that of the class to which they belong; and small and perhaps weakly children that come at an early hour, to a cold and badly ventilated house, too often come it is to be feared to contract colds that ripen into disease, and end not unfrequently in premature death. Teachers do not, as a general thing, pay sufficient attention to the temperature of their school rooms. The fires, we repeat, should be kindled as early as eight o'clock; and when the house is thoroughly warmed, the upper sashes should be lowered; and if the house be warm and the air close, the windows should not be entirely closed at top, unless the weather be very cold or stormy. The aim should be to keep the temperature at about 65 deg., and secure as much of the right kind of ventilation as possible. A thermometer should be put up in every school room. It will cost but fifty cents, and if carefully noted by the teacher, and the temperature of the school room governed accordingly, would prove of inestimable value.

" VISITATIONS.

" Trustees and parents should visit the school room. There should not a week pass, during the school term, that the school is not visited by some members of the district. They may evince, in this way, that they feel a deep interest in the success of the school. It too often happens that the school room is the last place that the parent is seen to visit. Is it strange that, under such circumstances, the pupil should have no pleasure in the school room, no love of study, no respect for the teacher or his calling? Parents, visit the school room, and show by your manner and language that you respect the teacher and value his labor. In so doing, you will inspire your children with like sentiments and feelings; and their attention will be gained, their dormant intellects aroused, and the mental machinery will thus be put in motion.

" BOOKS AND STUDIES.

" The want of uniformity in the books used in the several schools in the town, is a serious obstacle to success. In one school, during the past winter, no less than five different kinds of arithmetics were used,—we mean arithmetics by five different authors. The same want of uniformity exists with respect to geographies; and in a greater or less degree with respect to other studies. This is all very objectionable and embarrassing. It is a dead weight

on the teacher. It lessens the amount of labor that he can perform one-eighth, one-fourth, one-half, according as the want of uniformity may be greater or less. We respectfully submit that parents and guardians should in all cases confer with the school committee before putting new books into the hands of their children. The wishes of teachers in the matter should by no means be complied with, without the assent of the committee; as we regret to say they are too often the pliant tools of publishers, or incompetent judges of the quality of books. The law has invested the school committee with full power to decide what books shall be used in the schools. And although the committees of this town have never seen fit to exercise this authority, we certainly think that they should be consulted whenever it is proposed to introduce new books into any of the schools.

"A FEW WORDS IN REGARD TO THE COURSE OF STUDY.

"Children should always be learned to spell, and not only to spell, but to spell well. But it is a lamentable fact, that many who present themselves as teachers, and obtain schools too, cannot spell. What shall we expect, then, of their pupils? 'Can the blind lead the blind?' Spelling and reading are of primary importance, and should always be taught thoroughly and well.

"WRITING.

"This good old-fashioned accomplishment, we are sorry to say, is falling into unmerited disrepute. We cannot do better here than to quote an extract from a letter of Dr. Kingsbury, the Commissioner of Public Schools. It was written in answer to an inquiry of one of the committee, as to his opinion of the relative advantages of teaching penmanship by engraved copies, as compared with the old method. He says,—'In regard to penmanship, I am decidedly of the opinion that if teachers know how to write well, the best mode of teaching is for them to write the copies. But how many teachers write well enough for this? Not more than one in ten, or perhaps twenty. Therefore the only alternative for most teachers is to use engraved copies. There is no doubt that this branch is very much neglected at the present day,' &c.

"Arithmetic is of primary importance, as it enters more intimately into the concerns and business of life than any other branch, reading and writing excepted; and without a knowledge of those branches of course it cannot be taught. There are many children in every community who cannot, or will not, pursue an extended course of studies, and these children should unquestionably obtain a thorough knowledge of mental arithmetic, to the exclusion of geography and grammar. Written arithmetic may then be commenced, (but not till mental arithmetic has been fully mastered,) and with it, if practicable, geography. We do not design to be understood as disparaging the noble science of English grammar. But we do say that much of the time

spent upon English grammar in our schools, is wasted. We speak advisedly, we think, when we assert this. It is unquestionably the case that a large proportion of the children in our schools are put upon the study of grammar, to the exclusion and prejudice of other and more important studies, and pursue it only long enough to learn the definitions and the jargon of conjugations, and then close their grammar books forever. To study grammar in this way, (and this is practically the way that very many do study it,) we believe to be the veriest absurdity. Grammar is not like some other studies. You may take up the study of arithmetic, for instance, and if you only but master the fundamental rules, you have made a valuable acquisition. Not so with grammar. It must be pursued steadily, and vigorously, and long, or all that is gained is lost. But for those who have the time and patience, and determination to study English grammar in the manner we have described, we say, enter upon it by all means.

“TEACHERS AND THEIR QUALIFICATIONS.

“Trustees, when about to enter into engagements with teachers, should inform them promptly that the committee will expect and require them to furnish satisfactory certificates of unexceptionable good character, (unless they are personally known to the committee,) and to pass an examination such as the law requires. If they have taught before, inquiry should be made as to their success; as that indescribable quality, tact, or the want of it, cannot always be detected by the shrewdest committee. Literary qualification is indispensable; reason requires it; the law requires it; and no committee should be expected to violate their oaths to gratify the wishes of an incompetent teacher, or the mistaken policy of trustees or school districts. A model teacher should possess a combination of qualities. His literary attainments should be good; whatever he pretends to know, he should know thoroughly. He should possess the faculty of imparting information; in other words, he should be ‘apt to teach.’ He should be pleasing and gentlemanly in his deportment; he should possess great firmness and ability to govern, united to mildness and pleasantness, and an evident desire to study the happiness of his scholars. He should by no means be a pedant, still less should he be a tyrant. He should love his calling, and evince his respect for it, by earnest and faithful endeavors to succeed in it.

“Of the character of the schools during the past years, or of the fitness of the teachers, we do not propose to speak, as there would be no pleasure in making invidious discriminations, and the course might be one of doubtful propriety. Suffice it to say, that since our public school system was commenced, we think we have been benefited by the labors of some very good and competent teachers; but we think there have been more of a quality which the law does not contemplate. We do not believe that the ultimate design of the law as regards the qualification of teachers, has yet been

reached. Courage, then, friends ; let us all put our shoulders to the work, nor rest from our labors until, in the perfection of our system of common schools, we shall have achieved a noble and a glorious end.

"Fellow citizens, in preparing this report, we have endeavored to speak the truth plainly, 'without favor or hope of reward.' We have 'set down nought in malice ;' and we have kept back nothing that a sense of our duty has required us to lay before you. We are aware of its imperfections, for the field is large and there are a multitude of facts that, in a greater or less degree, bear upon the subject. These we have not been able to arrange, systematize and digest so fully as we would have preferred.

"Respectfully submitted by

WILLIAM H. PERRY,

For the Committee."

GLOCESTER.

From the report of the committee, we take the following excellent and practical remarks. With such a supervising agency as this report represents, this community can but have improved schools :—

"ORTHOGRAPHY.

"This elementary part of education takes up the *sounds of letters* and their arrangement into words. Perhaps no part of teaching has greater difficulties than causing the scholar to express the different sounds of the language, and spell or write the words correctly. It is painful to go into the schools, and hear the unnatural and screeching sounds, and see so much time thrown away in doing nothing but make the young scholar hate the school room. Many of the teachers themselves are sadly deficient in a correct knowledge or expression of these sounds, and the way to interest the scholar.

"The *first thing* to be done, is to master the most *simple sounds*. Take the most simple word and resolve it into its elementary sounds, making the scholar give each separately ; then unite the sounds again to produce the word ; and so go to more difficult sounds and words, until they are familiar with the simple, vowel and consonant sounds, and before they look into a book.

"Now let the scholar make the *form* of the letters upon the slate or board until these are familiar, that they may know the *characters* that represent the different sounds of the voice.

"After they are familiar with the *forms*, they may then be taught the *names* of the letters, which are quite different from their forms, and should be the last thing and not the first. Let the ear catch the *sound* and the voice

pronounce it with grace, the eye see the *form* and the hand make it with ease. Let the small scholars be thus taught in this natural order, until they have mastered the subject, and one-half the time and money would be saved.

“ R E A D I N G .

“If orthography is thoroughly taught, it lays the foundation for correct and effective reading. This subject is miserably taught in many of the schools. Learning to read is only the stupid process of calling words without any natural expression of tones or inflections. All true reading includes two essential ideas, the first is to know the *subject and meaning of the words* of the lesson, so as to be deeply impressed by the *thoughts and feelings* of it; and then to *convey the thoughts* to the minds of others in appropriate sounds, so as to impress them. Hence, no one can read a piece who has not first *studied* the piece so as to express the meaning, not in the language of the dictionary, but in his own language. In visiting one school, the scholars in a reading class *seemed* to be calling words simply; and they were asked the meaning of them, but were not able to give it. They were then asked what they were reading about, but not one scholar could tell. The whole term in this school was worse than thrown away. They might as well have been calling over the words of the Chinese language, as to any practical purposes. And yet how few of the scholars ever get the *meaning* of the words and sentences of a piece before they come to read; or are ever questioned by the teacher, or have the thoughts and images presented to the imagination of the scholar, before he attempts to read it. And if they do not do this, much less can they convey these sentiments to others in proper tones and emphasis, so as to impress them. Indeed, not one-half the teachers themselves, on examination, could tell what *tones* are designed to represent or explain the meaning and use of *emphasis*. This is the reason why reading is so poorly taught, and is the mere work of calling over a dead language. The mind is wholly inactive. It is of the utmost importance to preserve *the freshness and life of the language*, and avoid that *mechanical and disgusting drawl of the school room*, which will call up, as one has expressed it, ‘that ghost known as the genius of school reading.’ In some of the schools this has been done with good results.

G R A M M A R .

Grammar teaches us how to speak and write the English language correctly. It has not, however, been taught in this *practical way*, but rather by the definition of terms and the *parsing of words*, which has created the feeling that it is a dry and useless subject.

This study has been almost entirely neglected in our schools, for this reason, although, for all practical purposes, it is one of the most important.

When we think how much time has been spent in this way, while the

scholars are not able, after years of study, to speak and write correctly, we do not wonder that many are set against it.

The *first thing* is to teach children how *to talk* in the most familiar way, using the most simple and pure language, and guarding against all that is vulgar. All their questions and answers should be expressed in the best and purest words ; and all cant and low phrases, that tend to corrupt a good literary taste and debase the morals, should be at once banished from the school room. The teacher must, in his own practice and by constant labor, strive to elevate the taste and purity of style in the school room, on the play ground, and at all times. In some of the schools this has been done, while in others it is neglected. The *next thing* that requires attention in grammar, is the learning to *write correct English*. One of the first exercises of the primary school, should be the use of the pencil in expressing the simplest ideas. The scholar should *write* the names of *objects* and their various *qualities*, and even their *actions*. In this way, with a proper teacher, they will soon come to write simple sentences with ease and accuracy. Let them write upon such topics as they are interested in, putting their questions often in the form of a note to the teacher, writing letters of business. In this way they will learn to write with as much ease and elegance as they talk, and it will come to be a pleasing exercise. This will do very much to secure accurate thinking, correct spelling, and the use of words and sentences. And as they become acquainted with the *rules of analysis*,—the various elements and uses of a sentence.—let them take up a piece of model writing and analyze its language, and the import of its words ; examine the form of sentences and clauses, and other ways of expressing the same thought. The scholar will thus see in how many ways an idea can be written ; and by following out this practice, they will be led to express their thoughts upon any practical subject in life, with precision, force and beauty.

We had intended to speak of other branches, as *Arithmetic* and *Geography*, but these may receive attention at another time. The committee, however, would say that *arithmetic*, in particular, is much better taught than the subjects already alluded to ; yet there is a sad want of the true method of teaching this study ;—teaching it so that the scholar can merely work out the questions and get the answers, which may give no real knowledge that will be of any avail in business or teaching. But he should be perfect master of every principle, and be able to explain every variety of questions that can be presented under them. There is a sad deficiency in nearly all the schools in this respect. Not one-tenth of the scholars can clearly explain and illustrate the true *nature of numbers*, or the different orders of units in writing them, and which lies at the foundation of this study. And this is not strange, since not one-half of the teachers, on examination, were able to do it. In this way, and with *such teachers*, everything is made superficial ;

and the scholars pass over about the same thing term after term, without becoming thoroughly acquainted with any theory. Look at the time spent by most scholars in the school house; time enough, under the instruction of competent teachers, to make most of the scholars acquainted with the elements of nearly all the branches of English science taught in our colleges. This has been done in some schools, where the right sort of teachers have been employed, and why not in our schools? The citizens of this town would not suffer work to be done on the farm, or in the shop, store, bank or factory, as it is done in many of the schools—the *intellectual workshops of this town*.

M O R A L C U L T U R E .

Teaching the common branches is not, after all, the most important part of education. In the best culture there must be good manners and correct morals. The training that is a blessing to the community, demands the culture of the *moral sentiments*. And in order to this, the teacher must possess high moral and social qualities, that he may not simply lecture his scholars on the subject, but lead them to the practice of all the social duties they owe to the family, the school and the community. The influence of correct principles and conduct in the teacher, in controlling the passions, and producing courteous and respectful conduct, has a powerful moulding influence upon the scholar. If the teacher is fretful and passionate, all his maxims and good talk will be of no avail. If he is reckless in his conduct out of school, spending his evenings in the bar-room or low dance, or other places of resort, his *words* of virtue will be useless. The scholars will soon lose their respect for him.

The whole character of the teacher should be such as to make the pupils feel a strong impulse to be kind and respectful in their manners, and more elevated and noble in their moral feelings. It is needless to say that it requires not the influence of the teacher to make them passionate, corrupt and debauched, and reckless in their morals, and thus endanger all the interests of society.

In some of the schools, correct deportment and an affectionate and family-like influence has pervaded in the school room, while profaneness, obscenity and other vile and vulgar practices, are being banished from it.

In other schools, there has been a want of a decided moral influence and elevation to mould the character, and the scholars have been left to the downward tendencies of human nature.

T O P A R E N T S .

Permit us to say a word to you, who are entrusted with the responsibility of properly educating those minds committed to your care. The germ of all that is great and noble is there. It is given to you to see that this *intellect*

may be expanded, elevated and fitted for happiness : and that its susceptibilities may be rightly directed and controlled. God has given to you bright diamonds, and you are to cut and polish them, that they may shine on high forever. *Make any and every sacrifice, that they may be rightly educated.* Trust them not to bunglers and corrupters of their morals. If you require virtue and skill in your physician, lawyer und minister, seek it above all, in the instructors of your children ; for they will make them love or hate books—become thinkers or machines, elevated or vicious for life, more than any other influence. We would urge you, then, to co-operate in this great work, that you may raise up *men and women, high-minded and daring to do their duty* ; and which would be of more value to the town than all material wealth. “The children are the best estate of any community. The State may abound in resources of iron, silver, lead, gold and precious gems, and in streams that bring power to her mill wheels ; she may have the finest soil,” and richest products of various labor, “yet, if she have not *men*—men possessing free and energetic souls, fiery courage, keen intelligence, and unconquerable wills for right, she will be weak, and without influence and wealth and power.” But if you have the *truly educated men*, they will *bring the gold and gems, and all* that is precious and enduring. See to it, then, that your brightest jewels be cared for.

ORIN F. OTIS,
THOMAS IRONS.
JOB OWEN.

FALL RIVER.

The extract from the Report of the Committee, gives “a word to the wise.”

“This table also shows a great disparity in the cost per scholar, for teaching in the different districts. In the district which presents the lowest cost for this purpose, the highest wages were paid. In this district the schools are graded, and the committee think that the fact just stated is very significant, and should be duly considered by the electors. Will they consent to pay \$1 42 per scholar, for teaching, when it can be done for sixty-seven cents, or even for a less sum? Is it sound policy to continue a system of public instruction which is objectionable in other respects besides increased expense, rather than to adopt modifications which will give the whole community the fullest benefit of our appropriations? It is time that party feelings and local prejudices were laid aside, and that all the friends of education harmonize upon the best plan for conducting this, the most important interest in which we are concerned.

ELIHU GRANT,
WM. CONNELL, JR., } Committee.
WM. G. BORDEN.

EXETER.

Extracts from the Report of the Committee, furnish excellent suggestions, and notice a grievous evil.

"It is impossible for a teacher to secure that uniformity of order and discipline, in a poorly-furnished school room, that he can in a well-regulated one. It is impossible, too, for scholars to make the progress in their studies in such a school room, that they can in a good one, for the reason that they are deprived of many of those conveniences so indispensable to their facility and ease for study. On account, then, of these school houses not being fitted up as they should be, for the purpose they are intended, the citizens of the districts do not receive the full benefit of the school money; and, what is still more deplorable, the children are deprived of a part of their privileges of getting an education.

We must now leave this subject for the serious consideration of the worthy citizens of the town, hoping that what has been said will be cordially received by all.

We have noticed, while viewing the interior parts of the school houses of our town, that the seats and desks of many of them have been badly disfigured with cuts and pencil marks. It is painful to see this mark of youthful destructiveness anywhere; but when we behold it in some of the school houses that have been lately repaired and built, we indeed feel sorry that property which, with expense and care, was put in perfect order and neatness, should so soon wear the degrading representation of destruction and mischief. It is all important that this pernicious habit, so prevalent in schools, should be entirely done away with. Every teacher, at the commencement of his school, should strictly admonish his pupils of the painful influence of such habits; and whenever he finds that any of them are in the habit of defacing their desks or books, or any other property pertaining to the school, it is his duty to stop it at once, and see that it is practiced no more. This habit, though one of the greatest violations of the rules of school, is often least noticed by teachers. We trust that most of the teachers of the past winter guarded against it; and we hope hereafter it may receive the strictest attention of all interested in the schools. Parents should never interfere with the judicious plans of their teacher; but when they are induced to feel that he does not deal justly with their children, it is their duty to seek an opportunity for interview with him when alone, and endeavor to have the difficulty settled; but they should never step beyond the bounds of propriety and justice, and thus abuse and vilify him. Teachers should, if required, explain all their plans and methods in relation to their school; but they should never abandon a judicious plan, and one that is ben-

eficial to the success and prosperity of the school, because it is not appreciated by all the parents.

E. P. PHILLIPS,
THOS. A. HALL,
ROBERT B. RICHMOND, } Committee."

NORTH KINGSTOWN.

We extract the following judicious recommendations from its report:—

"The committee have hitherto appointed some person to visit and examine the schools, with a stipulated compensation; but for the last year they adopted a new plan, and your town's committee unanimously agreed to visit the schools themselves, and thus save this expense, by each member of the committee taking one or more schools for his particular charge. Accordingly, each school has been visited twice, (as far as has been practicable,) by one or more of the committee. Your committee are happy to state, that the condition of the schools is as good as can reasonably be expected, under existing circumstances. But we cannot, in justice to the trust committed to us, let this opportunity pass without expressing a hope that still more will be done,—that you will open your pockets still wider, and make still more ample provision for the education of that interesting class, whose minds are being trained and fitted for the active duties of life. The necessity for improvement in any system is never so apparent as when its faults are placed before us, and the readiest way to determine upon the removal of those faults, is to bring them up to view occasionally. Hence, it seems proper in this connection, briefly to allude to two or three things seriously detrimental to the prosperity of our public schools.

"And, first, we would recommend that parents take a more active interest in the schools where their children are being trained; that they personally visit those nurseries, and learn from ocular observation, what is going on there. An inspection of the school registers has convinced us, that this matter is too much neglected. Not only will such a course put parents in possession of matter important to know, but it will be a prolific source of encouragement to the children.

A. M. THOMAS,
Chairman of Committee."

LITTLE COMPTON.

We take from this report, the following just conclusions and a well merited compliment for the Normal School. It is a fair expression of the opinion of nearly all our committees:—

“George Washington said that punctuality was a part of his religion. This is an invaluable trait in the character of any man, especially in that of one laboring to form the minds and habits of the young. It is founded on truth. He who is wanting in punctuality, is not really a man of truth; he may not be entirely trusted; if he promises, you cannot be sure that he will perform. But if his character for punctuality be established, you think of him as a man of energy, order and faithfulness. A lazy man cannot be a punctual man; a man wanting in integrity will not.

“See how want of punctuality affects the cause of education among us. The State pays a large sum annually, that all the children may be educated; but parents do not send their children regularly to school, and when they do send them, they are frequently late, and in some cases without the proper books. In all ways, probably one-third of the money expended for the support of common schools is wasted. But the loss sustained is really much more than this, for education is worth more than money.

“Fellow citizens, when shall we awake to our true interests in this matter? Our schools need attention. Our teachers need encouragement—they need to have the hand and heart of every parent with them, or much of their labor is thrown away. And we need more thoroughly educated teachers. It is not a sufficient qualification for a teacher, that he understands the sciences he attempts to teach. Much depends upon the manner of teaching.

“We have, at great expense to the State, a Normal School, established expressly for the more thorough education of our teachers; and those who have availed themselves of its advantages have been amply rewarded. Should not trustees, in engaging teachers, give a preference to graduates of the Normal School? Should not our own young people, who are looking to the teacher's vocation as a field of labor for themselves, avail themselves of the advantages of such an institution?

EASTON PEABODY,
Visiting Committee.”

EAST GREENWICH.

We take the following sensible remarks from the report of the school committee :—

“In No. 3, the house is by far too small. It will be seen by the returns that this district has, with the exception of No. 1, the largest number of scholars of any school in the town, forty-nine—in the winter school. It will also be seen, in the report of the visiting committee, that the improvement in this school is not in proportion to the efforts of the teacher, or the bright, intelligent appearance of the scholars. This fact is easily accounted for, when we consider that between forty and fifty children, some of them almost adults, are confined six hours a day in a room about fifteen by twenty-five, and eight feet from floor to ceiling, and no means of ventilation but what the imperfections of the building afford. The air in rooms like this will become impure in a very short time ; and it is, no doubt, owing to this circumstance, that the children fail to make that progress in their studies, which, in a room of proper dimensions, might be expected from them. No. 4 now holds that eminent place so long occupied by No. 1. The school house is by far the poorest in the town,—in a bad situation, in bad repair, and bad in everything. The only way in which this district can do justice to itself, and derive full benefit from the money every year apportioned to it, is to build anew in some better place, and this the committee earnestly recommend. No. 5 is better than the last named, but not so good as it might be, nor as it should, situated, as it is, in the best and richest farming district in the town. The building should be moved from its present location, and placed within an enclosure of its own, where the children could have play-room out of the highway, and provided with out-buildings a little more secluded.

JAMES H. ELDREDGE, Clerk.”

To this, the visiting committee adds :—

“As your committee visited, from time to time, these schools, he became convinced that there are three things which very much detract from the good they are designed to accomplish.

“First. There needs to be more thoroughness of instruction. It is a mistaken idea, that a scholar is benefited in proportion to the amount passed over, or the size of the book he studies. The scholar should be made to understand what he learns, and should be allowed to proceed no further than this understanding can be acquired. We regard it as one of the great evils in our schools, that children are advanced too fast. They are impatient to

proceed; parents think they are not learning anything if they do not pass over a large amount; and under these pressures, the teacher yields, and the scholar is at the close of the arithmetic before he understands its first rules, and takes the highest reader before he can read properly from the lower one.

“Second. A want of uniformity in books. This has been a great evil in all the schools. We hope, however, that it will soon be removed. The village school *has* secured uniformity, and an effort has been made to bring about a like result in the other districts. We shall not expect to see our schools what they should be, till they are properly classed, and this cannot properly be done while no two scholars have books alike.

“Third. Irregularity in attendance. For this evil we must look to parents for a remedy. If scholars are not in school, it is their fault. It is a fault too of which many are guilty. For almost any, or for no excuse, children are allowed to stay away from school, and to spend in idleness the moments in which they should be acquiring knowledge. We cannot have good schools till this evil is corrected. Cannot something be done to bring the subject before the minds of parents?

S. G. SMITH.”

BARRINGTON.

The recommendation at the close of the report was accepted, and the money voted.

“It is matter of gratulation that the school houses of the town are in a comfortable and respectable condition, and that increasing attention is paid to the selection of competent teachers. Proper regard to these things cannot be too highly commended, for they are among the most essential interests of the people. What is more creditable to the character of a community, than provisions for the good education of its children? and what is more positively beneficial? As there is, accordingly, a degree of improvement already in the state of our schools, let us seek to have it, by all suitable means, more and more decided.

“Parents and guardians can do much to encourage teachers, by favoring punctuality, and the maintenance of good government, and by promoting in their own families a love of learning. * * *

“In conclusion, the committee would earnestly recommend the addition of \$50.00 to the ordinary appropriation for our public schools.

FRANCIS HORTON,
Superintendent.”

JOHNSTON.

This report reminds us of an important consideration, and offers a merited rebuke.

"The schools have all been visited by some one of the committee during the year, and have been found generally in a good condition. We have found the trustees of the town to be gentlemen interested in the responsibilities entrusted to their care.

"The success of our schools depends, in a great measure, upon these officers, and it should be the object of every school district to appoint such men to the office of trustee as would be most interested in our schools. No school will be an utter failure when there is a prompt and energetic trustee.

"Those persons who find most fault with teachers, trustees and schools, are those who seldom, if ever, visit the schools, and consequently know but little, if anything, for or against them.

"The schools should be visited by all who are interested in them. If this were attended to, there would be less fault and more knowledge gained of the schools and their wants.

"One of the greatest evils in our schools is the irregularity of attendance, which is rather on the increase, as the returns from the several districts show.

ISAAC W. D. PIKE,
STANTON J. SMITH,
ISRAEL M. BOWEN."

BURRILLVILLE.

We take pleasure in presenting, at length, the Report of the School Committee of the town. It is evident that the town has made a judicious selection of men, who are not only disposed to discharge the duties devolving upon them, but who are every way qualified for their important trust.

"In our remarks upon the condition of the respective schools, we have been as brief as propriety would admit, in order to introduce a few general observations, absolutely necessary in this connection.

The school act makes it incumbent upon us to visit each term of school twice,—once within the first two weeks, and again within the last two. These duties require no small amount of time and inconvenience; but they have been discharged, in all cases, when notified by trustees of the commencement and close of school. Besides the performance of these duties

required by law, we have gratuitously visited the schools at other times, and in these visits have aimed to avoid ceremony ; to call without previous notice, when least expected, at all times of day, and under all circumstances, that the pupils might not be trained to "show off" to special advantage—prepared to shine with extra light,—and that we might get a correct idea of matters as they actually existed.

We are often invited to attend examinations. Sometimes they fairly represent the condition of things, and sometimes as fairly misrepresent it. Scholars are all in their places, and very orderly ; classes are called with admirable precision, and recitations promptly performed, so long as the teacher is at the helm, to put the proper questions ; but when we, or any other visitors, presume to make any inquiries, or introduce any subjects with which the pupils have not been forestalled for the particular occasion, we are met with blank silence : they are as mute as dumb bells. We have seen classes pass a tolerable examination *by the teacher*, when, in fact, their mental movements had all been on a declining scale. We have seen a scholar, when sent to the board to perform an example in arithmetic, place the teacher in a very uncomfortable position, by coolly telling her that she had given him the wrong question. We do not wish to be understood, unqualifiedly, to condemn examinations ; but we make these remarks to show how deceptive they sometimes are.

A good school, one well trained and properly instructed, will be ready at all times for examination ; and we feel confident that we can gain a better idea of the real condition of a school, by a visit of half an hour, made under the circumstances to which we have alluded, than by a visit of three hours, when the scholars have been through a fitting process for the occasion. This course may not always be agreeable to teachers, but those who are well qualified, in every particular, for their sphere, will never fear to let their light shine at all times.

In order to elevate the standard of our schools, we have, during the past year, made higher requirements from teachers than formerly ; and in carrying out these requisitions, have been obliged to withhold certificates of approbation from some candidates. Though an unpleasant duty, no committee should shrink from its performance. A candidate who is incompetent, intellectually or morally, has no claim to a certificate ; and when refused one, is but justly dealt with. The teacher is the head of the school, and if that be weak, but little good can be expected to result from its precepts or examples. There is neither reason nor justice in wasting the appropriations upon those of questionable acquirements. It is better for a pupil to receive no instruction, than to have his head filled with errors ; better to remain as he is, than to progress in the wrong direction. No sensible man will employ an incompetent person to take charge of any branch of business, however trivial ; and what more responsible position is there, than the education of

our youth? And why should incompetent persons be encouraged to assume such responsibilities? Let us, then, be particularly cautious in this direction, and guard well the avenues through which our children are to be educated. At best, we shall occasionally come short, and get disappointed in our expectations. A candidate may pass a good examination, and yet be entirely unfit to teach; may lack the ability to impart instruction and interest scholars; may be wanting in the power to govern, and destitute of many other attributes which animate and dignify the profession. Again, he may possess a fair share of the legal requirements, and little of that general knowledge which every teacher ought to possess, to impart to those under his care. He may have good geographical ideas; may be able to construct and analyze a grammatical sentence; have a fair knowledge of arithmetic and history, and write an elegant hand, and yet not know anything of nature about him; may never have taken an observation from the great book of nature, as it is daily spread out before him; know nothing of causes and effects, in the every-day affairs of life; in short, be in possession of less general information than many of his pupils. The services of such a person can never be very efficient. A teacher should be an observing person; one who will appropriate the teachings of nature to the benefit of his scholars, and apply the varied phenomena of the world to their advantage. The rising and setting of the sun, the storm and tempest, sunshine and shower, the changes of seasons, the growth and decay of vegetation, the bird, the leaf, the flower, the fruit, peace, war, health, disease, life, death, physical changes and political events; all have their lessons, and should not pass unheeded. Hence the necessity of an *intelligent* teacher.

Truancy is a lamentable fault in our schools, and one, too, which ought to be remedied, inasmuch as it is in the power of parents and guardians to prevent it. Our table shows a total of 752 in our schools, with an average attendance of only 535. Though an improvement upon many former years, these figures show a condition of things that ought not to exist. Only about seventy per cent. are in actual attendance, and the remaining thirty per cent., added to the few confirmed truants, who never attend school at all, will show that a large proportion of our children do not enjoy the benefits of the school appropriation. Nor does the evil stop here; for these absences not only operate against the absentees, but are seriously detrimental to the progress of all the school when they habitually occur. The serious consequences of irregular attendance upon the school, can be fully appreciated only by those who have witnessed them. As we before remarked, the remedy to this evil is in the hands of parents; and we sincerely hope this reference to the subject will induce them to apply it.

The town, and a very large share of the State appropriations, are now divided equally among all the districts, so that there are only four hundred dollars to be apportioned according to the average attendance of scholars.

This arrangement is such that the small districts, in which teachers can be secured at low rates, have schools very much longer than the large ones, where much higher rates have to be paid. We respectfully recommend that one-half the town appropriation be apportioned according to the average attendance of scholars in the several schools.

Most of our school houses are in good repair ; but some of them are badly located, old, inconvenient, and almost unfit for use. Repairs and improvements have been made on some during the last year ; and we hope the good work will go on, till all our houses, not only in the villages, but in the most remote and sparsely populated parts of the town, where but few are to be accommodated, shall be neat, comfortable and commodious ; their internal arrangements so convenient and attractive as to allure and please both child and parent ; their location pleasant, and their surroundings adorned with that taste and beauty, characteristic of New England enterprise. Then will these institutions be an honor to our town and State ; and then, too, will our youth more fully appreciate the interest thus manifested in their education and general welfare.

SAMUEL O. GRIFFIN,
OLIVER A. INMAN,
ISAAC STEERE."

CUMBERLAND.

The pertinence of many of the remarks upon the topics referred to in the report, inclines me to quote them at length. I would call particular attention to what is said of the *inaccuracy* of many of the returns, and of the *neglect* of punctuality in rendering them.

"It is but justice to the committee to say, that, for the transaction of business, we have, as heretofore, been dependent upon the kindness and sacrificing spirit of *four persons* ; and that if either of these had been absent, we should have failed in securing a quorum. Since it is a fact that, for several years the business has been transacted by the same four or five persons, of the twelve appointed, we would recommend that the number be reduced to five. We believe if this were done, that the transaction of business would be expedited, and the interests of the schools better served ; since, in that case, each member would feel that some responsibility rested upon himself, and consequently, he would inform himself in matters pertaining to the satisfactory discharge of his duties.

It gives the sub-committee pleasure to be again able to speak favorably of the condition of the public schools. In all of them, some progress, and in

many, a *highly commendable* degree of progress, has been made. This is to be attributed to the efforts of those really good teachers whom we have in our schools.

In those other schools, where the progress has not been so marked, the fault has been, in most part, owing to the teachers not possessing the requisite education. By this, I mean that, while they do not always *know what to teach*, more frequently they do not know *how to teach*. This want can be supplied to those who possess the *aptness* to teach, either at our academies and high schools, or at our normal schools; and since our State has kindly established an institution for the purpose of giving instruction in the art of teaching, I would suggest to the officers of districts the propriety of abandoning the costly and unsuccessful experiment of trying to learn beginners how to teach, by placing them at the head of our schools.

Normal schools have every arrangement for accomplishing this purpose, more satisfactorily and at a less cost than can be done in any other way; and trustees only discharge their duties to these institutions, and especially to the schools under their care, when they insist that those inexperienced persons, who present themselves as candidates, should show a certificate of aptness and competency from the principal of some such institution.

I have been betrayed, somewhat, from the course of remark in relation to the condition of our schools, and in returning, I would repeat the fact of their general prosperity. It would, perhaps, seem invidious to particularize any school which has not come up to my just expectations or wishes, since I shall not be able to speak in detail of the schools, as has been done in previous years. And I must also beg your pardon for the very imperfect and unsatisfactory report which I am obliged to present to you, since I am prevented from pursuing the plan which I had proposed, and which would naturally complete the course of remarks contained in my last report.

I am forced to this result *chiefly* by one cause; and that consists in the late reception, and imperfection, of the returns of the trustees.

In one or two instances, I was not present at the close of schools, simply because I could not *afford* to be there. The sum of one dollar, allowed for each half day passed in schools, does not pay for the horse-hire of a person obliged to visit schools, whose average distance from home will exceed six miles.

So long as I made a gratuity of my time, I did not feel called upon to make a greater sacrifice when a visit would unavoidably otherwise interfere with my business; and consequently, at the next meeting of the committee after my election, I tendered my resignation on that ground; as this was not accepted, I continued to discharge the duties of the office, with the understanding that I should do as best I could.

The present mode of remuneration was adopted under the old organization, when the visiting was done by three persons, situated in different parts

of the town ; and was done at the leisure of three persons, rather than at a time specified by law.

The task of the Visiting Committee is neither light nor pleasant ; does not secure hearty thanks and grateful salutations, but rather hard words and censure. And since, under these circumstances, the enthusiasm of the most ardent person will be soon cooled, when, in the discharge of his duties, he is called upon to listen to the repetition of the same elementary principles and definitions, with a realizing sense that he is doing so at a direct expense to himself. I urge that the town ought to make a more honorable remuneration ; a remuneration that, while it will offer no inducement to an unworthy person to undertake the office, will secure a stricter supervision of the schools, and compensate fairly for the time and expense of the person performing the labor.

As the law requires the schools to be visited during the last two weeks of the term, it is but just that at least a fortnight's notice of the close be given to the committee. It frequently happens that four or five schools close upon the same day, and the committee receive only one or two days' notice,—time insufficient for visiting the schools, even if he had no other business to arrange.

I wish to speak a word of the delinquency of the officers, in making the returns. At this time—three days before the time appointed for reading this report—all of the returns have not been received ; and the following statement will show the *condition* and *accuracy* of those received. Some six or seven of the returns were not signed nor certified to by the trustees ; in several, neither the name nor the number of the district was given ; in one or two, the name of the teacher was not given ; in eight, the wages were not stated ; in two or three, the number of scholars was not given ; and in only one or two, out of over thirty returns, is the amount of money expended specified ; and in many of them, neither the year in which the school was kept, the town in which the district was situated, nor the year for which it is certified the money was expended, is given.

Most of these returns I sent back to the trustees, and received them again, corrected only in part. Most of the mistakes in these papers might be avoided, or readily amended, if the trustees would have them prepared, and hand them to the committee on the occasion of his visit at the close of each term, instead of waiting until he writes for them, sometimes in the succeeding April or May, when the teachers are lost sight of, and the registers mislaid.

In order for the committee to make a satisfactory report of the condition of our schools, it is necessary that he should have the prescribed returns (correct in matter and form,) before him a sufficient length of time to enable him to examine them many times, and carefully ; and determine from them and his own observations, what is the present condition of the schools ; what are their wants, and how they are to be best supplied.

"The theory of our system of public schools, I think, is equal to that of any other State or country ; but the development of this theory in practice, does not come quite up to the desired standard ; and without looking far away for the trouble, or suggesting any very striking remedy for the evil, I will simply hazard the assertion, that the practical value of our schools might be made twenty per cent. higher than at present, if the people would manifest the same interest in them that they do in the other affairs of life.

"Let them show their interest, in one direction, by attending the annual district meetings, and securing the choice of competent and efficient men to manage district affairs ; by occasionally presenting themselves in the school room, and thereby encouraging the teachers and scholars ; by counselling with the town officer, informing him of the peculiarities and necessities of the district,—matters which he cannot always determine in his visits,—and receiving from him suggestions intended for the promotion of the welfare of the interests in their charge.

"And especially would I suggest, that the trustees confer more frequently and unreservedly with the committee. Indeed, I think it would be a step in advance, if the duty, now devolving upon the trustees, of hiring teachers, were transferred to the hands of some one competent person, having the supervision of the schools. Such a person would, of necessity, be acquainted with a larger and better class of teachers, and would also know the special, as well as general wants of the several districts, and could, consequently, so dispose of teachers as to more successfully meet these demands, and secure a higher and more uniform degree of excellence in the schools, than is reached, under the present arrangements. Since it is not possible to realize any such result at present, I would urge great carefulness upon the trustees in securing teachers. It is our desire to make the schools of as high a grade as possible, and in order to do this, we want teachers of a high order, not only in their literary attainments, but also in their *ability to teach* and to *discipline*.

GEORGE W. JENCKES, Chairman."

SCITUATE.

We take the following extracts from the report of the committee. They contain many important suggestions ; and though some of the strictures may seem rather *sharp*, we believe they are justified.

"The committee are aware that, while *many* of the more intelligent and public spirited among the parents and guardians of the youth of the town, look forward to the reception and perusal of these school reports, with an

animation evincing their interest in one of the noblest enterprises any parent or guardian can engage in, i. e., the institution of public schools,—*others*, and perhaps by far the larger part, receive them with indifference, and in some instances, with distrust, never giving even a solitary glance at their contents; or if perchance, when nothing else claims their attention, they turn over the pages with a careless hand, the grand object of public schools has to them nought but a misty significance, unrelieved by a single ray of thoughtful solicitude for the public good.

“ Thus reports have multiplied upon reports,—‘ Pelion upon Ossa,’—the whole town at times deluged with them; suggestions have followed suggestions; improvements of every variety of character have been proposed, and all the changes rung upon good school houses, cheerful school houses, pleasant playing grounds, wall pictures, libraries, school apparatus, good and bad teachers, text-books, parental co-operation and apathy, tardiness and irregularity, *ad infinitum*, and they have fallen upon the attention of the major part of the community, as listlessly as a

‘ Thrice told tale on the dull ears of a drowsy man.’

The committee are aware of these facts, and still, in their present report, will bring forward some new propositions and suggestions.

“ But it may be asked, why do so, if the major part of the community disregard them?

“ The committee reply, that, though the thoughtless and unreflecting majority of our town's-people *do not* take a proper interest in our public schools, there is a smaller number of individuals, of judicious and far-seeing minds, *who do*, and to whom all *previous* reports have been food for thought, and guides to action,—and to whom all *future* ones, as they come greeting, will be received with a warm welcome. To these individuals is society indebted, for all the good that has been accomplished in the improvement of common schools, and to them are due the highest honors; and who will not say, in view of what has been done in the town of Scituate, for the last fifteen years, in the erecting of edifices for the instruction of youth, and the providing of suitable apparatus for the better elucidation of facts in the different departments of science, and the more frequent visitation of schools, that much, in many ways, has been the result of suggestions thrown out in the annual reports?

“ The committee are also aware, that there is a class of some importance,—so far as numbers are concerned,—who look upon the present school laws as inexpedient, and to some extent, oppressive, and assert that legislation is uncalled for to the extent of the present statutes, assuming the general absence of interest on the part of many in the community, as a proof of the existence of a public sentiment in opposition to the school laws as they now stand. Some of these modern Solons declare that the schools have received

positive injury from the attempt to enforce the present statutes relating to them, that they,—the schools, not the individuals themselves,—are retrograding, and are far less efficient and useful than they were fifty years ago.

“ Without attending to the silly caviling of these inveterate croakers, the committee cannot but admit that there are *some* grounds for dissatisfaction on the part of those whose children are in the public schools, from the failure of receiving all the prospective good to which the school laws seemed unequivocally to point. But in reality the fault is in themselves. The laws are eminently republican in spirit, and have their origin and efficiency from the people themselves, and if they fail of accomplishing all anticipated good, the fault is *not alone* in the *agents* who execute, or are appointed to execute, such laws; but more truly belongs to those by whom such agents are appointed. Now, the committee feel assured, that as much has been accomplished for the good of the public schools, within the past year, as has been effected in any one year heretofore, *but they are far* from assuming that as much has been done, as might have been done in the same direction, with such inducements and rewards as might naturally and justly be expected for such services. Comparatively, with what might have been accomplished, the whole direct superintendence of schools, for the last ten or a dozen years, has been but little better than a farce. A *great part* of the money expended for this purpose, within the period named, might as well have been sunk to the bottom of the ocean. The compensation for the past year, for services rendered in the visitation of schools, has fallen short of expenses incurred, to say nothing of time lost, care and fatigue, in the making of nearly a hundred visits. Is it to be expected, that individuals whose time is valuable to themselves, and whose pecuniary means are not ample, will sacrifice both, in the performance of gratuitous services for a wealthy corporation, whose assets are nearly \$2,000,000 ?

“ It is a trite maxim, that where much is given, much will be required or expected, but it is none the less true, in the nature of things, now, than formerly, and the converse is no less true ; and if but *little was* expected for the miserly stipend allowed for late services, it is none the less certain, that, though good was done by that small sum, a triple allowance would have produced an hundred-fold more. It is not denied that there are other offices in the gift of the town, where the services are not adequately paid for, but they are for the most part, if where loss of time and expense are incurred, filled by those who have political aspirations, who have party purposes to subserve, and partisan wires to draw. But the power of the school committee is free from subserviency to party dictation and personal aggrandizement. Consequently, individuals who are capable of doing justice to the schools, and fully enforce the laws in their application to them, and thus secure to the public all the benefit to be derived therefrom, cannot be obtained without something near an adequate compensation.

"The committee, therefore, in view of these facts, and believing the laws are eminently beneficent when fully carried out, propose a plan by which they are confident the full operation of the statutes can be realized to the entire satisfaction of all candid and unprejudiced persons; that is, by the employment of a Superintendent, whose duties shall be as follows, and who shall receive therefor a salary of not less than one hundred dollars :—

"DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENT.

"1. He shall perform all the duties of a visiting committee, with the additional requirement of spending at least one-half day in the beginning, and one-half day at the ending, of each term of public school, in every district.

"2. He shall, at each visitation, record in a book to be furnished by each district, a statement of the condition and standing of the school visited, suggestions made to teachers, and such other matters as properly belong to his office, said book to be kept by the teacher of said school, and for the purpose of reference.

"3. He shall appoint a teachers' meeting, at or near the beginning of each winter and summer term, for the purpose of suggesting to each, available modes of teaching and managing schools, and for conferences of teachers with each other.

"4. He shall examine all applicants for the situation of teachers, and perform such other duties as properly belong to the examining committee.

"5. He shall confer with the town committee, from time to time, and act upon suggestions brought forward by them, as may seem most useful and expedient.

"The committee also propose, in case the town employ a Superintendent, that all other officers of the school committee perform their services gratuitously; said committee to be composed of three persons, or one from each school district, as the town may elect.

CHARLES H. FISHER."

BRISTOL.

The following extracts, taken from the report of the committee, hint at the impolicy of reducing appropriations for schools, and convey important information :—

"In consequence of the diminution of the appropriation for popular education, made by the town for the past year, the committee were constrained to reduce the time for keeping the schools, three weeks less than in years past. It was further necessary, to propose to the several teachers a reduction of

ten per cent. from their salaries of the year preceding. This proposition being accepted, the schools have gone on much as heretofore, with the exception of longer vacations. If parents have been tried, by seeing their children run at large, for a longer period than they have deemed essential to their good, it must not be charged to the neglect of the committee. They have done the best they could with the limited means entrusted to their care.

“But may not the salaries of teachers be so reduced as to make a valuable saving in school expenses? On this subject, we can only say, we have done the best we could, in view of the highest benefit of our public schools. It has never been our policy to strike a bargain with the lowest bidder. We view the office of teacher as second to no other in the secular and domestic institutions of the land. In no department connected with society, is incompetency of intellectual and moral attainments fraught with greater mischief. It has been our aim to render the office as permanent as possible, where merit was clearly perceptible. And in order to effect this, in some instances, we have been obliged to advance upon salaries, to retain successful teachers, who have been tempted to leave for higher compensation abroad. No profession, we venture to say, has made such advance in point of compensation, during the ten years past, as that of teaching. The demand has greatly increased. Higher qualifications are required, involving greater expense of time and money on the part of the candidate; and when any one has established a reputation for excellence in governing and instructing, he can hardly fail of obtaining a salary forty or fifty per cent. in advance of what he could have commanded ten or twelve years ago. The exigences of the case have left us no alternative but to increase our teachers' salaries, in some proportion to the price current in other places. There has been, of late, a call for male teachers, where formerly females were in charge. Parents are not satisfied unless all our schools, except the primaries, especially in winter, are under the supervision of masters. The highest salary given to the principal of our high school has been less by \$200, than the sum given to the principal of the public school in Warren. The salaries of our grammar and primary teachers, male and female, it is believed, will be found on comparison with those given in other towns, in the same grade of schools, by no means exorbitant.

“It has been remarked, that considerable sums, in the aggregate, are paid by way of quarterly assessments upon the pupils, on entering school, of which no report is made to the town. On this subject it may be sufficient to remark, that it has long been the custom of the school committee in the South district, to require of each pupil, on entering school, to pay a certain sum that shall be expended in the purchase of books, maps, stationery, fuel and sweeping the school room, for the ensuing term. This sum has been varied in amount, from time to time, according to the exigences of each department. The advantage of this plan is, the saving of expense to each pupil in books,

et cetera, purchased at wholesale prices by the Superintendent, and furnished to the schools as each has occasion to use them. The result is, that every scholar has his books at the proper time, and at a less charge than by individual purchase. As a separate account is kept of these assessments, and all expended for the purposes above specified, it has not been thought necessary to lengthen the yearly report by any allusion to the same. It should be remarked, that poor children are exempted from this quarterly tax, according to the discretion of the Superintendent.

“The founders of this town made wise provision for the public instruction of the rising generation, in setting apart certain sections of land, the rents of which should forever accrue to this object. For more than one century and three-quarters, the schoolmaster has been abroad among us. The last twenty years have witnessed a wonderful revival of the educational spirit within the limits of this State. In this good work, this town has taken an active part. From three schools they have increased to eleven; and from three hundred pupils in attendance, they have multiplied to nearly eight hundred.

“During the last ten years, we have had, in the compact portion of the town, a regular system of classification, such as has obtained but in few places in the State. It has greatly facilitated the labor of instruction, furnished a constant stimulus to the pupils in the lower to rise to the higher departments. The result has been, our schools have secured the confidence and the patronage of the people. Few find any occasion to send their children abroad for the purpose of education. Our schools are regarded as fully competent to qualify youths of both sexes for all the common purposes of life. We have come to regard them with conscious pride; they are among the most attractive objects to which we can introduce those who may visit us from abroad. Their known reputation presents inducements for families both from the city and the country to come and settle among us. Can we afford to curtail their power to do good? Can we lop off the topmost branch of this stately and fruitful tree, without greatly marring its beauty, and sending a blighting influence down even to its roots?

“Our high school has had, since its organization, 286 different pupils. Its influence has been most salutary upon all the lower departments, even to the primary. The committee are unanimous in the opinion that its abolishment for the sake of an annual saving of two hundred and fifty, or at most, five hundred dollars, to the treasury of the town, would be a retrograde movement injurious to our present educational system, disreputable to the intelligence of our citizens, and in utter discordance with the spirit of the times.

“In view of these considerations, the committee beg leave respectfully to suggest the inquiry to their fellow citizens, the freemen of the town, upon whom devolves the responsibility of settling the question, whether, if a curtailment in their current expenses be demanded, the public good does

not require that it should fall somewhere else, than upon their annual appropriation for the cause of popular education.

THOMAS SHEPHARD."

The deficiency in many of the returns renders it impossible for your Commissioner to be anything more than approximately accurate, in the tables of statistics. This result cannot be avoided until trustees and school committees are more prompt. Perhaps these parties are not wholly to blame. The returns are too cumbersome, and the registers are awkward. Both require remodeling and simplifying. Availing myself of consultation with some of our more intelligent school committees, I propose to do this at an early day. It is proverbial, if too much is required, nothing will be obtained. By far the larger part of the returns were not promptly made, and in only two of them were the footings complete.

The Statistical Tables show a decrease in attendance, from that of last year, consequent upon a return of industrial prosperity. The same cause contributed to diminish the average attendance. The number of scholars, both public and private, in our State, varies from 25,000 to 30,000. Think of the forces concealed in this mighty army of young souls,—rapidly advancing to take our places! They are too vast for our conception! Let us be careful how we neglect or trifle with them.

Of the \$500 appropriated for lectures, (after deducting \$300 paid to the *Schoolmaster*,) only \$25 has been expended. Of the \$300 appropriated for the Institute, \$250 has been expended; and there will probably be a considerable balance of the \$3000 appropriated for the Normal School, remaining unexpended at the close of the present school year.

SUMMARY.

Amount appropriated from the General Treasury to the several towns		\$49,996 82
Town taxes		91,284 40
Registry taxes		10,794 39
Rate bills		5,893 46
Balances from last year.....		4,718 11
Total resources		\$162,687 18
Total resources last year... ..		195,512 74
Decrease		82,825 56
Amount expended on school houses.....		12,456 73
Last year		43,085 16
Decrease		30,628 43
Amount voted next year.....		93,795 63
Amount voted last year.....		91,272 89
Increase		2,522 74
The number of scholars in summer schools.....		25,576
Reported last year.....		25,682
Decrease		106
Average attendance.....		18,856
Reported last year.....		19,240
Decrease		884
Number of scholars in winter schools.....		26,876
Number of scholars last year.....		29,081
Decrease		2,205
Average attendance		20,197
Average attendance last year.....		21,506
Decrease		1,309

Respectfully submitted,
J. B. CHAPIN,
Commissioner of Public Schools.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, }
Providence, January, 1860. }

TABLE I.—FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	Amount received from the General Treasury.	Amount of Town Tax.	Registry Tax and other sources.	Rate Bills.	Balance unex- pended.	Total from all sources.	Actually expend- ed, exclusive of school houses.	Expended on school houses.	Amount of Tax next year.	State appropri- ation for next year.
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.										
Providence	\$10,609 83	\$50,000 00	\$2,273 45	.....	\$231 21	\$63,114 49	\$64,168 06	.....	\$50,000 00	\$10,609 83
North Providence	2,246 10	4,500 00	399 39	.....	.....	7,145 49	7,145 49	154 00	4,500 00	2,246 10
Smithfield	4,119 29	4,500 00	273 00	750 00	296 40	9,938 69	9,639 49	.....	4,500 00	4,119 29
Cumberland	2,353 07	2,000 01	4,100 26	50 00	14 83	8,530 17	7,200 00	1,330 00	2,500 00	2,353 07
Scituate	1,765 08	900 00	180 00	125 00	438 37	3,408 45	2,880 63	589 62	900 00	1,765 08
Cranston	1,543 42	4,000 00	158 42	.....	783 15	6,467 99	6,467 99	.....	4,500 00	1,543 42
Johnston	1,257 00	500 00	222 59	.....	.....	1,980 28	.....	.....	600 00	1,257 00
Glocester	1,206 70	312 00	181 80	.....	192 35	1,802 85	1,504 39	.....	400 00	1,206 70
Foster	1,174 83	237 68	83 24	885 21	408 75	2,780 71	2,382 45	1,075 00	237 68	1,174 83
Burrillville	1,487 62	800 00	221 83	.....	75 40	2,584 85	.....	.....	800 00	1,487 62
Totals	\$27,766 63	\$67,747 69	\$8,082 98	\$1,810 21	\$2,443 46	\$107,852 97	\$101,394 53	\$3,148 62	\$68,937 68	\$27,766 63
NEWPORT COUNTY.										
Newport	\$2,355 39	\$8,000 00	\$504 00	.....	.....	\$10,859 39	\$12,102 78	\$500 00	\$8,000 00	\$2,355 39
Portsmouth	721 04	300 00	134 12	703 23	.....	1,858 39	1,799 30	200 00	300 00	721 04
Middletown	383 71	200 00	20 41	.....	.....	604 12	604 10	.....	200 00	383 71
Tiverton	988 73	750 00	27 19	216 54	.....	1,982 46	1,982 46	400 00	1,000 00	988 73
Fall River	1,013 19	2,500 00	27 08	.....	.....	3,540 27	3,520 27	3,815 00	2,500 00	1,013 19
Little Compton	745 48	300 00	19 04	415 94	.....	1,480 46	1,480 46	162 00	300 00	745 48
New Shoreham	563 61	300 00	80 00	108 00	.....	1,141 61	1,139 00	80 00	250 00	563 61
Jamestown	145 00	35 00	23 74	144 48	.....	348 22	348 22	775 00	35 00	145 00
Totals	\$6,916 15	\$12,385 00	\$835 58	\$1,078 19	.....	\$21,814 02	\$22,076 59	\$5,932 00	\$12,585 00	\$6,916 15

TABLE I.—FINANCIAL STATISTICS.—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF TOWNS.	Amount received from the General Treasury.	Amount of Town Tax.	Realty Tax and other sources.	Rs. Mills.	Highways and other.	Total from all sources.	Actually expended, school houses, ed., exclusive of school houses.	Expended in school houses.	Amount of Tax next year.	State appropriation for next year.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.										
South Kingstown,	\$1,777 75	\$743 11	.....	\$328 50	\$124 53	\$2,973 89	.....	\$400 00	\$481 00	\$1,777 75
Westerly,	1,168 47	331 64	19 06	.....	.....	1,519 17	1,519 17	482 00	331 64	1,168 47
North Kingstown,	1,255 60	450 00	195 58	377 09	433 59	2,731 84	2,525 93	1,100 00	450 00	1,255 60
Exceter,	808 52	216 10	41 42	43 43	204 77	1,404 24	1,071 29	192 00	216 10	808 52
Charlestown,	519 20	123 50	80 35	52 00	85 30	860 44	.....	.....	123 50	519 20
Hopkinton,	1,121 56	327 62	19 76	640 98	.....	2,109 92	2,009 92	134 19	330 00	1,121 56
Richmond,	923 48	225 00	90 20	530 12	88 95	1,868 75	1,330 85	.....	300 00	923 48
Totals,	\$7,664 58	\$2,417 06	\$455 35	\$1,972 12	\$957 14	\$13,466 25	\$5,457 16	\$2,308 19	\$2,232 33	\$7,664 58
KENT COUNTY.										
Warwick,	\$2,338 76	\$1,500 00	\$242 40	.....	\$341 78	\$4,422 94	\$4,113 34	.....	\$1,500 00	\$2,338 76
Coventry,	1,540 48	420 50	272 50	115 00	242 75	2,591 23	2,584 34	.....	1,540 58	1,540 48
East Greenwich,	739 12	272 41	137 00	45 00	20 00	1,213 53	1,200 00	300 00	400 00	739 12
West Greenwich,	791 02	162 35	134 00	55 00	456 81	1,599 21	1,340 50	767 92	162 35	791 02
Totals,	\$5,409 76	\$2,355 26	\$785 90	\$215 00	\$1,081 37	\$9,826 91	\$9,238 18	\$1,067 92	\$3,603 23	\$5,409 76
BRISTOL COUNTY.										
Bristol,	\$1,275 16	\$3,627 30	\$321 85	\$61 60	.....	\$5,486 00	\$5,500 00	.....	\$3,637 39	\$1,275 16
Warren,	600 80	2,500 00	81 08	.....	164 14	3,446 01	3,441 42	.....	2,500 00	600 80
Barrington,	265 03	250 00	30 75	156 34	92 00	794 12	687 64	.....	300 00	265 03
Totals,	\$2,240 98	\$6,377 30	\$634 58	\$217 91	\$256 14	\$9,726 13	\$9,629 06	.....	\$6,437 39	\$2,240 98
RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.										
Providence County,	\$27,747 43	\$67,749 66	\$8,082 08	\$1,810 21	\$2,443 46	\$107,857 97	\$101,311 53	\$3,456 22	\$18,937 08	\$27,749 63
Newport,	6,000 15	13,083 00	84 08	1,075 13	.....	21,814 42	22,476 51	6,537 00	12,585 00	6,916 15
Washington,	7,604 58	2,417 06	155 35	1,012 12	957 14	15,409 25	8,457 16	2,308 19	2,252 33	7,604 58
Kent,	5,409 76	2,162 26	785 40	215 00	1,061 37	9,826 91	9,238 18	1,067 92	3,603 23	5,409 76
Bristol,	2,240 98	6,377 30	634 58	217 91	256 14	9,726 13	9,629 06	.....	6,437 39	2,240 98
Totals,	\$49,002 82	\$91,281 40	\$10,794 39	\$5,503 16	\$4,718 11	\$162,087 18	\$151,095 52	\$12,456 73	\$33,795 63	\$49,002 82

*Abstract of the Returns of Public Schools in Rhode Island, for the
year ending April 30th, 1859.*

TABLE II.
SUMMER SCHOOL STATISTICS.

TABLE III.
WINTER SCHOOL STATISTICS.

NAME OF TOWN.	No. of Male Teachers.	No. of Female Teachers.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Whole No.	Average Attendance.	No. of Male Teachers.	No. of Female Teachers.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Whole No.	Average Attendance.
PROVIDENCE COUNTY.												
Providence	12	122	...	...	7,141	6,102	12	122	...	...	7,141	6,102
North Providence.....	6	27	959	975	1,934	1,187	9	24	891	810	1,701	1,271
Cranston	1	21	569	574	1,143	828	2	21	679	579	1,258	771
Johnston.....	1	12	240	245	505	378	4	10	332	250	582	429
Scituate	2	16	285	317	602	383	15	5	427	317	744	504
Foster.....	...	16	162	230	395	257	13	4	262	246	508	325
Glocester.....	1	13	185	182	367	249	7	4	183	154	343	223
Burrillville	2	14	359	374	733	514	6	10	367	327	694	486
Smithfield.....	10	37	1286	1238	2,524	1,634	17	30	1310	1158	2,498	1,803
Cumberland.....	6	22	709	628	1,337	1,000	7	10	718	578	1,296	966
Totals.....	41	300	4774	4766	16,681	12,532	92	240	5175	4419	16,765	12,660
NEWPORT COUNTY.												
Jamestown .....	...	2	26	31	57	41	2	0	35	13	48	37
New Shoreham.....	2	3	134	166	300	229	5	0	166	125	231	202
Newport	3	22	417	443	860	822	3	22	417	443	860	822
Middletown.....	1	4	59	76	135	82	5	...	95	49	144	67
Portsmouth	2	5	96	108	204	136	5	2	177	55	232	155
Fall River.....	4	8	347	311	658	431	5	8	327	302	629	409
Tiverton.....	...	12	165	209	474	282	10	1	216	157	373	310
Little Compton.....	...	10	103	129	232	159	7	3	162	107	269	209
Totals.....	12	66	1347	1473	2,920	2,164	42	36	1595	1251	2,846	2,211
KENT COUNTY.												
Warwick	5	8	732	697	1,429	976	5	9	732	697	1,429	976
Coventry	3	11	256	310	566	293	11	5	321	258	579	372
West Greenwich.....	1	4	65	56	121	84	11	...	172	113	225	199
East Greenwich.....	...	4	48	66	114	66	5	2	247	168	415	239
Totals.....	9	27	1101	1129	2,230	1,419	32	15	1472	1236	2,648	1,805
WASHINGTON COUNTY.												
Exeter.....	2	1	36	33	69	42	9	3	233	127	360	236
Hopkinton.....	6	5	189	236	415	278	11	1	263	231	484	316
Westerly	12	3	261	185	446	340	12	3	261	185	446	340
Charlestown.....	1	5	58	83	141	100	5	1	102	83	185	126
South Kingstown.....	1	20	...	...	848	571	10	10	...	...	848	571
North Kingstown.....	2	6	128	140	268	171	8	8	371	237	608	418
Richmond.....	5	4	114	163	277	198	9	4	203	173	376	239
Totals.....	29	44	786	840	2,464	1,700	64	30	1433	1036	3,307	2,246
BRISTOL COUNTY.												
Barrington.....	0	3	52	66	118	90	2	1	74	44	118	95
Warren.....	4	11	239	205	444	341	4	11	242	202	444	341
Bristol.....	5	11	368	351	719	610	6	11	407	321	728	619
Totals.....	9	25	659	622	1,281	1,041	12	23	723	567	1,290	1,055

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Providence County....	41	300	4774	4766	16,681	12,532	92	240	5175	4419	16,765	12,660
Kent	9	27	1101	1129	2,230	1,419	32	15	1472	1236	2,648	1,805
Washington	29	44	786	840	2,464	1,700	64	30	1433	1036	3,307	2,246
Newport	12	66	1347	1473	2,920	2,164	42	36	1595	1251	2,846	2,211
Bristol	9	25	659	622	1,281	1,041	12	23	723	567	1,290	1,055
Totals.....	100	462	8667	8830	25,576	18,656	242	344	10398	8509	26,876	20,197

R E P O R T

OF THE

BOARD OF INSPECTORS

OF THE

STATE PRISON,

WITH THE ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1859.

PROVIDENCE:
KNOWLES, ANTHONY & CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1860.



Rhode Island State Prison.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

The Board of Inspectors of the Rhode Island State Prison and County Jail, present to the Honorable the General Assembly, their report for the year ending December 31, 1859.

The following table presents a view of the personal statistics, for the years 1858 and 1859, respectively:—

	1858.	1859.
Number of convicts in the State Prison,	67	70
“ committed during the year, -	26	23
There were discharged,	20	21
Died, -	3	5
Leaving at the close of the year, -	70	67
Average number of prisoners during the year,	$66\frac{128}{885}$	$60\frac{37}{885}$

The number of prisoners in Jail was, on the

1st of January, -	119	85
Committed during the year, - . .	1202	1091
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total, -	1321	1174

There were discharged during the year,	1236	1089
Leaving in Jail on the 31st of December,	85	87
The average number of persons in Jail during the year, was -	$102\frac{108}{885}$	$97\frac{61}{885}$

The comparison of the statistics of these two years, would encourage us to hope that crime, during the past year, has not increased among us.

From the report of the Warden, herewith submitted, and a comparison of that report with the report of 1858, it will be seen that the relative condition of the Prison is as follows:—

On the 31st of December, 1858, the appraised value		
of the property of the Prison, was	-	\$7,314 94
On the 31st of December, 1859, it was	-	7,775 30
		<hr/>
Increase of property as per appraisal,	-	\$460 36
The whole expense of the institution for 1858, was		\$11,481 67
The expense for 1859, was	-	11,922 73
		<hr/>
Increase of expense,	-	\$441 06

Of this expense, however, \$384 67 is chargeable to repairs and improvements.

The receipts from all sources were, in 1858,	-	\$10,237 34
“ “ “ in 1859,		12,557 80
		<hr/>
Increase of receipts for 1859,	-	\$2,320 46
In the year 1859, the whole income was	-	\$12,557 80
And the whole expense,	-	11,922 73
		<hr/>
The whole income has exceeded the expense,	-	\$635 07

The expenses of the State Prison and Jail, respectively, have been as follows:—

THE STATE PRISON.

Income of State Prison for the year 1858,	-	\$5,294 37
“ “ “ 1859,	-	6,267 09
		<hr/>
Being increase of income for 1859,	-	\$972 72
The expenses for the year 1858, were	-	\$5,051 07
“ “ 1859, “	-	4,878 48
		<hr/>
Decrease of expenses,	-	\$172 59

Excess of income over expenses, in 1858,	-	\$243 30
" " " in 1859,	-	1,388 61
		<hr/>
Increase of income in 1859,	-	\$1,145 31

THE COUNTY JAIL.

Expenses for the year 1858, were	-	\$6,430 60
" " 1859, "	-	7,044 25
		<hr/>
Increase of expense for 1859,	-	\$613 65
Income of Jail in 1858,	-	\$4,942 97
" " 1859,	-	6,290 71
		<hr/>
Increase of income in 1859,	-	\$1,347 74
The expense of Jail in 1859, was	-	\$7,044 25
The income " " "	-	6,290 71
		<hr/>
Excess of expense over income, is	-	\$753 54
In 1858, the excess of expense was	-	1,487 63
		<hr/>
Excess of expense in favor of 1859,	-	\$734 09
The excess of income of State Prison over expenses		
for the year 1859, is	-	\$1,388 61
Excess of Jail expense over income,	-	753 54
		<hr/>
Leaving as profit to the State,	-	\$635 07
In 1858, the Prison cost the State	-	\$1,244 33
This year, the Prison returns to the State	-	635 07
		<hr/>
The difference, therefore, to the finances of the State, is	-	\$1,879 40

To the above receipts, it is proper to add \$100, the estimated value of the recent vegetables raised by the labor of convicts, in the garden of the prison, and forming a valuable part of their daily food.

The State Prison and Jail have, therefore, for the first time since their establishment, paid their own expenses and exhibited a balance in favor of the State. For this result, the Board of In-

spectors have, for several years, earnestly labored; and they congratulate the Assembly on its final accomplishment. The liberal appropriations of the Assembly to the Prison have, we trust, not been made in vain.

At the date of the last report, 40 men were employed in shoe-making, 20 in the cabinet shop, and the remainder in the machine shop and in the manufacture of umbrella handles.

In April, these contracts were all terminated, and a contract was entered into with Messrs. Bigelow of New York, for the employment of all the men whose terms of imprisonment exceed three months, in the manufacture of shoes. In this employment, owing to the perfect division of labor, each process may be easily learned, and work furnished for the convicts in the Jail as well as the Prison. This arrangement will, it is hoped, prove greatly for the advantage of the Prison. The remainder of the Jail prisoners, are now employed in the manufacture of umbrella handles.

The Board of Inspectors again take the liberty of urging upon the General Assembly, the necessity of rebuilding the old part of the Prison, on the plan of those more recently erected. The cells in this part of the building are unsuited to their purpose, and, for a large part of the year, are scarcely tenantable; they are cold and damp, and cannot be comfortably warmed. Larger accommodations will soon become indispensable; more convenient hospital arrangements are needed, and rooms of a different kind from those now in use, are demanded for persons detained as witnesses.

It is, however, unnecessary to repeat the reasons suggested in the last report, inasmuch as the committee of the last General Assembly, who visited the Prison, unanimously recommended the appropriation which we then requested. It is believed, that \$14,000 would be sufficient to accomplish all that is desired, and the Inspectors respectfully ask for an appropriation to that amount.

The moral condition of the Prison is, we believe, improving. Its sanitary condition has, during the year, been remarkably good. The Assembly, will find full information respecting both these departments, in the reports of the Chaplain and Physician, herewith submitted.

The Inspectors respectfully invite the members of the General Assembly during their present session, or at any other time that may suit their convenience, to visit the Prison, and observe for themselves the manner in which its affairs are conducted.

From the gratifying nature of the present report, the Inspectors

deem it unnecessary to state that the various departments of the Prison, both disciplinary and financial, have been administered with the greatest fidelity, humanity and skill, by the Warden, S. L. Blaisdell, Esq. It is owing greatly to the labors of this officer that the wise designs of the Assembly have been so successfully accomplished.

The names of the officers of the Prison, with their salaries annexed, are as follows:—

S. L. Blaisdell, Warden,	-	-	-	\$1,500
John B. Currier, Deputy Warden,	-	-	-	500
R. W. Blaisdell, Hall and Gate Keeper,	-	-	-	450
C. F. Wendall, Overseer,	-	-	-	450
C. W. Bucklin,	"	-	-	450
D. H. Tillson,	"	-	-	420
Wm. M. Martin, Watchman,	-	-	-	400
I. T. Willis,	"	-	-	400
A. H. Pratt,	"	-	-	400
Isabella Cassey, Matron,	-	-	-	312

All which is respectfully submitted.

ADNAH SACKETT,	} Inspectors.
F. WAYLAND,	
Z. ALLEN,	
S. A. ARNOLD,	
JAS. G. ANTHONY,	
A. R. TOURTELLOT,	
D. WILKINSON,	

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island:

In pursuance of the requirements of Chapter 228 of the Revised Statutes, the undersigned, Warden of Rhode Island State Prison, presents the following report:—

Property on hand, as per inventory, taken January 1, 1859, and appraised by Inspector Wilkinson:—

Bedding and clothing,	-	-	\$615 87	
Books and stationery,	-	-	25 00	
Machine shop,	-	-	232 00	
Provisions and groceries,	-	-	624 14	
Fuel and lights,	-	-	529 82	
Furniture,	-	-	1,656 64	
Cabinet shop,	-	-	1,430 00	
Miscellaneous,	-	-	142 67	
Visitors' fees, (Library purchased with the proceeds,)	-	-	403 38	
Shoe shop,	-	-	125 10	
Debts receivable,	-	-	1,530 32	
			<hr/>	7,314 94
Balance, being excess of income over ex- penditures for the year,	-	-		635 07
				<hr/>
				\$7,950 01

Property on hand, as per inventory, December 31, 1859, appraised by Inspector Tourtellot, viz:—

Books and stationery,	\$35 00	
Machine shop,	232 00	
Provisions and groceries,	539 00	
Fuel and lights,	498 75	
Furniture,	1,634 64	
Miscellaneous,	214 00	
Visitors' fees, (Library purchased with the receipts,)	430 00	
Shoe shop,	1,464 50	
Bedding and clothing,	740 66	
Cash,	1,595 92	
Debts receivable,	390 83	
	<hr/>	7,775 30
Due to Warden, January 1, 1859,		174 71
		<hr/>
		\$7,950 01

Expense and Income—December 31, 1859.

CR.

By Machine shop,	\$1,040 95	
Cane shop,	118 71	
Jail labor,	95 31	
Cabinet shop,	1,583 00	
Shoe shop,	5,857 33	
Visitors' fees,	260 34	
Jail board,	3,189 59	
Jail fees,	412 57	
	<hr/>	12,557 80

DR.

To Books and stationery,	\$36 12	
Provisions and groceries,	4,559 73	
Fuel and lights,	965 99	
Furniture,	155 93	
Miscellaneous,	71 96	
Salaries and labor,	5,066 82	

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Expense for the year,	-	-	-	384 67
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MACHINE SHOP.

Amount on hand, January 1, 1859,	-	\$232 00	
" charged,	-	909 16	
		<u> </u>	1,141 16
Amount of credits,	-	1,950 11	
" on hand, December 31, 1859,	-	232 00	
		<u> </u>	2,182 11
Balance, being income,	-	-	<u>1,040 95</u>

CANE SHOP.

Received for work done,	-	-	118 71
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CABINET SHOP.

Amount on hand, January 1, 1859,	-	\$1,430 00	
" charged,	-	43 74	
		<u> </u>	1,473 74
Amount credited, including store-house			
charged to shoe shop,	-	-	3,056 74
			<u> </u>
Balance, being income,	-	-	1,583 00

SHOE SHOP.

Amount on hand, January 1, 1859,	-	\$125 10	
" charged, including store-house,		1,513 00	
		<u> </u>	1,628 10
Amount of credits,	-	6,030 93	
" on hand,	-	1,464 50	
		<u> </u>	7,495 43
Balance, being income,	-	-	<u>5,857 33</u>

JAIL LABOR.

Amount received for labor of Jail prisoners,		95 31
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JAIL BOARD.

Received for board, from creditors, debtors, jail prisoners, United States and city of Providence, - -	\$3,024 96	
Charged to United States, -	100 56	
“ to town of North Providence, -	136 07	
	<hr/>	3,261 59
Board money refunded, - -		72 00
		<hr/>
Balance, being income, - -		3,189 59

JAIL FEES.

Received for Jail fees and bonds, -	\$406 07	
Charged to United States, for fees, -	6 50	
Total income, - - -	<hr/>	412 57

The expenses and income are divided between the State Prison and County Jail, as follows:—

County Jail.

EXPENSE.

Books and stationery, pro rata, -	\$22 18	
Provisions and groceries, pro rata, -	2,799 67	
Fuel and lights, “ -	470 32	
Furniture, “ -	95 74	
Miscellaneous, “ -	44 18	
Salaries and labor, “ -	3,018 92	
Expenses, “ -	55 20	
Bedding and clothing, “ -	301 85	
Repairs and improvements, “ -	236 19	
	<hr/>	7,044 25

INCOME.

Machine shop, - - -	\$520 00	
Cane shop, - - -	17 91	
Shoe shop, - - -	2,055 33	
Jail labor, - - -	95 31	
Jail board, - - -	3,189 59	
Jail fees, - - -	412 57	
	<hr/>	6,290 71
Excess of Jail expense over income, -		753 54

State Prison.

INCOME.

Machine shop,	-	-	-	\$520 95	
Cane shop,	-	-	-	100 80	
Cabinet shop,	-	-	-	1,583 00	
Shoe shop,	-	-	-	3,802 00	
Visitors' fees,	-	-	-	260 34	
				<hr/>	6,267 09

EXPENSES.

Books and stationery, pro rata,	-		\$13 94	
Provisions and groceries, pro rata,	-		1,760 06	
Fuel and lights, actual,	-	200 00		
" " pro rata,	-	295 67		
		<hr/>	495 67	
Furniture, pro rata,	-	-	60 19	
Miscellaneous, pro rata,	-	-	27 78	
Salaries and labor, actual,	-	150 00		
" " pro rata,	-	1,897 90		
		<hr/>	2,047 90	
Discharged convicts, actual,	-		100 00	
Expenses, pro rata,	-	-	34 71	
Bedding and clothing, pro rata,	-		189 75	
Repairs and improvements, pro rata,	-		148 48	
			<hr/>	4,878 48
Excess of Prison income over expense,				1,388 61
Deduct excess of Jail expense,	-			753 54
				<hr/>
Difference, being the excess of income over expense of both departments, for the year,				635 07

The undersigned have examined the account of the receipts and expenditures of the Rhode Island State Prison and Providence County Jail, as presented in the foregoing report of the Warden, and compared the same with the books and vouchers, and find them correctly stated.

JAS. G. ANTHONY, }
A. R. TOURTELLOT, } Auditing Committee.

Number of Convicts in Prison—Committed—Discharged—Pardoned—Deceased—Escaped and Returned, in each year, since the establishment of the Institution, in 1838:—

Year.	In Prison January 1.	Committed.	Discharged.	Pardoned.	Died.	Escaped.	Escapes returned.
1838	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1839	5	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1840	9	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1841	15	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1842	26	7	6	2	1	.....	.....
1843	24	13	10	3	1	.....	.....
1844	23	6	5	2	2	1	.....
1845	19	8	5	2	1	.....	.....
1846	19	8	4	3	.....	1	.....
1847	19	11	5	3	1	.....	.....
1848	21	8	2	.....	.....	3	3
1849	27	14	4	5	2	.....	.....
1850	30	29	6	11	.....	.....	.....
1851	42	21	2	10	1	1	.....
1852	49	17	17	4	.....	.....	.....
1853	45	26	8	14	.....	.....	.....
1854	49	23	14	4	3	.....	1
1855	52	27	14	2	1	.....	.....
1856	62	14	19	2	1	.....	.....
1857	54	34	19	2	.....	.....	.....
1858	67	26	20	.....	3	1	1
1859	70	23	18	3	5	.....	.....
1860	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The ages, sexes, complexions and nativities of persons committed to the State Prison, since its first institution in 1838, have been:—

Under 20 years of age,	-	-	-	-	76
From 20 to 30 years,	-	-	-	-	171
“ 30 to 40 “	-	-	-	-	60
“ 40 to 50 “	-	-	-	-	29
“ 50 to 60 “	-	-	-	-	9
“ 60 to 70 “	-	-	-	-	3
Males,	-	-	-	-	338
Females, -	-	-	-	-	10
Natives of the United States,	-	-	-	-	250
Foreigners,	-	-	-	-	98
White,	-	-	-	-	309
Colored, -	-	-	-	-	39
Subjects of Great Britain,	-	-	-	-	92
Other foreigners,	-	-	-	-	6

The places of nativity of State prisoners, since 1838:—

Rhode Island,	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	
Massachusetts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	
New York,	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	
Connecticut,	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
Maine,	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	
New Jersey,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Vermont,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
New Hampshire,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Pennsylvania,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
North Carolina,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Virginia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Kentucky,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
District of Columbia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Texas,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Louisiana,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
							<hr/>	250
Ireland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	
England,	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	
Scotland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Canada,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Nova Scotia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
New Brunswick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Germany,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
France,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Turkey,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Peru, S. A.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Bermuda,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Sweden,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
							<hr/>	98

The crimes for which persons have been committed to the State Prison, since its institution in 1838, have been:—

Assault, with intent to kill,	-	-	-	-	21
“ “ “ commit rape,	-	-	-	-	13
“ “ “ rob,	-	-	-	-	3
“ “ a dangerous weapon,	-	-	-	-	7
“ on the warden,	-	-	-	-	2
Bigamy,	-	-	-	-	2
Burglary,	-	-	-	-	27
Breaking into a bank,	-	-	-	-	5

Breaking into a church,	-	-	-	-	-	2
“ “ an engine house,	-	-	-	-	-	1
“ “ a school house,	-	-	-	-	-	1
“ “ a tomb,	-	-	-	-	-	1
“ “ a vessel,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Counterfeiting lottery tickets,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Destroying a dam,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Embezzlement,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Escape from prison, No 78,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Forgery,	-	-	-	-	-	9
Having and passing counterfeit money,	-	-	-	-	-	16
Horse theft,	-	-	-	-	-	8
Inciting another to commit larceny,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Larceny,	-	-	-	-	-	63
Murder,	-	-	-	-	-	13
Manslaughter,	-	-	-	-	-	10
Obstructing a railroad,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Perjury,	-	-	-	-	-	4
Rape,	-	-	-	-	-	4
Receiving stolen goods,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rescuing a jail prisoner,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Robbery,	-	-	-	-	-	25
Setting fire,	-	-	-	-	-	14
Store breaking and larceny,	-	-	-	-	-	88
Treason,	-	-	-	-	-	1

Average number of convicts in 1859, - - 60~~4~~¹⁷

There are in prison, December 31, 1859,	-	-	67
Males,	-	-	65
Females,	-	-	2
White,	-	-	64
Colored,	-	-	3
Natives of the United States,	-	-	44
Foreigners,	-	-	23

SAMUEL L. BLAISDELL, Warden.

RHODE ISLAND STATE PRISON, }
December 31st, 1859. }

STATE PRISON CONVICTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1859.

NAMES.	Age.	Nativity.	Crime.	Time of Commitment.	Term of Sentence.	Discharged.	Manner of Discharge.
William Hanly.....	Years. 50	Ireland	Murder—sentenced to be hung—commuted.	Nov. 15, 1850	Life.	1859.	
Thomas Kanouse.....	34	New Jersey..	Bank Robbery.....	March 4, 1851	8 years.	March 4	Expiration of sentence.
Charles Potter.	29	Rhode Island.	Robbery.....	April 23, 1852	6 "	April 24	Expiration of sentence.
George Colburn.....	27	Massachusetts	Robbery.....	" 23, "	6 "	" 24	Expiration of sentence.
Jeremiah McGill.....	25	Massachusetts	Robbery.....	Dec. 31, 1853	10 "	"	Expiration of sentence.
Lucy J. Stephens.....	31	Rhode Island.	Burglary.....	April 17, 1854	5 "	"	Expiration of sentence.
Moses Clarke.....	29	Rhode Island.	Rape.....	Sept. 22, "	20 "	"	Expiration of sentence.
John A. Thornton.....	35	Rhode Island.	Robbery.....	Oct. 23, "	5 "	Oct. 24	Expiration of sentence.
Charles B. Scott.....	30	Rhode Island.	Assault with intent to kill.....	April 7, 1855	4 "	April 8	Expiration of sentence.
James McCabe.....	29	Ireland	Burglary.....	" 10, "	5 "	"	Expiration of sentence.
Joseph J. Watson.....	19	Rhode Island.	Robbery.....	Sept. 22, "	5 "	"	Expiration of sentence.
Patrick McLaughlin.....	21	Ireland	Robbery.....	Oct. 16, "	5 "	April 14	Committed suicide.
William Nesbitt.....	21	Rhode Island	Robbery.....	" 16, "	5 "	Jan. 6	Pardoned.
John Pickett.....	21	Massachusetts	Robbery.....	" 16, "	5 "	"	
Mary Flanagan.....	26	Ireland	Murder.....	Nov. 2, "	Life.	"	
Shubael Baker.....	21	Massachusetts	Murder.....	Mar. 21, 1856	Life.	"	
Horatio Brown.....	28	Rhode Island.	Manslaughter.....	April 18, "	4 years.	"	
Alexander Comstock.....	41	Connecticut..	Counterfeiting.....	" 26, "	3 "	April 11	Pardoned.
William Lees.....	32	England	Store Breaking.....	Nov. 1, "	7 "	"	
Thomas W. Harris.....	25	Maine	Larceny.....	March 5, 1857	2 "	March 6	Expiration of sentence.

Thomas Williams.....	28	Scotland.	Larceny.....	Mar. 26, 1857	2 years.	March 27	Expiration of sentence.
Patrick Boyle.....	30	Rhode Island.	Shop Breaking.....	" 26, "	2 "	" 27	Expiration of sentence.
Marcus W. Shippee.....	24	Connecticut.	Larceny.....	" 26, "	24 "	Sept. 27	Expiration of sentence.
Henry Gardner.....	42	Rhode Island.	Forgery.....	" 27, "	44 "	May 17	Died.
George Wilson.....	59	Rhode Island.	Assault with intent to commit rape..	April 7, "	5 "		
Welcome Alexander.....	38	Rhode Island.	Assault with intent to commit rape..	" 7, "	3 "		
Lorenzo D. Segater.....	31	Connecticut.	Assault with intent to commit rape..	" 7, "	3 "		
Michael Flynn.....	21	Ireland.....	Larceny.....	June 6, "	2 "	June 7	Expiration of sentence.
Wm. F. Rhodes.....	21	Rhode Island	Larceny.....	" 9, "	2 "	" 10	Expiration of sentence.
Charles H. Tozier.....	30	Maine.....	Larceny.....	July 7, "	3 "	July 8	Expiration of sentence.
Sterry Johnson.....	35	Rhode Island.	Assault with intent to rob.....	Aug. 28, "	3 "	March 1	Expiration of sentence.
Henry A. Paine.....	22	Rhode Island.	Assault with intent to rob.....	" 28, "	14 "		
Joseph A. Wilcox.....	19	Rhode Island.	Rape.....	Sept. 2, "	20 "		
Edward Studley.....	30	Rhode Island.	Assault with intent to kill.....	Oct. 6, "	5 "		
Michael Riley.....	59	Ireland.	Murder.....	" 9, "	Life.		
Thomas Haley.....	25	Maine.....	Assault on warden.....	" 9, "	14 yrs.	April 10	Expiration of sentence.
Patrick McCune.....	24	Ireland.....	Robbery.....	" 10, "	5 "		
James E. Chase.....	26	Massachusetts	Larceny.....	" 17, "	3 "		
Philip McDonough.....	21	Massachusetts	Setting fire to a barn.....	" 30, "	2 "	Oct. 31	Expiration of sentence.
Fernandes Thurston.....	19	Rhode Island.	Breaking into a warehouse.....	Dec. 4, "	2 "	June 4	Pardoned.
Richard Walker.....	20	Massachusetts	Shop Breaking.....	" 11, "	3 "		Died.
George Reynolds.....	25	Rhode Island.	Assault with a dangerous weapon.....	" 22, "	14 "		
John Slater.....	30	England.....	Inciting another to commit larceny..	" 22, "	14 "	June 11	Expiration of sentence.
James Smith.....	45	Ireland.....	Assault with a dangerous weapon.....	" 22, "	24 "		
Thomas Casey.....	22	Ireland.....	Assault with a dangerous weapon.....	Feb. 19, 1858	10 "		
George Ody.....	25	Massachusetts	Breaking and entering a warehouse..	Mar. 15, "	4 "		
William B. Ody.....	26	England.....	Breaking and entering a warehouse..	" 15, "	34 "		
Michael Lees.....	23	Ireland.....	Setting fire.....	" 16, "	2 "		
Henry Wood.....	40	England.....	Attempt at shop breaking.....	" 18, "	3 "	May 27	Died.
Edward Sanders.....	17	Massachusetts	Larceny.....	April 17, "	2 "		
Thomas McAnna.....	21	Ireland.....	Robbery.....	" 23, "	5 "		
Charles H. Simpson.....	27	New York....	Larceny.....	June 22, "	3 "		
John McElroy.....	33	Ireland.....	Burning a fence.....	" 22, "	2 "		
Frederic A. Brown.....	27	Rhode Island.	Shop Breaking.....	July 3, "	5 "		
George Bixby.....	23	Massachusetts	Shop Breaking.....	" 3, "	4 "		

George Colter, al. Edwin E. Pomeroy.....	36	Rhode Island.	Shop Breaking.....	"	10, 1859	1 year.
Robert S. Laramore.....	18	Rhode Island.	Shop Breaking.....	Oct.	1, "	2 "
Benoni King.....	27	Rhode Island.	Larceny.....	Dec.	12, "	1 "
Bartholomew R. Gilmore.	32	Rhode Island.	Bigamy.....	"	12, "	1 "
John Smith.....	24	Sweden	Shop Breaking.....	"	12, "	1 "
George Ford.....	28	New York...	Shop Breaking.....	"	12, "	1 "
John C. Smith, al. John Whittemore	22	Rhode Island.	Shop Breaking.....	"	12, "	1 "
George Fuller	51	Rhode Island.	Assault with intent to commit rape..	"	19, "	6 "
Isaiah B. Munroe.....	19	Rhode Island.	Forgery	"	19, "	5 "
Henry Whittemore.....	19	Rhode Island.	Shop Breaking.....	"	19, "	2½ "
William Morris.....	24	Nova Scotia...	Shop Breaking	"	19, "	2 "
Patrick Hall.....	20	Ireland	Larceny.	"	19, "	1½ "
Peter Landy.....	24	Rhode Island.	Larceny.....	"	24, "	2 "

December 31st, 1859.

SAMUEL L. BLAISDELL, Warden.

JAILER'S REPORT.

DECEMBER 31st, 1859.

The number of prisoners in Jail, January 1, 1859,	-	85
Committed by the State,	-	60
" " city of Providence,	-	20
" " United States,	-	2
Debtors,	-	3
	—	85

There have been committed since :—

By the State,	-	365
" city of Providence,	-	224
" town of North Providence,	-	10
" United States,	-	3
Debtors committed,	-	489
	—	1091
Total,	-	1176

Discharged during the year :—

By the State,	-	346
Sentenced to the State Prison,	-	18
Died,	-	1
	—	365

By the city of Providence,	220	
Escaped,	2	
Died,	2	
	<hr/>	224
By the town of North Providence,	7	
" United States,	4	
Debtors discharged,	489	
	<hr/>	1089
Leaving in Jail, December 31, 1859.		87
In Jail, December 31, 1859,		87
Viz., committed by the State,	60	
" " city of Providence,	20	
" " town of North Providence,	3	
" " United States,	1	
Debtors,	3	
	<hr/>	87
Committed on sentence by the State,	197	
" for want of bail,	168	
	<hr/>	365
Committed on sentence by the city,	201	
" for want of bail,	23	
	<hr/>	224
Committed on sentence by North Providence,		10
Committed for want of bail, by the United States,		3
Total number of commitments by State, city of Providence and town of North Providence,		602
Total number sentenced by same,		408
Average number in jail, at suit of State,		63 ¹²⁵ ₈₈₆
" " " " city of Providence,		25 ¹⁵⁰ ₈₈₅
" " " " town of North Providence,		1 ³⁸⁹ ₈₈₅
Average number in jail, at suit of United States,		2 ²⁰² ₈₈₅
Debtors,		3 ²⁶⁰ ₈₈₅
	<hr/>	
Total average in jail, during the year,		97 ⁶¹ ₈₈₅

Committed on sentence by the State for

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Assault.....	74	14	88
Theft.....	51	9	60
Threats.....	14	2	16
Keeping a nuisance.....	8	1	9
Selling liquor.....	4	.....	4
Defacing buildings.....	8	3	11
Embezzlement.....	2	.....	2
Threatening to accuse of crime.....	2	.....	2
Store breaking.....	1	.....	1
Obstructing an officer.....	1	.....	1
Indecent exposure.....	1	.....	1
Breach of the peace.....	1	.....	1
Drunkenness.....	1	.....	1
	168	29	197

Committed on sentence by the city for

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Vagrancy.....	38	29	67
Drunkenness.....	60	14	74
Habitual drunkenness.....	13	7	20
Revelling.....	22	13	35
Disorderly person.....	.....	1	1
Neglecting to provide for family.....	2	.....	2
Sturdy beggars.....	1	1	2
	186	65	201

Committed on sentence by the town of North Providence for

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Habitual drunkenness.....	7	3	10

The sentences by the State have been—

IMPRISONMENT.	Males.	Females.	Total.	FINES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
10 days.	1	.....	1	\$1 00	6	1	7
15 "	2	1	3	2 00	1	1	2
20 "	1	.. . . .	1	3 00	9	2	11
75 "	2	.....	2	4 00	.....	3	3
1 month.	9	1	10	5 00	13	3	16
2 months.	6	1	7	7 00	1	.....	1
3 "	8	3	11	8 00	.....	1	1
4 . "	2	1	3	10 00	30	3	33
6 "	4	1	5	15 00	6	.....	6
7 "	2	1	3	20 00	25	3	28
8 "	3	.....	3	50 00	1	.....	1
				75 00	1	.....	1
				100 00	3	.....	3
				200 00	3	.....	3
					2	.....	2
					27	3	30
					168	29	197

Fine \$20 and imprisonment 10 days,
Surties to keep the peace,

The sentences by the city have been—

IMPRISONMENT.	Males.	Females.	Total.	FINES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
10 days.	7	2	9	\$1 00	53	11	64
15 "	5	3	8	2 00	7	2	9
20 "	2	1	3	3 00	2	1	3
1 month.	18	10	28	5 00	13	8	21
2 months.	1	2	3	7 00	1	.....	1
3 "	21	20	41	10 00	4	3	7
				15 00	2	.....	2
				20 00	.....	2	2
					136	65	201

The sentences by the town of North Providence have been—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Imprisonment, 10 days.....	6	3	9
Fine, \$20 00.....	1	.....	1
	7	3	10

Ages of persons committed to Jail on sentence:—

Under 20 years of age,	-	-	-	-	-	30
From 20 to 30 years,	-	-	-	-	-	135
“ 30 to 40 “	-	-	-	-	-	111
“ 40 to 50 “	-	-	-	-	-	86
“ 50 to 60 “	-	-	-	-	-	31
“ 60 to 70 “	-	-	-	-	-	13
Over 70 years,	-	-	-	-	-	2
						<hr/> 408

The nativities of persons committed to the Jail on sentence:—

Rhode Island,	-	-	88	Ireland,	-	-	-	226
Massachusetts,	-	-	23	England,	-	-	-	30
Connecticut,	-	-	7	Scotland,	-	-	-	8
New York,	-	-	8	Canada,	-	-	-	3
Maine,	-	-	2	New Brunswick,	-	-	-	2
New Hampshire,	-	-	1	Nova Scotia,	-	-	-	2
Pennsylvania,	-	-	3	West Indies,	-	-	-	1
Maryland,	-	-	2					<hr/> 272
District of Columbia,	-	-	2					
			<hr/> 136					

Males,	-	311	White,	-	396	Married,	-	201
Females,	-	97	Colored,	-	12	Single,	-	207

By whom committed:—

Supreme Court,	-	-	-	-	-	15
Court of Common Pleas,	-	-	-	-	-	13
Court of Magistrates, Providence,	-	-	-	-	-	87
Police Court,	“	-	-	-	-	201
Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket,	-	-	-	-	-	8
Daniel Pearce, Esq., Smithfield,	-	-	-	-	-	4
John Angell,	“	“	-	-	-	1
John J. Carpenter, Esq., Smithfield,	-	-	-	-	-	1
John Irons, Esq., Cumberland,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Oliver A. Inman, Esq., Burrillville,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Whipple Walling,	“	“	-	-	-	1
Charles A. Slocum, Esq., Gloucester,	-	-	-	-	-	3

Isaac Saunders, Esq., Scituate,	-	-	-	2
Walter L. Potter, Esq., Cranston,	-	-	-	12
Isaac C. Potter, " "	-	-	-	4
Wm. Fairbanks, " "	-	-	-	3
S. B. Parker, " "	-	-	-	5
Robert Wilson, Esq., Johnston,	-	-	-	9
Joseph Bailey, " "	-	-	-	3
John Tucker, Esq., North Providence,	-	-	-	11
Wm. Earle, " "	-	-	-	19
				<hr/>
				408

Debtors.

There were in close jail, January 1, 1859,	-	3	
There have been committed since,	-	489	
		<hr/>	492
Discharged upon bail bond, or taken in execution,		54	
" by payment of costs,	-	7	
" by payment of debt and costs,	-	26	
" upon limit bonds, and not since returned,		147	
" for want of payment of board,	-	54	
" by taking the poor debtor's oath,		146	
" by order of creditors,	-	50	
" " Supreme Court,	-	5	
		<hr/>	489
Now remaining in close jail,	-		<hr/> 3

SAMUEL L. BLAISDELL, Jailer.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The undersigned, Physician to the Rhode Island State Prison and Providence County Jail, presents to the Honorable General Assembly, the following report for the year ending December 31st, 1859 :—

Six deaths have occurred within the year;—five in the State Prison, and one in the County Jail.

George Reynolds, (colored,) died January 21st, 1859, of consumption. He was an invalid at the time he was sentenced, and was under treatment all the time until his death. He had been in Prison about thirteen months.

Patrick McLaughlin committed suicide by hanging himself, in his cell, during the night of April the 14th, 1859. He had been at work the day previous, as usual, and nothing peculiar had been noticed in his behavior. He had been in Prison nearly four years.

Henry Gardner died on the 17th of May, of inflammation of the bowels, consequent upon incarcerated hernia. He was taken sick suddenly, April 28th, and the case presenting some peculiar features, Dr. L. L. Miller, of this city, was early called to see the case, and he attended it with me to the close. We also had the benefit of the counsel of Drs. S. A. Arnold and Usher Parsons, in the treatment of the case. I made him forty-one visits, during his sickness of twenty days, and every attention was given him by the officers of the Prison which his circumstances required.

Henry Wood, alias Briscoe, died of "Bright's disease of the kidneys," May 27th, 1859. He entered the Jail in January, 1858,

having finished, but a few days before, a term of ten years in the Massachusetts State Prison. He came on the sick list immediately, and was in the hospital most of the time until he died.

Stephen Rounds died December 16th, 1859, of consumption. He also was sick when he was sentenced, and was under medical treatment all the time until his death.

C. A. Watson died in the County Jail, December 16th, 1859. He came in the evening of the night on which he died; he had been sick at home for two weeks, with *delirium tremens*, complicated with epileptic convulsions. He was very feeble when brought into Jail, and being seized with a convulsion a few hours after, immediately died.

Of the above cases, it will be observed, that four of them really entered the Prison only to have the benefit of its hospital. Their cases admitted of nothing more than palliative treatment. Another committed suicide; and the sixth, Gardner's case, was such as might happen any where and to any one. None of these fatal cases have properly any bearing on the sanitary condition of the institution.

Aside from the cases already mentioned, there has been but little sickness of a severe type. We have had a number of rather severe cases of *delirium tremens*, in the County Jail; and in some instances, we have had the same individual several times with that disease, during the year. We had less than the usual amount of sickness during the warm season of the year, and this improvement was doubtless owing in part to the supply of fresh vegetables from the Prison garden. .

There have been no cases of rheumatism, pneumonia, or any settled fever. With the exception of the remaining portion of the old Prison,—of which nothing can be said in its favor,—I think the sanitary arrangements for the comfort of the prisoners are all that could be desired.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. P. BAKER, Physician.

Providence, December 31st, 1859.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT OF THE CITY JAIL,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1859.

The sickness in this department of the Prison, is confined mostly to those who are just admitted. Nearly all the inmates of this division are diseased when they come in, and the Jail, to a certain extent, is made to answer as a substitute for a city hospital.

Margaret Burns was committed to Jail, August 9th, and died August 12th, 1859. She had been sick some weeks at home, and under the care of a physician. Her husband was a laboring man, and being afraid, as he stated, that she might burn the house, or might die alone, he entered a complaint against her, of intemperance, and had her committed. She was carefully nursed while there, but sunk away and died at the end of three days.

Mary Ward came into Jail in the afternoon of December 19th, and died in the evening of the same day. She was so feeble while at the watch house, that a physician was called to see her, after she was sentenced, to determine whether she could be removed to the Jail. I saw her soon after she arrived, and found her nearly pulseless. Stimulants were given for the purpose of reviving her, but without effect, and she died about three hours afterwards.

The above are the only deaths which have occurred during the year; and neither of those subjects would probably have been sent to Jail, if there had been a hospital in the city to which they could have had access.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. P. BAKER, Physician.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island &c. :—

The close of another civil year makes it my duty to present to you a report of the religious condition of the State Prison and County Jail.

A religious service has been held every Sabbath morning, during the past year, at which all the prisoners are present, and in which they seem to take a good degree of personal interest.

The Bible class instruction is confined to the State prisoners. We have nine classes. Our average attendance for the year, fifty. As this service is voluntary on the part of the prisoners, the number who attend regularly, indicates the interest they take in this exercise. Seven classes study a lesson assigned them by their teachers. They give good attention to the instructions they receive, and show by their familiarity with their lessons, that they have studied them carefully during the week. Two classes are taught to read, and they make very commendable progress, all things considered. Quite a number of men have been taught to read well in all these classes, who, when they were committed, hardly knew their letters; many of whom have repeatedly expressed their gratitude for the privilege they have thus enjoyed.

We have a corps of intelligent and judicious teachers, prompt and regular in their attendance.

At the close of the Bible class instruction, which continues for one hour, all the prisoners are then convened in the chapel, and a practical discourse, adapted to their comprehension and capacity, is then delivered to them. In these religious exercises, they all seem to manifest a deep interest; and frequently the quivering lip and falling tear give evidence that the truth presented, for the time being, affects the heart and conscience, so that we have reason to hope the instructions given will aid these men, although

criminals, in the formation of such characters as shall prevent, at least, a return to the penitentiary, and thus promote their own personal happiness and the well being of the whole community. We also hope that the gospel preached may, by the operation of the Spirit, become both the wisdom and the power of God, in the renovation and sanctification of the hearts of some of them.

In our last report, we stated that for a portion of the year we were unable to have singing as a part of our worship. Early in the present year, by the advice of the Board of Inspectors, a melodeon was purchased, and one of the prisoners was found who could play upon it. We have now quite a respectable choir. In this part of our worship, all take a lively interest, and its influence upon the minds of the prisoners is very apparent. It is conducted entirely by themselves, and in it they manifest a very laudable desire to excel.

There are nearly one thousand volumes of carefully selected books in the Prison library, including historical, biographical, religious and miscellaneous works. These books are read with eagerness and profit by the convicts, and it is impossible fully to estimate the influence for good that much of their reading exerts upon their minds and hearts. Many a weary and lonesome hour is thus beguiled and profitably employed.

The prisoners have all been frequently visited at their cells. Personal conversation has been had with each man, in regard to his personal religious condition and prospects. These visits have always been received with apparent pleasure on the part of the prisoners. An opportunity is thus given them, to state their feelings and desires in spiritual things. Much good may be accomplished for them by this kind of labor, I have no doubt. A number of them spend a portion of their time studying arithmetic and writing, and make a good degree of progress.

The condition of the County Jail prisoners is much the same as reported last year. Their appearance is improved, and they give good attention to the religious services; but many of them remain so short a time, that little can be done for their permanent reformation. They are committed scarcely long enough to get cleaned up and properly sobered. When they are liberated, many of them go back to their old haunts and habits of dissipation.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. DOUGLAS, Chaplain.

Providence, December 31st, 1859.

MAJORITY REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ON THE

DISPUTED BOUNDARY

BETWEEN

RHODE ISLAND AND MASSACHUSETTS.

PROVIDENCE:

KNOWLES, ANTHONY & CO., STATE PRINTERS.

1860.

R E P O R T .

*To the Honorable Senate and House of
Representatives, January Session, 1860.*

The undersigned, a majority of the Committee appointed by joint resolution of the present session, to consider the Report of the Counsel of the State upon the subject of the disputed boundary between the state of Massachusetts and this State, with instructions to report thereon, ask leave to submit the following

R E P O R T .

Your committee have considered the subject of the proposed boundary, provisionally agreed on by the counsel of the two states, as a settlement by compromise, of the territorial suit pending in equity by Massachusetts against Rhode Island, in the Supreme Court of the United States, and they have fully heard all known parties by themselves or their counsel, in any way to be affected, either in their civil relations or in their interests of business and property, by the proposed adjustment. Your committee believe that as full and general notice of the pendency of the proposed measure, to the resident and non-resident owners of estates in the territory in Rhode Island forming the subject of the proposed compromise, has been given, as the reason and nature of the case requires, or as could be at any time well attained; and they have given audience to all parties as long as any of them had anything to propose for their consideration.

The establishment of the proposed boundary, would assign to Massachusetts the whole of the town of Fall River, with a small angular piece of territory forming the north-easterly corner of

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The establishment of the proposed boundary, would assign to Massachusetts the whole of the town of Fall River, with a small angular piece of territory forming the north-easterly corner of

two states, especially in the border towns; from the analogy of their laws and institutions of government, and systems of education; from the fact of their common fraternal national sympathies; and above all, from a community of sentiment in their social and religious habits and worship, the superior advantages of citizenship in one state or the other, must always depend on special causes, peculiar to individual cases. But a regard for exceptional or possible things, falls not within the scope of public questions. To give place to such a sentiment, would prevent all general legislation, and embarrass all worthy action on the part of any government.

It is true that the preference shown by some of the remonstrants for their Rhode Island home, is entitled to all honor and respect. But, with all possible deference for such feelings, the undersigned are reminded that in disposing of questions such as the present one, the mere predilections of individuals, must yield to the public good; that sentiments and feelings are transient, and pass away, while the relations of cause and effect, in the separation of inseparable communities by invidious state lines, must endure, unfailingly producing their ever ceaseless wrongs.

Regarding, then, in the view of these principles, either the present or prospective condition of the people of Fall River, it would seem impossible to doubt that their proposed cession to Massachusetts would, in all general respects, greatly contribute to their advantage. The city of Fall River and the compact part of the town of Fall River, properly constitute one people; one in character, in habits, in interests and in pursuits. Their public and private walks and ways every where interlace, cross and run together. Their wells and fountains of water flow from the same sources and mingle in the same streams. They worship at the same altars, they seek repose in the same retreats, they find recreation in the same assemblies, they obey the same task-bells. Their dwellings, their workshops, their stores, their warehouses, their factories, connect with, overhang and sustain each other. They are exposed to the same calamities, made foul by the same vapors, and healthy by the same atmospheres. To say that two communities so identified, so completely individualized, demand one government, is rather to repeat an axiom, than to state an argument; yet an imaginary state line, for all police purposes, unpassable, forces them assunder; precludes all administrative unity and concert of action and authority, and neutralizes the best efforts of municipal

government on either side of it. The city exceeding the town in wealth, in the proportion of nearly ten to one, and in population in nearly half the same ratio, the smaller place, from being situated in another jurisdiction, inevitably becomes the haunt and refuge of great part of the immorality, vice and disorder of its larger neighbor. This condition of things is manifestly incurable by any expedient of the moralist. The remedy can only be applied by the lawgiver and the statesman, and by them only by uniting the two communities under one state sovereignty and one government. In the opinion of the undersigned, all other cures must fail; and as time rolls on, aggravating the present evils by an increasing population, the little town must finally become the pandemonium suburbs in Rhode Island, of the overshadowing city in Massachusetts.

It is to avoid consignment to such a destiny, that by much the larger part, as it would seem, of the real worth and intelligence of the town now ask to be set off to Massachusetts. The majority of your committee deem their request reasonable; the more especially, as Massachusetts, while claiming as a right, of the territory proposed to be ceded, a proportion which embraces five-sixths of the inhabitants of the whole town, is yet, for the sake of a more convenient line and a termination of this controversy, honorably disposed to make full compensation by equivalent cessions of territory, in many respects desirable for Rhode Island to acquire. Indeed, it clearly appears to the undersigned, to be the dictate both of high expediency and plain duty, for the General Assembly to avail itself of the present opportunity, now for the first and perhaps last time, placed at its option, without any sacrifice of honor or principle, to rectify the many evils and inconveniences of the present boundary, by accepting a line which will be creditable and beneficial to both states, and the people of both states; not impairing the rights nor much offending, it is believed, the sensibilities of any, and putting to final rest these inglorious litigations of a hundred years.

Some argument was attempted to be made before the committee, to show a want of power in the General Assembly to establish a State boundary by agreement, or to accept any boundary as the result of compromise. The undersigned well understand that the constitution of the United States makes it necessary to obtain the consent of Congress to the establishment of the proposed conven-

tional line. That consent has been provided for by the following act of the thirty-fifth Congress.

“Be it enacted &c., That the Attorney General is hereby authorized and directed to intervene and represent the United States in the proceedings in equity now pending in the Supreme Court between the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and to consent on behalf of the United States to the adjustment of said suit by a conventional line to be agreed upon by the parties, and confirmed by a decree of said court, if, in his judgment, the rights and interests of the United States will not be prejudiced thereby.—*Statutes at Large* &c. 1858–9.

This disposes of the objection as regards the federal constitution, and the undersigned believe that the constitution of this State contains no limitation, express or implied, of the ancient power of the General Assembly to rectify defects or inconveniences in, or to adjust controversies concerning the boundaries of the State. On the contrary, the constitution, in terms which ought to be incapable of misapprehension, has confided to the General Assembly the exercise of all those general powers it was accustomed to exercise under the charter. To assume to argue therefore, as though any intelligent mind could doubt it, that the power to authorize a compromise with Massachusetts of the pending suit, is amongst those general powers, would be to trifle with the General Assembly as well as with the gravity of the subject and the occasion.

In determining upon the character of their report upon the important subject referred to the committee, the undersigned have given some consideration to the territorial claims asserted by Massachusetts in her pending suit, and to the several possible results of a final decision by the court upon the merits. They would, however, even if competent to form an opinion in the matter, feel restrained from expressing it, pending these friendly negotiations. But it certainly seems proper to be considered that the claims made by Massachusetts are not small, either in importance, extent or value, and are asserted with great gravity and with every semblance of candor and confidence, insomuch that the suit has been entertained by the high court of the nation for upwards of seven years, and for more than four years since the filing of the answer on the part of this State; that even in the event of a decision on all points in favor of Rhode Island, she will only gain by it a per-

petuity of all the existing inconveniences and growing evils of the present boundary; and that if the decision should be against her, on all or any points, she will be, to just that extent, the loser in territory and in power, and be obliged to accept a boundary much more inconvenient, and fruitful of much greater evils, than the present one. But the proposed boundary by bringing Seekonk into Rhode Island, would allay the long irritations growing out of the exclusion of a worthy people from the rights of fishery in waters which wash their shores;—by making our own a territory now interposing between the counties of Providence and Bristol, and preventing any police land communication between them, would secure in that respect an important advantage to Rhode Island;—by placing in better condition the people of Fall River, would remove an injurious canker from the body politic and raise an enduring monument of beneficent legislation;—and it would put an end to the otherwise interminable expenses of a vexatious state controversy.

The undersigned do therefore, with all due submission to the better judgment of the General Assembly, respectfully recommend the exchange of territory with Massachusetts proposed by the State's counsel, and the proposed conventional boundary for the eastern boundary of this State, as set forth in their subjoined report and minutes of survey thereon; and they also recommend the passage of the accompanying act authorizing a settlement of said suit with Massachusetts conformably to the basis of said boundary.

SAMUEL CURREY,
HENRY SWEET,
ALLEN BROWN,
JOHN R. BARTLETT,
On the part of the Senate.

PARDON W. STEVENS,
EDWARD P. KNOWLES,
LEMUEL M. E. STONE,
HENRY. W. LUTHER,
On the part of the House of Representatives.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS G. TURNER,

Governor of the State of Rhode Island :

The undersigned, counsel for the State of Rhode Island, in the suit relative to the eastern boundary of the State, instituted by the State of Massachusetts in the Supreme Court of the United States, respectfully

REPORT:

That said cause has been in preparation and would have been set down for final hearing in the due course of business in said court, but for reasons which they deem it proper to state to your Excellency.

The acts and resolutions of the Legislatures under which the counsel for the respective States in said cause were acting, contemplated negotiation between the States, with a view to the amicable adjustment of this long pending controversy: and the undersigned deemed it their duty to attempt to gain a result from negotiation, before bringing on the case for final hearing and decision. With this view, they have had many interviews with the counsel for the State of Massachusetts, and have been met by them in a corresponding spirit; and after much consultation, a proposition has been agreed upon between the counsel for the respective States, to be submitted to the proper authorities. This proposition is, in effect, that a conventional line should be agreed upon by the two States, and should then be established by a decree of the Supreme Court of the United States in the pending suit, which will form a better permanent boundary than the line claimed by either party. In place of the lines as claimed, which were drawn arbitrarily, and before the country was settled, they have endeavored to find, and to propose to establish a jurisdictional line upon that boundary which will remove the present difficulties and the causes of future difficulties along the whole border. The establishing of such a conventional line will necessarily require the exchange of territory, and in coming to a conclusion upon this part of the proposition, the undersigned have endeavored to find just and fair equivalents, favoring as far as possible, the wishes and interests of the inhabitants of the territory thus proposed to be exchanged. As far as inquiries have been made, the proposed line meets with the approbation of the great majority of those immediately affected by the change of jurisdiction.

Your Excellency will find enclosed herewith, a description of the proposed line, with a map upon which the proposed line has been delineated by a competent engineer. It will be seen by this, that the State of Rhode Island acquires the exclusive jurisdiction of the public waters below the southerly line of the town of Pawtucket, together with the shore and that portion of the town of Seekonk, which lies between the towns of Pawtucket and Barrington, and also acquires that portion of the town of Swanzey immediately adjacent to the towns of Barrington and Warren, and also that part of the town of Westport immediately adjacent to the town of Little Compton.

It will be seen, also, that this State cedes to Massachusetts the jurisdiction over the town of Fall River, which is, in fact, a part of the city of Fall River, in Massachusetts, and is identified with it in business and all its material interests; and also, so much of the town of Tiverton as will give to the State of Massachusetts jurisdiction over the streams and ponds that supply the water power at Fall River.

The proposed line has been drawn so as to accord, as far as possible, with natural boundaries, and with the present and prospective occupation of the adjacent territory.

If the General Assembly should approve of the proposed line, it will be necessary to pass a resolution authorizing the counsel to assent to the entering of a decree establishing the same by the Supreme Court of the United States. The United States by a special act of Congress, have authorized their attorney General to appear on their behalf and assent to the entering of such a decree, if the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island agree upon a conventional line to terminate the controversy.

The agreement of the two States, and the entering of such a decree by consent, will do nothing more than establish the jurisdictional line between the States. There will be a necessity for further legislation on the part of each State, for the purpose of protecting rights of property which might otherwise be affected by the change. This will be a matter to be considered and provided for by the General Assembly. If they ratify the proposition herewith submitted, and the same is also ratified by the authorities of Massachusetts, the case in the Supreme Court will be ended, and the duties of the counsel of this State therein will have been performed.

CHARLES S. BRADLEY,
THOMAS A. JENCKES.

PROVIDENCE. Jan. 23. 1860.

MEMORANDUM OF CONVENTIONAL BOUNDARY BETWEEN MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.

Beginning at Burnt Swamp Corner, in the town of Wrentham; thence in a due south line, till it meets the Blackstone River; thence by the middle line of said river, to a point in said river, where it intersects the south line of the town of Pawtucket, continued westerly; thence by said southerly line, and the continuation of the same easterly, to the westerly line of the town of Rehoboth; thence southerly, by said westerly line, to the south-west corner of said town of Rehoboth, and by a continuation of that line, until it intersects the northerly side of the highway leading westerly, by the house of Dexter Allen, from the main road which leads from Warren to Barneyville; thence in a straight line, in a south-easterly direction, to a point in the middle line of Cole's River, near the head of the water therein, at the northerly side of a bridge on the main highway from Providence to Fall River; thence southerly, by the middle line of said Cole's River, to Mount Hope Bay; thence across Mount Hope Bay, to a point on the easterly shore of the same, which will be intersected by the continuation westerly of the most southerly portion of the south line of the town of Fall River, in Rhode Island, which crosses South Watuppa Pond, on the north shore of said Mount Hope Bay, in the course of said last mentioned line, to the westerly shore of said South Watuppa Pond, and of the stream connecting said ponds, following the highest water mark of said ponds and stream, to the extreme southerly end of said Sandy Pond; thence southerly, in a straight line, to a stone monument on the ground, near the house of Joseph Sanford, opposite Narragansett; thence southerly, by the western line of the town of Westport, to a creek, which runs into the western branch of Westport River; thence by the middle line of said creek and river, to the ocean.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

Returns of the Insurance Companies

DOING BUSINESS IN THE

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,

MADE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS JANUARY SESSION,

1860.

PROVIDENCE:

KNOWLES, ANTHONY & CO., STATE PRINTERS.

1860.

PROVIDENCE, February 25th, 1680.

To the Honorable General Assembly

of the State of Rhode Island :

The undersigned, a Board of Commissioners to receive and examine the statements and returns, required by chapter 129 of the Revised Statutes, relating to Insurance Companies, beg leave respectfully to report : That, in conformity with the above cited authority, the Commissioners forwarded a circular to all the Insurance Companies in the State, and to the several Agents for Foreign Companies, doing business in the State of Rhode Island, and have received the following statements from Companies in the State, viz :

	PAGE.
Providence Washington Insurance Company.....	15
Providence Mutual Fire " "	17
American Insurance Company, Providence	5
Roger Williams Insurance Company, Providence.....	18
Merchants " " "	13
Franklin Mutual " " "	21
Slater Mutual " " "	19
Commercial " " "	8
Gaspee Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Providence.....	11
Hope " " "	12
Manufacturers Mutual Fire " " "	13
Rhode Island Mutual " " "	16
Firemans Mutual " " "	10
State Mutual " " "	20
Atlantic Fire and Marine " " "	6
Butler Mutual Fire " " "	7
National Mutual Fire " " "	14
Pawtucket Mutual Fire " " "	16
Farmers Mutual Fire " " East Greenwich....	9

COMPANIES OUT OF THE STATE.

Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	22
Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hartford Conn.....	26
Berkshire Life Insurance Company, Pittsfield, Mass.	27
Charter Oak Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Hartford, Mass..	28

Conway Fire Insurance Company, Conway, Mass.....			34
City Fire	"	Hartford, Conn.	29
City Fire	"	New Haven, Conn.	31
Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, New York.....			33
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.....			36
Girard Fire and Marine	"	Philadelphia, Pa....	37
Guardian Life	"	New York.....	38
Hartford Fire	"	Hartford, Conn.....	40
Hampden Fire	"	Springfield, Mass. .	39
Home	"	New York	43
Howard Fire	"	Lowell, Mass.....	44
Humboldt Fire	"	New York	45
Massachusetts Mutual Life	"	Springfield, Mass....	43
Merchants	"	Hartford, Conn.	49
Massasoit	"	Springfield, Mass....	47
Montauk	"	Brooklyn, N. Y. ...	51
Mutual Life	"	New York City	52
Northern	"	London.....	56
North Western	"	Oswego, N. Y.	59
Norwich Fire	"	Norwich, Conn.	60
North American Fire	"	Hartford, Conn.	57
New England Fire	"	Hartford, Conn.	54
Phenix Fire	"	Hartford, Conn.	64
People's Mutual Fire	"	Worcester, Mass. ...	63
Park Fire	"	New York City ..	62
Security Fire	"	New York City	66
Springfield Fire and Marine	"	Springfield, Mass....	67
State Mutual Life	"	Worcester, Mass. ...	72
State Fire	"	New Haven, Conn. .	70
Union Mutual Life	"	Maine	73
Western Massachusetts	"	Pittsfield, Mass.....	74

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
WILLIAM R. WATSON,
SAMUEL A. PARKER,
Commissioners.

RETURNS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES INCORPORATED BY THE STATE.

STATEMENT

Of the **AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY**, of Providence, R. I.,
on the 31st day of December, 1859.

[Incorporated May, 1831.]

Amount of capital	-	-	-	-	\$150,000	00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash					150,000	00

Investments.

1340 shares	American Bank	-	-	-	68,384	36
24	"	Arcade Bank	-	-	1,260	50
840	"	Blackstone Canal Bank	-	-	21,599	32
600	"	Commercial	"	-	31,043	08
366	"	Eagle	"	-	18,651	02
20	"	Mechanics	"	-	1,052	50
900	"	Weybosset	"	-	45,184	53
187	"	What Cheer Corporation	-		13,838	00

\$201,013 36

Amount of premium notes, as per account	-	67,892	63
Amount of cash on hand	-	5,439	51
Amount of cash in the hands of agents and others, balances of accounts	-	16,011	91
Other assets not above specified — Mutual Insurance Co. scrip	-	175	80

Average interest on stocks since last dividend 3,750 00

Liabilities.

Amount of Marine Risks outstanding	-	-	1,518,863 00
Amount of premiums thereon	-	-	55,203 52
Amount Fire risks outstanding	-	-	5,239,374 00
Amount of premiums thereon	-	-	56,214 27
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	}	Over salvage estimated at }	20,405 00
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,			
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,			
Amount of other liabilities, dividends unpaid included	-	-	6,777 34
Largest amount insured on any one risk	-	-	15,000 00

A. O. PECK, *President.*

J. W. DAVENPORT, *Assistant Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the ATLANTIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of
Providence R. I., on the 31st day of December, 1859.

[Incorporated 1852.]

Amount of capital	-	-	-	\$150,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash				150,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages	-	-	-	1,000 00
Bank of Commerce	-	-	105,500 00	
Globe Bank	-	-	26,375 00	
Continental Bank	-	-	20,000 00	
Northern Bank	-	-	15,338 84	
Lime Rock Bank	-	-	12,500 00	
Mechanics and Manufacturers Bank			10,300 00	
Merchants Bank	-	-	2,500 00	—192,513 84
				<u>\$193,513 84</u>

Amount of premium notes	-	-	-	26,613 62
Amount of bills receivable,	None.			
Amount loaned on personal security,	None.			
Amount of cash on hand	-	-	-	7,473 91
Amount of cash in the hands of agents	-			14,519 83
Other assets not above specified	-	-		4,150 00

\$246,271 20

Amount of Marine risks outstanding	-	-	232,982 00
Amount of premiums thereon	-	-	17,744 76
Amount of Fire risks outstanding	-	-	8,539,568 00
Amount of premiums thereon	-	-	112,185 39
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	None.		
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due	-	-	3,770 20
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted			10,250 00
Amount of other liabilities, unpaid dividend	-		472 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk			10,000 00

S. MAURAN, *President.*

J. S. PARISH, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the BUTLER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence, R. I., on the 31st day of December, 1859.

[Incorporated 1856.]

Liabilities.

Amount of Fire risks outstanding	-	-	\$472,679 00
Amount of premiums thereon	-	-	5,067 03
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due			500 00
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due	-	-	1,000 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted, esti- mated at	-	-	400 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk	-		5,000 00

Assets.

Amount of bills receivable, except deposit notes	930 25
Amount of cash on hand	1,054 17
Amount of cash in hands of agents	185 39
Amount of assessment authorized by the charter, if necessary, to pay losses	15,201 09
Other assets, not above specified, (personal pro- perty)	600 00

ALBERT SANFORD, *President.*VARNUM J. BATES, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence, R. I.
December 31st, 1859.

[Incorporated, under a Stock Charter, 1858.]

Amount of capital	\$100,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash	100,000 00

Investments.

Bank of Commerce stock	21,200 00
Arcade Bank	39,260 00
Commercial Bank	21,600 00
American Bank	31,800 00
Manufacturers Bank	14,490 00
Blackstone Canal Bank stock	594 00
Mutual Insurance Company scrip	531 21
Amount of premium notes	4,340 70
Amount of cash on hand	31,669 53
Other assets not above specified, (interest accrued, office furniture, &c.)	1,500 00

Liabilities.

Amount of Marine risks outstanding	838,824 00
Amount of premiums thereon	12,023 39
Amount of Fire risks outstanding	1,821,848 00
Amount of premiums thereon	19,555 99

Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due - - - - -	19,000 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted	1,500 00
Amount of other liabilities, dividends declared and unpaid - - - - -	203 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk, with few exceptions - - - - -	10,000 00

CYRUS TAFT, *President.*

J. A. BUDLONG, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of East
Greenwich, R. I., on the 31st day of December, 1859.

[Incorporated 1851]

Liabilities.

Amount of Fire risks outstanding in first class	\$852,771 00
Amount of premiums thereon - -	6,826 03
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due in first class. None.	
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due in first class. None.	
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted in first class resisted as fraudulent - -	1,900 00
Largest amount insured on any risk -	4,500 00
Amount of fire risks outstanding in second class	785,926 00
Amount of premiums thereon - -	9,456 56
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due in second class. None.	
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due in second class - -	2,900 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted. None.	
Largest amount insured on any one risk -	5,000 00

Assets.

	1st class.	2d class.
Amount of bills receivable, except deposit notes - -	1,960 00	147 43

Amount loaned on collateral security,	None.	None.
Amount on personal security	- 1,960 00	147 43
Amount of cash on hand	- 156 46	1,806 98
Amount of cash in the hands of agents	350 00	946 88
Amount of real estate, assessed for	1,000 00	None.
Amount of personal property	- 50 00	150 00
Amount of deposit notes	- 40,956 18	51,429 48
Amount of assessment authorized by the charter, if necessary to pay losses	- - - 40,956 18	51,429 48

NICHOLAS S. FRY, *Vice President.*

T. S. REYNOLDS, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the FIREMEN'S MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence, R. I. on the 31st day of December, 1859.

[Incorporated May, 1854.]

Liabilities.

Amount of fire risks outstanding	- - \$3,772,310 00
Amount of premiums thereon	- - 37,926 19
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due	- - 18,045 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted	- 8,900 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk	- 15,000 00

Assets.

Amount of cash on hand	- - \$12,717 81
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Investments.

200 shares in Bank of Commerce	- 10,300 00
100 " Bank of North America	- 5,150 00
100 " Arcade Bank	- 5,150 00
100 " Butcher and Drovers Bank,	- 4,900 00
100 " American Bank	- 5,275 00

\$43,492 81

Amount of deposit notes	-	-	-	877,466	90
Other assets not above specified	-	-	-	500	00

Total amount of capital	-	-	-	\$421,459	71
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JOHN F. PHILLIPS, *President.*JOHN EDDY, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT.

Of the GASPEE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of
Providence, R. I., on the 31st day of December, 1859.

[Incorporated May Session, 1856.]

Amount of capital	-	-	-	\$100,000	00
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Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash				100,000	00
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Investments.

667 shares Bank of Commerce, Providence	-			33,677	25
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310 " Marine Bank, Providence	-			15,810	00
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360 " What Cheer Bank, Providence	-			18,900	00
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200 " Merchants Bank, Providence	-			10,600	00
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133 " Phenix Bank, Providence	-	-		7,315	00
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250 " Elmwood Bank, Cranston	-			12,750	00
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				100,052	25
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Amount of premium notes,	-	-	-	99,341	12
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Amount of cash on hand	-	-	-	9,220	08
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Other assets not above specified	-	-	-	2,000	00
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Liabilities.

Amount of marine risks outstanding	-	-	-	\$1,217,980	25
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Amount of premiums thereon	-	-		72,880	47
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Amount of fire risks outstanding	-	-	-	2,288,997	15
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Amount of premiums thereon	-	-		30,155	08
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Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due.	None.				
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Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due				9,540	00
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Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted	-			14,398	00
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Largest amount insured on any one risk	-			10,000	00
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W. P. BLODGET, *President.*E. TURNER, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence, R. I., on the
31st day of December, 1859.

[Incorporated, May, 1858.]

Amount of capital	-	-	-	-	\$150,000	00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash					150,000	00

Investments.

			Par Val.	Mar. Val.
1000 shares Bank of Commerce, Pro-				
vidence	-	-	\$50,000	53,000 00
500 " Merchants Bank,		"	25,000	26,500 00
500 " American Bank,		"	25,000	26,500 00
500 " Commercial Bank,		"	25,000	27,000 00
200 " National Bank,		"	20,000	20,500 00
				<hr/> 153,500 00
Amount of cash on hand	-	-	-	6,661 85
Amount of cash in the hands of agents			-	218 11
Other assets, not above specified	-	-	-	862 25
Amount of interest accrued and unpaid			-	3,033 34
				<hr/> 164,275 55

Liabilities.

Amount of Fire risks outstanding	-	-	810,305 00
Amount of premiums thereon	-	-	10,598 14
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due.			None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due.			None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted.			None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk	-	-	10,000 00

SAMUEL SHOVE, *President.*

JOSEPH MARTIN, *Secretary*

STATEMENT

Of the MANUFACTURERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of
Rhode Island, on the 31st day of December, 1859.

[Incorporated in October, 1835.]

Liabilities.

Amount of Fire risks outstanding	-	- \$3,022,771 00
Amount of premiums thereon, received in, in cash	- - - - -	28,737 87
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,		None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due,		None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted, about		2,500 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk	-	16,000 00

Investments.

300 shares in the capital stock of the Ameri- can Bank, Providence	- - -	15,000 00
200 shares in the capital stock of the Exchange Bank, Providence	- - -	10,000 00
112 shares in the capital stock of the Bank of Commerce, Providence	- -	5,600 00
		<hr/>
		\$30,600 00
Amount of deposit notes,	- - -	\$286,515 30

JOHN H. ORMSBEE, *President.*

HORATIO ROGERS, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the MERCHANTS INSURANCE COMPANY, in Providence, R. I.,
on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1859.

[Incorporated May 1, 1851.]

Capital all paid in, in cash,	- - -	\$150,000 00
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Investments.

2200 shares Bank of Commerce, in Providence		110,000 00
400 shares Globe Bank, Providence	-	20,000 00

800 shares American Bank	-	-	40,000 00
100 shares What Cheer Bank	-	-	5,000 00
400 shares Merchants Bank	-	-	20,000 00
100 shares Phenix Bank	-	-	5,000 00
			<hr/>
			\$200,000 00
Amount of premium notes	-	-	63,218 12
Cash on hand	-	-	11,010 20
Cash in Agents' hands	-	-	5,910 20
Amount of Marine risks outstanding	-		986,593 00
Amount of premiums thereon	-	-	53,815 44
Amount of Fire risks outstanding	-		4,196,960 00
Amount of premiums thereon	-	-	50,971 55
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due	-	-	11,829 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,			13,750 00
Largest Amount insured in any one risk	-		15,000 00

WILLIAM COMSTOCK, *President.*

WALTER PAINE, Jr., *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the NATIONAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence, R. I., on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1859.

[Incorporated May, 1858.]

Liabilities.

Amount of Fire risks outstanding	-	-	\$614,344 00
Amount of premiums thereon	-	-	7,956 37
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,			None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due	-	-	2,400 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,			None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk without re-insurance	-	-	3,000 00

Assets.

Amount of bills receivable, except deposit notes	549 91
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Amount loaned on personal security,	None.	
Amount of cash on hand	- - -	2,442 11
Amount of cash in the hands of agents	-	470 63
Amount invested in public securities,	None.	
Amount invested in Bank stock, &c.,	None.	
Amount of assessment authorized by the charter, if necessary, to pay losses	- - -	77,695 20
Value of office property	- - -	300 00

GEORGE L. CLARKE, *President.*

SILAS R. KENYON, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence, R. I., on the 31st day of December, 1859.

[Incorporated 1799.]

Amount of capital	- - -	\$200,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash		200,000 00

Investments and Cash Assets.

Real estate, Assessors' valuation,	-	157,800 00
100 Providence City Bonds, market value		105,000 00
600 shares Exchange Bank, market value	-	33,000 00
Cash on hand and in Banks	-	37,004 27
Cash in hands of agents	-	7,064 68
Other assets, including rents and interest accrued	- - -	5,317 20
		<hr/>
		\$345,786 15

Liabilities.

Amount of Fire risks outstanding	-	5,446,505 00
Amount of premiums thereon	-	69,263 76
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due		700 00
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due	- - -	7,800 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	None.	

Amount of other liabilities	-	-	-	700	00
Largest amount insured on any one risk				15,000	00

JOHN KINGSBURY, *President.*

WARREN S. GREENE, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the RHODE ISLAND MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of
Providence, R. I., on the 31st day of December, 1859.

[Incorporated 1848.]

Liabilities.

Amount of Fire risks outstanding	-	-	\$3,587,343	00
Amount of premiums thereon	-	-	31,736	75
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due, None.				
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,			None.	
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted, about			7,000	00

Assets.

Amount of cash on hand	-	-	-	5,255	22
200 shares Bank of Commerce	-	-	-	10,000	00
200 shares Bank North America	-	-	-	15,000	00
Amount of deposit notes	-	-	-	345,686	70
Largest amount insured on any one risk	-	-	-	15,000	00

JAMES Y. SMITH, *President.*

ADDISON H. WHITE, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the PAWTUCKET MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of
North Providence, on the 31st day of December, 1859.

[Incorporated 1848.]

		1st class.	3d class.
Amount of Fire risks	-	1,905,606 00	870,251 00
Amount of premiums thereon		20,658 09	7.768 01

Largest amount insured on any one risk, first
class—re-insured for \$2,500 - - 10,000 00

Largest amount insured on any one risk, third
class—re-insured for \$10,000 - - 15,000 00

This company have but few risks that exceed \$5,000.

The second class closed.

Assets and Investments.

Amount of bills receivable, except depos-

it notes - - - 9,391 00

Amount of cash on hand - - 944 95

Amount of cash in hands of agents - 757 67

\$11,093 62

To the credit of the first class - 7,293 20

To the credit of the third class 3,800 42

11,093 62

Amount of deposit notes in first class - 103,290 45

Amount of deposit notes in third class 31,072 45

Amount of assessment authorized by the charter,
if necessary, to pay losses, full amount.

Other assets not above specified, office furniture, &c. 600 00

GIDEON C. SMITH, *President.*

ISAAC SHOVE, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the PROVIDENCE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, on the
9th day of January, 1860.

[Incorporated October, 1800.]

Amount insured at risk, January 1, 1860 - \$12,985,851 00

Amount of premium notes, Jan. 1, 1860 1,208,321 00

Number of policies in force, Jan. 1, 1860, 8,549.

Amount of indebtedness, Jan. 1, 1860 - 8,000 00

Amount of losses during the year 1859 - 13,067 00

Amount of claims adjusted and not due - 2,400 00

Amount of claims adjusted, (estimated,) - 2,300 00
 Largest amount insured on any one risk - 10,000 00

Cost of insurance for the term of seven years ending with the year 1859, sixteen cents per annum on \$100, insured in the first class risks.

GEORGE LARNED, *Secretary.*

GEORGE BAKER, *Treasurer.*

STATEMENT

Of the ROGER WILLIAMS INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence,
 R. I., on the 31st day of December, 1859.

[Incorporated, 1848.]

Amount of capital - - - - \$100,000 00
 Amount of capital actually paid in, - 100,000 00

Investments.

	Par Value.	
300 shares American Bank - -	\$15,000	
500 " Bank of Commerce	25,000	
360 " Commercial Bank -	18,000	
600 " Blackstone Canal Bank	15,000	
280 " Manufacturers Bank -	28,000	
100 " Continental Bank -	5,000	
300 " Globe Bank - - -	15,000	
100 " Westminster Bank -	5,000	
100 " Bank of North America	5,000	
100 " Atlantic Bank - - -	5,000	
	<hr/>	
	\$136,000	
Premium on above stock - -	3,840	
	<hr/>	
		\$139,840 00
Amount of bills receivable - - -		26,701 51
Amount of cash on hand - - -		8,271 57
Amount of cash in the hands of agents -		5,204 89

Liabilities.

Amount of Marine Risks outstanding	-	-	370,616	00
Amount of premium thereon	-	-	26,129	31
Amount of Fire risks outstanding	-	-	3,215,431	00
Amount of premiums thereon	-	-	44,288	59
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due.			None.	
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due	-	-	4,282	59
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted	-		15,200	00
Largest amount insured on any one risk			10,000	00

Z. R. TUCKER, *President.*RICHARD W. JACKSON, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the SLATER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence, R. I., on the 31st day of December, 1859.

[Incorporated 1856]

Liabilities.

Amount of Fire risks outstanding in first class	\$1,538,606	00
Amount of premiums thereon	20,692	37
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due, in first class	None.	
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due, in first class	7,063	56
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted in first class, estimated	500	00
Largest amount insured on any one risk	10,000	00
Amount of Fire risks outstanding in second class	449,805	00
Amount of premiums thereon	4,148	87
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due in second class.	None	
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted.	None.	
Largest amount insured on any one risk	5,000	00
The second class insures on dwellings, their contents and appurtenances only.		

Assets and Investments.

	1st Class.	2d Class.
Amount of cash on hand - -	\$499 06	\$184 28
Amount of cash in hands of agents	982 16	154 57

Invested in Bank Stock.

40 shares State Bank - -	2,120 00	
50 " Mech. and Manufacturers	2,537 00	
Amount of deposit notes -	213,965 90	19,424 75
Amount of assessment authorized by the charter, if necessary to pay losses, full amount of premium notes.		
Personal property and interest accrued	1,249 00	

CHARLES ANTHONY, *President.*WM. S. GOODELL, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Providence, R. I. on the 31st day of December, 1859.

[Incorporated 1855.]

Liabilities.

Amount of Fire Risks outstanding in first class	\$1,631,883 00
Amount of premiums thereon - -	15,755 75
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due in first class, None.	
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due in first class - - -	2,146 50
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted in first class - - -	2,000 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk, with few exceptions, unless reinsured -	5,000 00
Amount of Fire Risks outstanding in second class, called Manufacturers class -	1,891,046 00
Amount of premiums thereon - -	18,796 93
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due in second class - - -	4,060 00

Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not
due in second class, None.

Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted	-	13,300 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk	-	15,000 00

Assets and Investments.

	1st Class.	Manf. Class.
Amount of bills receivable, except deposit notes	- 684 28	none.
Amount loaned on collateral security	none.	none.
Amount loaned on personal security	none.	none.
Amount of cash on hand,	- 1,077 79	7,034 85
Amount of cash in the hands of agents,	none.	none.
20 shares in Northern Bank, Providence	-	2,000 00
Manufacturers class has 200 shares in the Bank of Commerce, Providence	-	10,550 00
Amount of deposit notes	-	187,969 30
Amount of assessment authorized by the char- ter, if necessary, to pay losses	-	157,557 50
Other assets not above specified	-	300 00

J. F. CROOKER, *President.*

R. B. CHAPMAN, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the FRANKLIN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Prov-
idence, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1859.

[Incorporated May, 1854.]

Amount Fire risks outstanding	-	\$2,301,442 00
Amount of premium notes thereon	-	195,878 74
Largest amount insured on any one risk	-	5,000 00

WILLIAM FOSTER, *President.*

JOHN F. DRISCOL, *Secretary.*

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

STATEMENT

Of the **ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY**, of Hartford, Connecticut,
on the 1st day of December, 1859.

JOHN H. ORMSBEE, *Agent*.

[Incorporated, 1819.]

Amount of capital - - - - **\$1,000,000 00**

Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash **1,000,000 00**

The assets of the company, are—

	Par Value.	Market Val.
Real estate unincumbered		\$75,858 15
Money due the company, secured by mortgage - - -		661 07
Cash in hand, and in bank		164,990 95
Cash in the hands of agents and in transit		216,156 02
44 mortgage bonds, 7 per cent., semi- annual interest - -	44,000 00	44,000 00
28 mortgage bonds, 6 per cent., semi- annual interest - -	28,000 00	28,000 00
25 Jersey City Water bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	25,000 00	25,000 00
50 Hartford City bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest - -	50,000 00	50,000 00
25 Rochester City bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest - -	25,000 00	25,000 00
10 Brooklyn City bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest - -	10,000 00	10,000 00
5 Milwaukee City bonds, 10 per ct., semi-annual interest - -	5,000 00	5,000 00
United States Treasury notes	57,500 00	57,500 00
		<hr/> \$702,166 19

Amount brought forward	-	-	\$702,166 19
U. States Stock, 5 per cent., semi-an-			
nual interest	-	150,000 00	156,750 00
State of Kentucky stock, 6 per cent.,			
semi-annual interest	-	10,000 00	10,400 00
State of Tennessee stock, 6 per cent.,			
semi-annual interest	-	10,000 00	9,300 00
State of New York stock, 6 per cent.,			
semi-annual interest	-	25,000 00	28,000 00
State of Missouri stock, 6 per cent.,			
semi-annual interest	-	50,000 00	42,500 00
State of Ohio stock, 6 per cent., semi-			
annual interest, (1860,)		50,000 00	50,000 00
State of Ohio stock, 6 per cent., semi-			
annual interest, (1886,)		25,000 00	26,750 00
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. bond			
6 per cent., semi-annual interest		10,868 60	10,868 60
500 shares Hartford and New Haven			
Railroad Company	-	50,000 00	60,000 00
250 shares Conn. River R. R. Co.		25,000 00	15,000 00
107 shares Boston & Worcester Rail-			
road Company	-	10,700 00	9,644 00
50 Connecticut River Company		5,000 00	1,250 00
50 shares Citizens Bank, Waterbury,			
Conn.	-	5,000 00	5,250 00
50 shares Stafford Bank, Stafford			
Springs, Conn.	-	5,000 00	5,250 00
36 shares Eagle Bank, Prov., R. I.		1,800 00	1,872 00
15 shares Mechanics & Traders Bank,			
Jersey City, N. J.	-	1,500 00	1,425 00
200 shares Revere Bank, Boston, Ms.		20,000 00	20,000 00
100 shares Merchants Bank, St. Louis,			
Missouri	-	10,000 00	10,500 00
200 shares Bank State of Missouri, St.			
Louis, Mo.	-	20,000 00	21,000 00
			<hr/>
			\$1,187,925 79

Amount brought forward	-	-	\$1,187,925 79
100 shares Ætna Bank, Hartford, Ct.	10,000 00		10,600 00
100 shares Hartford County Bank, Hartford	-	5,000 00	5,500 00
100 shares Charter Oak Bank, Hart- ford	-	10,000 00	10,500 00
100 shares City Bank, Hartford	10,000 00		11,500 00
300 shares Exchange Bank, Hartford	15,000 00		13,800 00
400 shares Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Hartford	-	40,000 00	46,000 00
486 shares Hartford Bank, Hartford	48,600 00		64,194 00
100 shares Merchants and Manufactu- rers Bank, Hartford	-	10,000 00	10,500 00
300 shares Phenix Bank, Hartford	30,000 00		30,000 00
240 shares State Bank, Hartford	24,000 00		28,320 00
150 shares Connecticut River Bank, Hartford	-	7,500 00	9,787 50
400 shares American Exchange Bank, New York	-	40,000 00	42,000 00
200 shares Bank of North America, New York	-	20,000 00	22,400 00
300 shares Bank of America, N. Y.	30,000 00		33,600 00
200 shares Bank of Republic, N. Y.	20,000 00		25,600 00
100 shares Bank of Commonwealth, New York	-	10,000 00	9,800 00
300 shares Bank of New York, N. Y.	30,000 00		32,400 00
200 shares Bank of Commerce, N. Y.	20,000 00		20,350 00
800 shares Broadway Bank, N. Y.	20,000 00		28,000 00
800 shares Butchers & Drovers Bank, New York	-	20,000 00	24,000 00
100 shares City Bank, New York	10,000 00		12,100 00
300 shares Importers & Traders Bank, New York	-	30,000 00	34,200 00
200 shares Market Bank, N. Y.	20,000 00		21,400 00
1200 shares Mechanics Bank, N. Y.	30,000 00		35,700 00
			<hr/>
			\$1,770,177 29

Amount brought forward	-	-	-	\$1,770,177 29
200 shares Merchants Exchange Bank, New York	-	-	10,000 00	10,000 00
400 shares Metropolitan Bank, N. Y.	40,000 00			45,600 00
820 shares Merchants Bank, N. Y.	41,000 00			46,125 00
300 shares Nassau Bank, New York	30,000 00			30,600 00
400 shares Manhattan Bank, N. Y.	20,000 00			28,400 00
200 shares N. River Bank, N. Y.	10,000 00			10,000 00
400 shares Ocean Bank, New York	20,000 00			19,200 00
400 shares Peoples Bank, New York	10,000 00			10,500 00
500 shares Phenix Bank, New York	10,000 00			11,200 00
400 shares Union Bank, New York	20,000 00			22,600 00
100 shares Hanover Bank, N. York	10,000 00			9,000 00
150 shares N. York Life Insurance and Trust Co., New York	-	15,000 00		24,750 00
100 shares U. S. Trust Co., N. York	10,000 00			11,500 00
Bills receivable, maturing	-			7,399 83
Miscellaneous items	-			17,040 29
100 shares Mercantile Bank, N. York	10,000 00			12,025 00
100 shares Safety Fund Bank, Boston	10,000 00			10,000 00
10 Mortgage bonds, 6 per cent., semi- annually	-	10,000 00		10,000 00
State of Michigan, 6 per cent., semi- annually	-	25,000 00		23,666 67
State of Indiana, 2½ per cent., semi- annually	-	49,810 00		30,384 10
				<hr/>
				\$2,160,168 18

Liabilities.

Amount of Fire risks outstanding	-	114,619,212 00
Amount of premiums thereon	-	1,375,430 55
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due	}	171,691 94
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due		
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,		
Largest amount insured on any one risk	-	20,000 00

E. G. RIPLEY, *President.*THO. A. ALEXANDER, *A. Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the *ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY*, Dec. 31, 1859.
Capital \$150,000, all paid in and well secured.

JOB ANDREWS, *Agent.*

Assets.

Cash on hand and in hands of agents	-	\$23,728 01
Real estate, unincumbered, valued at	-	8,000 00
Five \$1000 Wisconsin State bonds	-	4,000 00
Eleven \$1000 City of Racine, Wis., bonds		11,000 00
Five \$1000 Fairfield Co., Ohio, bonds	-	5,000 00
Five \$1000 Pickaway Co., Ohio, bonds	-	5,000 00
Five \$1000 Indiana Railroad	-	5,000 00
\$2050 Cleaveland and Pittsburg Railroad mortgage bonds, valued at	-	1,000 00
Debts due the company, secured by mortgage on real estate	-	3,500 00
Bills receivable, amply secured	-	14,780 86
75 shares Mercantile Bank, Hartford	-	7,500 00
50 " <i>Ætna Bank</i> , Hartford	-	5,400 00
30 " Central Bank, Middletown, Ct.	-	2,250 00
32 " Connecticut River Railroad, preferred stock	-	3,200 00
Notes due the company, secured by bonds, bank stock and real estate	-	49,000 00
Notes equivalent to cash, payable 30 days after demand, at bank, guarantied by responsible parties	-	78,500 00
Accrued interest, part declared payable January 4, 1860	-	2,453 00
Assets of the company	-	<u>\$229,311 87</u>

Liabilities.

Claims outstanding, adjusted and not due	8,400 00
Claims unadjusted	1,500 00
Claims in suspense, waiting further proof	500 00
	<u>\$10,400 00</u>

Largest amount insured in any one risk, \$3,000,
(over that, reinsured by the company.)

Amount insured by existing policies, about 2,500,000 00

E. A. BULKLEY, *President.*

T. O. ENDERS, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsfield,
Mass, Dec. 1st, 1859.

JOHN A. WADSWORTH, *Agent.*

Capital, all paid in \$100,000 00

Amount insured by existing policies . . . 1,788,050 00

Assets.

Loaned on mortgage of real estate worth

double the amount loaned . . . 102,550 00

81 shares Pittsfield Bank stock . . . 8,100 00

50 " Adams Bank . . . 5,000 00

80 " Safety Fund Bank . . . 8,000 00

50 " Bank of Commerce . . . 5,200 00

20 " Revere Bank . . . 2,000 00

15 " Agricultural Bank . . . 1,800 00

Premium loan secured by lien on policies, 50,187 73

Loaned on notes, principal and two sureties 18,665 00

Loaned on bank stock . . . 1,500 00

Cash on hand and on deposit . . . 4,183 41

Cash in hands of Agents . . . 2,659 26

Interest accrued on loans . . . 5,817 44

Office furniture . . . 662 49

\$216,325 33

Liabilities.

Claims reported, not due . . . 2,500 00

Largest Amount insured in any one risk . . . 5,000 00

GEO. N. BRIGGS, *President.*

BENJ. CHICKERING, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the CHARTER OAK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
of Hartford, on the 31st day of December, 1859.

SAMUEL SHOVE, *Agent and Attorney.*

Amount of capital \$300,000 00

Manner of Investment.

Invested in mortgages 7,500 00

Invested in bank stock and other incorporated companies:

100 shares Ætna Bank, Hartford, . . . 10,900 00

224 " Mercantile Bank, Hartford . . . 22,400 00

100 " Merchants and Manufacturers Bank,
Hartford, 10,100 00

173 " County Bank, Hartford . . . 8,477 00

70 " Exchange " " . . . 3,570 00

11 " Phenix " " . . . 1,034 00

31 " City " " . . . 3,596 00

12 " State " " . . . 1,440 00

65 " Charter Oak Bank, Hartford . . . 6,825 00

100 " American Exchange Bank, New York 10,000 00

100 " Nassau " " . . . 10,000 00

100 " Hide and Leather " Boston 10,300 00

110 " Revere " " . . . 10,100 00

10 " Atlantic " " . . . 1,060 00

100 " Bank of Commerce, Providence, R. I. 5,300 00

20 " Chicago and Galena Railroad 1,250 00

40 " Erie and Northeast " . . . 2,000 00

7 " Hartford and New Haven Railroad 875 00

3 Bonds Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad 3,000 00

1 " City of Dubuque 400 00

\$122,627 00

Amount of bills receivable, other than premium

notes 156,554 95

Of which \$8,000 secured by collateral stocks,
and the balance by endorsements.

Amount loaned on personal security, . . . 3,200 00

Amount of cash on hand	-	-	-	894	37
Amount of cash deposited in banks	-	-	-	26,810	40
Amount of cash in the hands of agents	-	-	-	10,802	27
Other assets not above specified	-	-	-	7,682	32

Liabilities.

Amount of Marine risks outstanding.	None.
Amount of premiums thereon.	None,
Amount of Fire risks outstanding	- 13,656,489 00
Amount of premiums thereon	- 171,767 16
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due	- 4,696 98
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted	17,271 67
Largest amount insured on any one risk	10,000 00

RALPH GILLET, *President.*JOSEPH H. SPRAGUE, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., on
the 31st day of December, 1859.

[Incorporated, May, 1847.]

SAMUEL SHOVE, *Agent and Attorney.*

Amount of capital	-	-	-	\$250,000	00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash				250,000	00

Manner of Investment.

Invested in mortgages	-	-	-	42,042	20
				Par Val.	Mar. Val.
10 Brooklyn City Water bonds \$1,000 each	-	-	-	\$10,000	10,300 00
4 Hartford City bonds \$1000 each				4,000	4,200 00
Certificate Ohio State stock	-			5,000	5,150 00
					<u>19,650 00</u>

Invested in Bank Stock and other incorporated companies.

100 shares Park Bank, New York	10,000	10,925 00
100 shares Continental Bank, N. Y.	10,000	10,250 00
100 shares Metropolitan Bank, N. Y.	10,000	11,250 00
100 shares Importers & Traders Bank, New York	10,000	11,200 00
50 shares Bank of Republic, N. Y.	5,000	6,500 00
100 shares Market Bank, N. Y.	10,000	10,600 00
50 shares Shoe and Leather Bank, N. Y.	5,000	5,500 00
100 shares Merchants Bank, N. Y.	5,000	5,250 00
50 shares Bank of Commerce, Boston	5,000	5,200 00
50 shares Merchants Bank, Boston	5,000	5,200 00
50 shares Hide and Leather Bank, Boston	5,000	5,300 00
100 shares Safety Fund Bank, Boston	10,000	10,200 00
100 shares Revere Bank, Boston	10,000	10,200 00
104 shares Mercantile Bank, Hartford	10,400	10,608 00
100 shares Charter Oak Bank, "	10,000	10,500 00
50 shares Phenix Bank, "	5,000	4,750 00
50 shares Aetna Bank, "	5,000	5,400 00
50 shares Merchants and Manufactu- rers Bank, Hartford	5,000	5,100 00
25 shares City Bank, Hartford	2,500	2,950 00
110 shares Bank of Hartford Co. Hartford	5,500	5,500 00
95 shares Exchange Bank, Hartford	4,750	4,845 00
10 Indiana Central Railroad bonds, \$1000 each	10,000	10,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$167,228 00
Amount of bills receivable	-	41,729 34
Amount loaned on personal security	-	15,586 09
Amount of cash on hand, including \$20,177 25 in bank	-	21,949 57
Amount of cash in hands of agents	-	17,242 05
Other assets not above specified	-	4,852 69
		<hr/>
Total amount of assets	-	\$330,273 94

Liabilities.

Amount of Fire risks outstanding	-	\$14,716,868 00
Amount of premiums thereon	-	177,979 83
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	None.	
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due	-	1,646 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted, (including \$1400 resisted,)	-	17,855 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk		10,000 00

C. B. BOWERS, *President.*O. C. WAITE, *Secretary.***STATEMENT**

Of the CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New Haven, Conn.,
on the 1st day of December, 1859.

[Incorporated May, 1850. Amended May, 1855 and 1857.]

E. TURNER, *Agent and Attorney.*

Amount of capital	-	\$500,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash		150,000 00
Invested in mortgages	-	25,150 00
Invested in Bank Stock and other incorporated companies.		

		Par Value.	Market Val.
427 shares	Elm City Bank, N. Haven Ct.	\$42,700	\$48,678
202	" Tradesmans Bank, N. Haven, Ct.	20,200	23,028
105	" Quinonpiac Bank, N. Haven, Ct.	10,500	10,710
45	" Bank of the Capital, Albany	4,500	4,680
52	" Bank of Commerce, New York	5,200	5,200
10	" Farmers Bank, Bridgeport. Conn.	1,000	1,000
80	" New Haven Co. Bank	2,000	720
45	" City Bank, New Haven, Ct.	4,500	4,725
50	" National Bank, Boston	5,000	5,200
10	" Stamford Bank, Stamford, Ct.	300	350
50	" Safety Fund Bank, Boston	5,000	5,150
8	" Pynchon Bank, Springfield	800	862
186	" N. Haven and Northampton Co.	18,600	12,090
30	" Danbury and Norwalk Railroad	900	900

50	"	Housatonic Railroad	5,000	2,500
50	"	Western Railroad	5,000	5,450
22	"	Boston and Worcester Railroad	2,200	2,200
4	bonds	N. Haven and Northampton Co.	4,000	3,400
6	"	Terre Haute and Richmond R. R.	6,000	6,000
3	"	Evansville and Illinois Railroad	3,000	3,000
1	bond	Terre Haute and Alton Railroad	1,000	900
477	shares	Agawam Canal Co., W. Springfield, Mass.		23,850
50	"	Southworth Manufacturing Co.		5,000
90	"	New Haven Steam Saw Mill Co.		2,250
96	"	Eagle Mills Co., Suffield, Ct.		2,400
36	"	New Haven Gas Light Co.		700
24	"	New England Car Spring Co., New York		2,400
80	"	Squire & Parsons Mfg Co., Bradford, Ct.		2,000
1	bond	City of Dubuque		500
1	"	Railroad Bridge Company		1,000
				<hr/>
				\$221,993
Amount of bills receivable, other than premium				
	notes	- - - - -		27,333 54
Amount of cash on hand				11,657 39
Amount of cash in the hands of agents				4,572 91
Other assets not above specified				8,794 00
Amount which may be, by charter, assessed upon parties insured. None.				
				<hr/>
				\$52,357 84

Liabilities.

Amount of Fire risks outstanding	- - -	7,806,743 76
Amount of premiums thereon	- - -	88,737 03
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due	- - -	3,974 54
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,		4,249 46
Amount of loans, borrowed money, and bank discounts.		None.
Amount of other liabilities	- - -	400 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk	-	10,000 00

WELLS SOUTHWORTH, *President.*LEVI B. BRADLEY, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City
of New York, on the 26th day of January, 1860.

[Incorporated September 5, 1853.]

J. W. FISHER, *Agent*.

Amount of capital	-	-	-	-	\$250,000	00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash					250,000	00

Manner of Investment.

Invested in mortgages	-	-	-	-	242,400	00
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Invested in Bank Stock and other incorporat-
ed companies:

193 shares	Broadway Bank	-	-	\$5,300	
16	" Utica	"	-	900	
20	" Marine	"	-	400	
47	" Lamar Fire Insurance Co.			4,700	
40	" Artizans Bank	-	-	3,000	
100	" New Amsterdam Ins. Co.			2,500	
275	" Kings County	"	"	3,300	
60	" Richmond County Gas Light				
	Company	-	-	1,550	
20	" Atlantic Fire Insurance Co.			1,000	
53	" Fulton	"	"	1,600	
66	" Relief	"	"	2,900	
20	" Chatham Bank	-	-	450	
10	" Cooperstown Bank	-		250	
21	" Sing Sing Bank		-	1,200	
70	" Artizans Fire Insurance Co.			4,000	
16	" New York City	"	"	1,200	
1	First Mortgage bond Staten Island				
	Railroad Co.	-	-	600	

34,850 00

Amount of premium notes	-	-	-	3,699	46
Amount of cash on hand	-	-	-	5,317	15
Other assets not above specified	-	-	-	13,392	15

Total amount of assets	-	-	\$299,658	76
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Liabilities.

Amount of Fire risks outstanding	-	\$6,118,200 00
Amount of premiums thereon	-	47,544 05

Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due. None.

Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due. None.

Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted, 10,000 00

Amount of other liabilities - 2,000 00

Total amount of liabilities - \$12,000 00

Largest amount insured on any one risk - 15,000 00

JOSEPH HOXIE, *President.*

GEO. T. HAWS, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the CONWAY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Conway, Mass.,
on the 1st, day of Dec., 1859.

[Incorporated April, 1849.]

IMMANUEL SEARLE, *Agent and Attorney.*

Amount of capital - \$150,000 00

Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash 150,000 00

First lien recorded - 88,992 19

Second lien recorded - 13,730 38

Real estate owned by the company - 4,000 00

Dubuque City bonds, 10 per cent. \$220 49

4 bonds, \$1000 each, 1st mortgage
of the Peoria and Bureau Val-
ley Railroad Company, Illinois,
bearing 8 per cent. interest

4,000 00

4,220 49

Invested in Bank Stock :

18 shares Bank of Commerce 1,845 00

50 " Hide and Leather Bank 5,250 00

79 " Conway Bank 8,137 00

10 " Greenfield Bank 1,100 00

16,332 00

Loaned on pledges of stocks transferred to, and certificates held, by the company, as follows:

274 shares	Conway Bank	- \$26,950 00	
24	" Greenfield Bank	- 2,400 00	
48	" Franklin County Bank	4,400 00	
51	" Holyoke Bank	- 5,100 00	
5	" Northampton Bank	500 00	
10	" Springfield Bank	1,000 00	
10	" John Hancock Bank	1,000 00	
18	" Exchange Bank	- 1,800 00	
10	" Bank of North America	1,000 00	
20	" Mechanics Bank	2,000 00	
12	" American Exchange Bank	1,000 00	
4	" Bank of the State of New York	- 400 00	
20	" St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Company	- 2,000 00	
17	" Boston & Worcester Railroad Company	1,500 00	
10	" Old Colony & Fall River Railroad Company	1,000 00	
			<hr/>
			52,250 00
Amount loaned on personal security		-	2,713 43
Cash, and cash in hands of Agents		-	17,632 38
Other assets not above specified, notes secured by liens on real and personal estate		-	63,447 68
			<hr/>
Total assets			263,218 55

Liabilities.

Amount of Fire risks outstanding		-	8,884,066 00
Amount of premiums thereon		-	125,660 07
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,			None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due		-	12,311 75
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted			11,760 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk		-	5,000 00

JAMES S. WHITNEY, *President.*

D. C. ROGERS, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of
Hartford, Ct., on the 1st day of December, 1859.

[Incorporated June 12, 1846.]

E. IDE HAM, *Agent.*

Amount of capital accumulated	-	-	\$3,256,302	12
Invested in mortgages	-	-	1,969,400	17

Invested in Bank Stock and other incorporated companies:

			<i>Cost.</i>	
110 shares Bank of North America	-		2,750	00
100 shares City Bank, Hartford	-		10,725	00
15 shares Phenix Bank,	"	-	1,650	00
10 shares State Bank,	"	-	1,275	00
10 shares Charter Oak Bank,	"	-	1,055	00
25 shares Ætna Bank,	"	-	2,500	00
100 shares Merchants and Manufacturers Bank, Hartford	-	-	10,000	00
100 shares Merchants Bank, New Haven	-		5,000	00
80 shares Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company	-	-	8,000	00
50 shares Connecticut River Railroad			5,000	00

\$47,955 00

Amount of bills receivable	-	-	1,138,530	22
Amount loaned on collateral security	-		56,806	14
Amount of cash on hand, and deposited in bank			8,292	62
Amount of cash in the hands of agents	-		35,317	97

Liabilities.

Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due			600	00
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due	-	-	39,600	00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted	-		5,500	00
Largest amount insured on any one risk	-		10,000	00

JAMES GOODWIN, *President.*

GUY R. PHELPS, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of
Philadelphia, on the 31st day of December, 1859.

[Incorporated 1853.]

CALEB FARNUM, *Agent.*

Amount of capital - - - - \$200,000 00

Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash 170,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages - - - 85,015 49

City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan - 2,800 00

Delaware Railroad Co. bonds - 1,700 00

Pennsylvania and Lehigh Zinc Co. bonds 1,700 00

North Pennsylvania Railroad Co. bonds - 630 00

100 shares City Philadelphia Bank - 5,425 00

184 " State Pennsylvania Railroad - 5,562 50

67 " Bank of Washington, D. C. - 1,340 00

250 " Locust Mountain Coal & Iron Co. 6,250 00

10 " F. & M. Land Association - 4,000 00

13 " Magnetic Telegraph Co, - 1,300 00

5 " American Academy of Music - 500 00

18 " Washington Mfg. Co. - 6,750 00

Amount of bills receivable - - - 30,000 00

Amount loaned on collateral security - 15,177 08

Amount loaned on personal security, None.

Amount of cash on hand - - - 11,969 08

Amount of cash in the hands of agents - 9,013 31

Other assets not above specified, including in-
terest accrued - - - 128,721 09

Amount of capital and surplus - - - \$317,853 55

Liabilities.

Amount of Marine risks outstanding, None.

Amount of Fire risks outstanding - - 6,000,000 00

Amount of premiums thereon - - 29,710 59

Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due, None.

Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due, None.

Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted	-	4,535 62
Largest amount insured on any one risk	-	10,000 00

ALFRED S. GILLET, *Vice President.*

JAS. B. ALVORD, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, on
the 31st day of December, 1859.

[Incorporated March 10, 1859, and commenced business August 12th, 1859.]

J. M. FISHER, *Agent and Attorney.*

Amount of capital	-	-	-	\$125,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash				125,000 00
Invested in public securities, market value	-			124,634 55
Amount of cash on hand	-	-	-	418 35
Other assets, not specified, deferred premium account, accrued interest, furniture and other properties of the company, &c.				12,062 81

Liabilities.

Amount of risks outstanding	-	-	-	400,500 00
Amount of premiums thereon	-	-		11,220 49
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due.				None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due.				None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted.				None.
Amount of loans, borrowed money, and bank dis- counts	-	-	-	5,000 00
Amount of other liabilities, not over				1,000 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk	-			10,000 00
Dividend declared, payable January 10th, 1860				3,910 01

J. W. HALSTEAD, *President.*

H. V. GAHAGAN, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the HAMPDEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Springfield,
Mass., on the 1st day of December, 1859.

[Incorporated, 1851.]

IMMANUEL SEARLE, *Agent and Attorney.*

Amount of capital - - - - \$150,000 00

Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash 150,000 00

Invested in Mortgages:

First lien recorded - - - - 62,317 00

Real estate unincumbered, cash value - 13,277 85

Invested in Bank Stock and other incorporated companies:

		Par Value.	Market Val.
228 shares	Pyncheon Bank, Springfield	22,800	25,080 00
142	" John Hancock Bank "	14,200	14,200 00
63	" Springfield " "	6,300	6,489 00
63	" Agawam " "	6,300	6,678 00
22	" Chicopee " "	2,200	2,640 00
50	" City " Worcester	5,000	5,250 00
20	" Hampshire Manufacturers Bank		
	Ware - - -	2,000	2,250 00
15	" Hampden Bank, Westfield	1,500	1,800 00
15	" Blackstone " Uxbridge	1,500	1,650 00
10	" Hadley Falls " Holyoke	1,000	1,060 00
8	" Leicester " Leicester	800	840 00
5	" Monson " Monson	500	500 00
5	" Lee " Lee	500	525 00
55	" Bank of Commerce, Boston	5,500	5,830 00
32	" Howard Banking Co. "	3,200	3,360 00
15	" National Bank, " "	1,500	1,575 00
10	" Atlas " "	1,000	1,070 00
2	" Elliot " "	200	220 00
65	" Continental Bank, New York	6,500	6,500 00
50	" Imp. and Traders Bank, N. Y.	5,000	5,500 00
30	" American Exchange " "	3,000	3,000 00
20	" Ocean " "	1,000	1,000 00
5	" Hartford and New Haven R. R.	500	620 00

5 shares Western	Railroad	\$500	\$550 00
33 " Connecticut River	"	3,300	2,310 00
22 " Watertown and Rome	"	2,200	1,100 00
15 " Springfield Bridge		1,500	1,950 00
1 bond Rome and Watertown R. R.		1,000	1,000 00
1 " Providence & Warren	"	1,000	500 00
3 " Union Co. (Ohio) 7 per cent.		3,000	3,000 00
Amount of bills receivable. None.			
Amount loaned on collateral security. None.			
Amount loaned on personal security	-	-	2,804 52
Amount of cash on hand	-	-	2,812 56
Amount of cash in the hands of agents	-	-	19,594 53
Other assets, not above specified	-	-	8,624 50
			<hr/>
			\$217,477 96

Liabilities.

Amount Fire risks outstanding, Nov. 1, 1859	\$9,793,945 00
Amount of premiums thereon, " " "	104,676 07
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due.	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due	10,362 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted, including those resisted as illegal and fraudulent	13,500 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk	10,000 00

JOSEPH C. PYNCHON, *President.*CHARLES MARSH, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford,
Connecticut, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1859.
[Incorporated May, A. D. 1810.]

SAM'L SHOVE, *Agent and Attorney.*

Amount of capital	-	-	\$500,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash			500,000 00

Investments.

		Par.	Market.
511 shares	Hartford Bank, Hartford	\$51,100	\$68,985 00
400	" Phenix Bank, Hartford	40,000	37,200 00
100	" Conn. River Banking Co.	5,000	6,500 00
200	" Exchange Bank, Hartford	10,000	10,000 00
150	" Bank of Hartford County, Hartford - -	7,500	7,350 00
200	" Charter Oak Bank, Hart.	20,000	20,800 00
220	" Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Hartford -	22,000	25,520 00
150	" Mercantile Bank, Hartford	15,000	15,000 00
132	" Merchants and Manufac- turers Bank, Hartford	13,200	13,322 00
315	" Aetna Bank, Hartford -	31,500	34,020 00
185	" City Bank, Hartford -	18,500	21,645 00
200	" American Exchange Bank New York - -	20,000	20,000 00
200	" Bank of Commerce, N. Y.	20,000	19,800 00
300	" Importers and Traders Bank, New York -	30,000	33,600 00
300	" Bank of America, N. Y.	30,000	33,450 00
200	" Manhattan Company -	10,000	14,050 00
300	" Merchants Bank, N. Y.	15,000	15,825 00
200	" Ocean Bank, N. Y. -	10,000	9,200 00
200	" Union Bank, N. Y. -	10,000	10,000 00
100	" Bank of North America, New York - -	10,000	10,700 00
300	" Metropolitan Bank, N. Y.	30,000	33,600 00
100	" Blackstone Bank, Boston	10,000	10,550 00
100	" Bank of Commerce "	10,000	10,600 00
100	" Granite Bank, Boston -	10,000	10,550 00
10	" Suffolk Bank, Boston	1,000	1,265 00
100	" Hide and Leather Bank, Boston - -	10,000	10,550 00
100	" Webster Bank, Boston	10,000	10,750 00
100	" National Bank, "	10,000	10,400 00

100	shares Atlantic Bank, Boston	10,000	10,600 00
100	" Safety Fund B'k, "	10,000	10,300 00
100	" Boylston Bank, "	10,000	11,900 00
100	" Revere Bank, "	10,000	10,100 00
100	" Bank of the State of Mis-		
	souri, St. Louis -	20,000	20,200 00
200	" Merchants Bank, St. Louis	20,000	20,100 00
120	" Conn. River Company -	12,000	3,000 00
20	" Conn. River Railroad Co.	2,000	1,300 00
100	" Hartford and New Haven		
	Railroad Co. - -	10,000	12,450 00
20	bonds Tennessee State stock,		
	6 per cent., payable 1892 -	20,000	18,100 00
20	bonds Ohio State stock, 6 per		
	cent., payable 1860 - -	10,000	10,125 00
20	bonds Michigan State stock, 6		
	per cent., payable 1863 -	20,000	20,000 00
10	bonds Missouri State stock, 6		
	per cent., payable— -	10,000	8,400 00
35	Hartford city bonds, 6 per cent.		
	payable 1876 - -	35,000	36,500 00
20	shares State Bank of Wisconsin,		
	Milwaukie - - -	2,000	2,140 00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$680,800	\$720,457 00
Amount of bills receivable - - -			18,456 64
Amount loaned on personal security -			51,766 95
Amount of cash on hand and in bank, \$38,338 11,			
loaned on call, \$30,000 - - -			68,338 11
Amount of cash in the hands of agents, and in			
course of transmission - - -			62,690 89
Other assets not above specified, real estate			
unincumbered - - -			15,000 00
			<hr/>
Total assets - - -			\$936,709 59
<i>Liabilities.</i>			
Amount of Fire Risks outstanding -			48,982,388 00

Amount of premiums thereon	-	-	576,284 40
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Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due, None.			
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Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due, and outstanding claims unadjusted	-		65,010 85
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Amount of other liabilities, dividend unpaid			1,920 00
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Total liabilities	-	-	\$66,930 85
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Largest amount insured on any one risk	-		10,000 00
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H. HUNTINGTON, *President.*

Timo. C. ALLYN, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, on the 1st day of December, 1859.

[Incorporated in 1853.]

ADDISON H. WHITE, *Agent and Attorney.*

Amount of capital	-	-	\$1,000,000 00
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Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash			1,000,000 00
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Investments.

Amount of mortgages being first lien of record on unincumbered real estate worth at least \$1,644,000	-	-	\$861,602 03
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United States Treasury notes, market value			75,000 00
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Missouri State bonds, 6 per cent.	"		10,975 00
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North Carolina " 6 "	"		9,800 00
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Tennessee State " 6 "	"		9,025 00
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Brooklyn City Water bonds	"		10,200 00
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New York City bank stock	"		82,750 00
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Bills receivable for premiums on inland navigation risks	-	-	13,406 03
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Amount loaned on collateral security, market value of securities pledged, \$229,017	-		172,240 00
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Amount of cash on hand	-	-	56,279 54
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Amount of cash in the hands of agents	56,876 26
Unincumbered real estate, No. 4 Wall street	67,412 73
Premiums uncollected on policies issued at office	1,854 52
Interest accrued - - - -	33,588 73

Liabilities.

Amount of Marine risks outstanding -	500,000 00
Amount of premium notes thereon - -	15,000 00
Amount of Fire risks outstanding -	\$45,000,000 00
Amount of premiums thereon - -	495,000 00
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due - - - - -	10,007 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	53,249 61
Largest amount insured on any one risk	30,000 00

CHARLES J. MARTIN, *President.*

J. MILTON SMITH, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Lowell, Mass.,
on the 1st day of December, 1859.

[Incorporated January, 1848.]

CALEB FARNUM, *Agent and Attorney.*

Amount of capital, (chartered,) - -	\$200,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash	106,100 00
Invested in mortgages - - -	53,408 16
Invested in Bank Stock and other incorporated companies.	

				Market Value.
132 sh's	Appleton Bank, Lowell,	\$115	\$15,180 00	
15 "	Lowell " "	110	1,650 00	
10 "	Prescott " "	112	1,120 00	
50 "	Pemberton " Lawrence	105	5,250 00	
20 "	Bay State " "	100	2,000 00	
35 "	Bk of Commerce, Boston	105½	3,692 50	
120 "	" N. America, "	104	12,480 00	

50 sh's Safety Fund B'k, Boston	104	5,200 00	
11 " Elliot " "	108	1,188 00	
5 " Merrimack Manufactur-			
ing Co., Lowell	1,225	6,125 00	
22 " Washington Mills, Law-			
rence	100	2,200 00	
80 " Lowell & Lawrence R. R.	90	7,200 00	
82 " Stoney Brook Railroad	90	2,880 00	
		<hr/>	66,165 50
Amount loaned on collateral security		15,000 00	
Amount loaned on personal security		200 00	
Cash on hand	-	6,731 04	
Cash in the hands of agents	-	2,076 59	
Other assets not above specified		2,074 02	
		<hr/>	26,081 65
			<hr/>
			\$145,655 31

Liabilities,

Amount of Fire risks outstanding	-	2,349,787 78
Amount of premiums thereon	-	20,736 22
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	None.	
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due.	None.	
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted		3,000 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk, (but very few exceed \$5,000,)	-	10,000 00

NATHAN ALLEN, *President.*J. W. DANIELS, *Secretary.***STATEMENT**

Of the HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York
on the 1st day of December, 1859.

[Incorporated April 25, 1857.]

W. P. BLODGET, *Agent and Attorney.*

Amount of capital	-	\$200,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash		200,000 00

Invested in mortgages, being first liens on property worth at least 50 per cent. more than amount loaned	-	-	-	172,900 00
Invested in stocks of the State of New York				25,615 00
Amount of bills receivable, None.				
Amount loaned on collateral security	-			29,600 00
Amount loaned on personal security, None.				
Amount of cash on hand	-	-	-	4,006 74
Amount of cash in the hands of agents	-			4,215 93
Other assets not above specified	-	-		6,310 57
Total assets	-	-	-	\$232,708 24

Liabilities.

Amount of Fire risks outstanding	-	-	7,400,413 00
Amount of premiums thereon	-	-	64,739 92
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due.			None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due.			None.
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,			4,500 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk	-		20,000 00

JOHN RANKIN, *President.*WILLIAM MULLIGAN, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of
Springfield, Mass., on the 1st day of December, 1859.

[Incorporated, 1851.]

WM. S. GOODELL, *Agent.*

Amount of capital	-	-	-	\$100,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash				100,000 00
Capital and surplus	-	-	-	290,868 02

Manner of Investment.

Invested in mortgages	-	-	-	131,300 00
Invested in Bank Stock and other incorporat- ed companies:				
43 shares Bank of Commerce, Boston	-			4,394 25
25 " Webster Bank	"			2,625 00

15 shares Eliot Bank, Boston	.	.	1,522	50
5 " Merchants " "	.	.	532	50
42 " Springfield Bank, Springfield	-	-	4,220	00
56 " Western " "	.	.	5,620	00
15 " Pynchon " "	-	-	1,475	00
20 " Holyoke Bank, Northampton	.	.	2,050	00
21 " Cabot " Chicopee	-	-	2,100	00
Amount of bills receivable, loan notes, with interest accrued to Aug. 1, 1859				
	.	.	77,158	18
Deferred premiums, in notes at 6 per ct. interest			21,528	31
Amount loaned on collateral security	.	.	4,600	00
Amount loaned on personal security	.	.	9,077	25
Amount of cash on hand	.	.	8,471	35
Amount of premiums in hands of agents			10,871	45
Other assets not above specified, real estate, costing			3,322	23

Liabilities.

Amount of Fire risks outstanding	.	\$4,426,680	00
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due.		None.	
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due		4,400	00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,		9,000	00
Largest amount insured on any one risk	.	5,000	00

C. RICE, *President.*F. B. BACON, *Secretary.***STATEMENT**

Of the MASSASOIT INSURANCE COMPANY, of Springfield, Mass.,
1st December, 1859.

[Incorporated March 25, 1857.]

RICHARD W. JACKSON, *Agent.*

Amount of capital	.	.	.	\$150,000	00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash				150,000	00
Invested in mortgages	.	.	.	84,620	00
1 City Dubuque (Iowa,) bond, 10 per cent.				192	44

Invested in Bank Stock :

		Par.	Cost.
195 shares	Agawam Bank, Springfield,	19,500	19,585 00
19	" Chicopee " "	1,900	1,955 00
17	" John Hancock Bk "	1,700	1,700 00
49	" Pynchon Bank, "	4,900	4,900 00
40	" Springfield Bank, "	24,000	24,117 11
5	" Western " "	500	250 00
10	" Atlantic " Boston	1,000	1,050 50
10	" City " "	1,000	1,000 00
10	" Eagle " "	1,000	1,000 00
30	" Howard Banking Co., Boston	3,000	2,900 00
10	" Merchants Bank "	1,000	1,000 00
10	" Washington Bank, "	1,000	1,000 00
47	" Holyoke Bank, Northampton	4,700	4,700 00
8	" Northampton Bk, "	800	800 00
98	" Hadley Falls, Bank, Holyoke	9,800	9,800 00
80	" Monson Bank, Monson	5,000	5,000 00
50	" Elm City Bank, New Haven	5,000	5,315 00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		85,800	86,144 61
57 shares	Connecticut River Railroad	5,700	2,250 00
20	" " " preferred	2,000	1,000 00
15	" Boston and Worcester R. R.	1,500	1,500 00
5	" Western Railroad	500	500 00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		9,700	4,980 00
Amount loaned on collateral security		-	3,000 00
Amount loaned on personal security,		-	4,100 00
Amount of cash on hand		-	6,852 11
Amount of cash in the hands of agents		-	7,463 94
Other assets not above specified:			
Accrued interest		5,000 00	
Office furniture		927 14	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
			5,927 14

Liabilities.

Amount of Fire risks outstanding	-	5,986,874 00
Amount of premiums thereon	-	76,721 73

Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due, None.

Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not

due 10,460 52

Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted . . . 5,650 00

Largest amount insured on any one risk . . . 10,000 00

SAMUEL S. DAY, *President.*

N. A. CLARKE, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the MERCHANTS INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, on the
30th day of November, 1859.

[Incorporated May, 1857.]

E. TURNER, *Agent and Attorney.*

Amount of capital \$200,000 00

Amount of capital actually paid up, in cash . . . 200,000 00

Assets.

Cash on hand 121 69

Cash in the hands of agents, and in course of
transmission 8,500 00

Cash in State Bank 337 23

Cash in Charter Oak Bank 6,792 68

	Par Val.	Mar. Val.
Missouri State 6 per ct. bonds,	10,000	8,400
Michigan " 6 " "	15,000	15,100
Ohio " 6 " "	10,000	10,100
Kentucky " 6 " "	10,000	10,400
Hartford City 6 " "	20,000	20,700
50 shares American Exchange		
Bank, New York	5,000	5,000
50 " Metropolitan Bk, N.Y.	5,000	5,500
400 " Mechanics Banking As-		
sociation, N. York	5,000	5,100
50 " Charter Oak Bank,		
Hartford	5,000	5,250

50 shares	Exchange Bank, Hart-			
	ford	2,500	2,500	
100	" Aetna Bk, Hartford	10,000	10,800	
50	" Farmers & Mechanics			
	Bank, Hartford	5,000	5,800	
60	" Phenix Bk, Hartford	6,000	5,520	
50	" Merchants & Manufac-			
	turers Bk, Hartford	5,000	5,000	
50	" City Bank, Hartford	5,000	5,750	
100	" Hide & Leather Bank,			
	Boston	10,000	10,400	
50	" National Bk, Boston	5,000	5,100	
75	" Safety Fund Bank,			
	Boston	7,500	7,800	
		<u>141,000</u>	<u>144,270</u>	
				144,270 00
Amount of bills receivable		-	-	481 11
Amount loaned on collateral security			-	14,425 05
Amount of loans secured by mortgages		-		57,200 00
Amount of interest accrued		-	-	3,145 82
Other assets, not above specified			-	1,670 86
Total assets of the company		-	-	\$236,944 44

Liabilities.

Amount of Marine risks outstanding.		None.	
Amount Fire risks outstanding, Oct. 31, 1859		7,873,525	00
Amount of premiums thereon,		86,068	80
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due.		None.	
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not			
due	-	-	6,780 02
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,			3,000 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk		-	10,000 00

M. HOWARD, *President.*E. THOMAS LOBDELL, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the MONTAUK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn,
N. Y., on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1859.

WILLIAM P. BLODGET, *Agent and Attorney.*

Cash in bank and office	-	-	-	\$1,811 19
Bonds and mortgages being first lien on property worth more than 50 per cent. above the mort- gage in each case	-	-	-	149400 00
Temporary loans on good stock with an ample margin	-	-	-	19,300 00
Interest accrued but not due	-	-	-	4,892 61
Premium uncollected	-	-	-	2,906 96
All other property	-	-	-	1,500 00
Total assets	-	-	-	<u>\$179,810 76</u>

Liabilities.

Losses in the course of settlement	-	5,579 27
(\$3,435 93 of which has been since paid.)		
Net assets	-	<u>174,231 49</u>
Capital	-	\$150,000 00
Surplus	-	24,231 49
		<u>174,231 49</u>
Whole amount at risk	-	\$5,000,000 00
Amount of premiums on same	-	52,000 00
Greatest amount insured on any one risk	-	10,000 00

JOHN J. STUDWELL, *President.*

EDWIN BEERS, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, on
the 31st day of January, 1860.

[Incorporated April, 1842.]

A. O. PECK, Agent.

Policies.

Number of policies issued during the year for whole term of
life, including endowments - - - 1,721
Amount of insurance effected thereby - \$5,342,325
Number of policies issued during the year for a shorter period
than the whole term of life. None.

Income.

Amount of cash premiums received during the
year - - - - \$1,055,501 31
Amount of notes, other than premium notes,
received during the year. None.
Amount of premium notes received during the
year. None.
Amount of interest money received during the
year - - - - 361,110 11
Amount received for annuities - - 28,437 00
Amount received from agents, for errors and
balances of accounts - - - 903 55

Aggregate amount of income - - \$1,445,951 97

Expenditures.

Amount of losses paid during the year on risks for whole term
of life, and short term not separated \$341,614 79
Amount paid for surrendered policies, \$70,629 97
annuities \$8,668 43, reduction of premiums,
\$1,446 77 - - - 80,745 17
Amount of dividends paid during the year, being
additions to losses by death - - 44,904 43
Amount of expenses paid during the year, (in-
cluding commissions, \$43,964 76) - 116,334 13

Total amount of expenditures - - *\$583,598 52

*In addition to the above expenditures, there was paid for taxes of the years 1851 and '52, \$37,431 67, the payment of which was resisted by the company. This item does not properly belong to the expenses of this year.

Liabilities.

Amount of losses which accrued during the year and due and remain unpaid, none	-	-	-	\$57,500 00
Amount of dividends declared and payable at death, or with policy alone	-	-	-	2,936,082 19
Amount of dividends declared unpaid, being unclaimed post mortem dividends	-	-	-	6,660 16
Amount of expenses unpaid, not known.				
Whole number of policies in force for whole term of life, including endowment assurances	-	-	-	11,473
Whole number of policies in force for a shorter period than for life				359
Whole amount of risks on policies for whole term of life	-	-	-	34,151,029 00
Whole amount of risks on policies for periods shorter than for life	-	-	-	1,168,250 00
Amount of all other liabilities, absolute and contingent, including claims and debts. None known, other than above.				
Total amount of liabilities can be correctly ascertained only by a careful computation of the value of all assets and liabilities, present and contingent.				

Capital and Accumulation.

Amount of capital, none.				
Amount of accumulation received upon life insurance and annuities, not separated	-	-	-	\$6,013.855 29
Interest accrued, but not due, estimated				65,000 00
Amount of accumulation received from all other sources, deferred premium account	-	-	-	135,000 00
Due for premiums unpaid	-	-	-	19,661 85
Aggregate amount of capital and accumulation				\$6,233,517 05

Assets.

Amount of real estate owned by the company				\$51,911 04
Amount of cash on hand	-	-	-	108,454 64
Amount of cash in the hands of agents in this and in other States	-	-	-	18,634 59

Amount of cash on deposit in solvent banks of this State - - - - -	108,454 64
<i>Stock owned by the Company.</i>	
20 shares U. S. Treasury notes, market value	\$200,000 00
Amount loaned on bonds and mortgages on real estate, first lien - - - - -	5,636,854 93
Estimated value of the above real estate, at least double the amount loaned by the company.	
Amount of all other loans and securities, inter- est accrued, \$65,000, deferred premium ac- count, \$135,000, as above - - -	200,000 00
Amount of all other credits, premiums due, not yet received - - - - -	19,661 85
	<hr/>
	\$6,233,517 05
E. S. WINSTON, <i>President</i> ,	
I. ABBATT, <i>Secretary</i> .	

STATEMENT

Of the NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Conn., on the 1st day of December, 1859.
[Incorporated June, 1857.]

JOB ANDREWS, *Agent*.

Amount of capital - - - - -	\$200,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash	200,000 00
Invested in mortgages - - - - -	33,800 00
Invested in Bank Stock and other incorporated companies.	

	Par Value.	Market Val.
100 shares Bank of Commerce, New York - - - - -	10,000	10,000 00
100 shares Continental Bank, New York - - - - -	10,000	10,250 00
100 shares Park Bank, New York - - - - -	10,000	10,000 00
100 shares Bank State of New York, N. Y. - - - - -	10,000	10,300 00

100 shares American Exchange Bank, N. Y.	-	-	10,000	10,000	00
100 shares Metropolitan Bank, New York	-	-	10,000	11,200	00
50 shares Bank of New York, N. Y.	-	-	5,000	5,250	00
100 shares Ocean Bank, New York	-	-	5,000	4,800	00
50 shares National Bank, New York	-	-	2,500	2,512	50
50 shares Manufacturers and Mechanics Bank, N. Y., (2 in- stalments)	-	-	-	3,333	33
50 shares Bank of Commerce, Boston	-	-	5,000	5,200	00
50 shares Merchants Bk, Boston	5,000	5,200	00		
100 shares Ætna Bk, Hartford	10,000	10,800	00		
100 shares Mercantile Bk, Hart- ford	-	-	10,000	10,000	00
30 shares Merchants and Manu- facturers Bank, Hartford	3,000	3,000	00		
15 shares Rockville Bk, Rock- ville	-	-	1,500	1,500	00
				<hr/>	114,245 83
Amount loaned on collateral security, being pledge of bank stock and bonds	-	-	-	16,700	00
Amount loaned on personal security	-	-	-	54,500	00
Amount of cash on hand	-	-	-	6,515	54
Amount in hands of agents, cash, (estimated in part)	8,000	00			
Other assets not above specified	-	-	-	2,580	60
				<hr/>	\$236,341 97

Liabilities.

Amount of Marine risks outstanding.	None.
Amount of premiums thereon.	None,
Amount of Fire risks outstanding, Nov. 1, '59	4,863,202 00
Amount of premiums thereon	63,170 09

Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due, None.

Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due, None.

Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted *16,959 00

N. M. WATERMAN, *President.*

GEO. G. JEWETT, *Secretary.*

*4,900 of this amount has been adjusted for \$3.181 12, and paid since Dec 1.

STATEMENT

Of the NORTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY, of Aberdeen, London,
and elsewhere, on the 31st of January, 1859.

[Incorporated 1836.]

IMMANUEL SEARLE, *Agent and Attorney.*

Amount of capital	-	-	-	\$6,298,800 00
Amount of capital actually paid in	-	-	-	1,312,015 00
Amount of Fire risks outstanding	-	-	-	80,872,820 00
£3,000 New Three per cent. Annuities				14,720 00
£1,333 6-8 Reduced “	-	-	-	6,542 21
£933 6-8 Consolidated “	-	-	-	4,579 56
£2,430 New South Wales Government Debentures				12,215 16
20,000 florins Wurtemberg State Fund	-	-	-	7,160 40
£31,750 East Indian Government guaranteed railway stock	-	-	-	151,250 00
£1,500 Victoria Government Debentures				7,562 13
£4,000 South Australian Government Debentures	-	-	-	20,206 98
				<hr/>
				\$224,236 44
250 shares North Staffordshire Railway				16,875 00
British first class Railroad bonds	-	-	-	598,500 00
Cash value of real estate owned by the company				245,080 44
Amount of cash on hand, and on deposit at interest, with bankers	-	-	-	114,083 19
Amount of cash in the hands of agents and branch establishments	-	-	-	147,964 25

Amount loaned on mortgage of real estate	213,932 06
Amount loaned on collateral - - -	614,988 17
Amount loaned without collateral, (loans on life policies,) - - -	24,976 65
Total assets - - -	<u>\$2,200,636 20</u>

Liabilities.

Amount of losses due and unpaid, None.	
Amount of losses claimed and unpaid -	115,601 46
Amount of losses reported, None.	
Amount of all other claims against the company, being fire duty due to government and unclaimed dividends - - -	30,274 08
Amount of cash received for premiums on fire risks (for the year) from 1st of February, 1858, to 31st January, 1859 -	545,899 90
Amount of cash received for interest -	83,545 77
Amount of income received from all other sources, (being chiefly life premiums,) -	361,784 85
Amount of fire and life losses paid last year	356,383 02
Amount of dividends paid last year -	22,801 94
Amount paid for expenses of offices -	98,510 63
Amount of other expenditures, (commissions,) -	71,472 92
Balance to credit of profit and loss account	52,571 52

WM. MILLET, *President.*A. P. FLETCHER, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford,
Conn., on the 1st day of December, 1859.

[Incorporated, May Session, 1857.]

IMMANUEL SEARLE, *Agent and Attorney.*

Amount of capital - - -	\$300,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash - - -	163,175

dorsed and approved stock notes,
also secured by double the amount
of stock of the company

136,825

300,000 00

Invested in Public Securities, at market value.

City of Hartford 6 per cent. bonds 20,600

Ohio State 6 " " 10,300

Michigan 6 " " 5,150

Missouri 6 " " 8,475

44,525 00

Invested in Bank Stock and other incorporated
companies :

175 shares Phenix Bank, Hartford 16,450

32 " Hartford " " 4,320

101 " Farmers and Mechanics Bk,
Hartford - - 11,716

215 " Exchange Bank, Hartford 10,965

107 " Charter Oak " " 11,235

45 " City " " 5,220

70 " Ætna " " 7,630

135 " Merchants and Manufacturers
Bank, Hartford 13,770

100 " Mercantile Bank, Hartford 10,000

100 " Safety Fund Bank, Boston 10,300

50 " Maverick " " 5,050

50 " Metropolitan " New York 5,600

50 " Merchants " " 2,675

250 " Phenix " " 5,450

50 " Continental " " 5,150

50 " America " " 5,600

100 " Hartford & New Haven R. R. 12,400

143,531 00

Amount of bills receivable, endorsed and
approved stock notes, also secured by
double amount of stock of company,
with interest accrued thereon

140,929 75

Amount loaned on collateral security,
on bank stock, and real estate, with
accrued interest

4,796 67

145,726 42

Amount of cash on hand - - 10,966 72

Amount of cash in hands of agents 12,940 23

23,906 75

Total amount of assets - - \$357,689 37

Liabilities.

Amount of Fire risks outstanding - 9,200,714 00

Amount of premiums thereon - - 130,155 69

Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due, None.

*Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not

due - - - - 17,800 45

Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted, 7,020 00

JAMES G. BOLLES, *President.*

A. F. HASTINGS, *Secretary.*

*There has been paid, since the first of December, of the adjusted claims as above, the sum of \$16,305 45, leaving only \$1,405 unpaid of any adjusted claims; and a total of \$8,515 claims for losses against the company.

STATEMENT

Of the NORTH WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, December 31st,
1859.

[Incorporated April 26, 1832.]

CHARLES H. PARKHURST, *Agent.*

Amount of capital - - - - \$150,000 00

Amount of capital actually paid in, in

cash - - - - 130,199 07

Amount of original stock bonds and

mortgages still unpaid - 19,800 93

150,000 00

Manner of Investment.

Invested in mortgages on real estate 109,848 24

Invested in mortgages on vessels 20,372 54

130,220 78

47 shares Oswego Gas Light Company stock	1,175 00
Amount of bills receivable	69,661 65
Of which we hold mortgages as collateral security, for \$6,218 69.	
Amount loaned on personal security	6,517 91
Amount of cash on hand	28,717 49
Amount of cash in the hands of agents	20,058 03
Other assets not above specified	107,563 50
	<hr/>
	\$363,914 36
	<hr/>

Liabilities.

Amount of Marine risks outstanding	496,582 17
Amount of premiums thereon	21,210 28
Amount Fire risks outstanding,	9,381,699 33
Amount of premiums thereon,	122,919 55
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due.	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due	8,955 09
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,	23,819 55
Amount of other liabilities	14,442 15
	<hr/>
	\$47,216 79
	<hr/>

Largest amount insured on any one risk 12,000 00

JAMES PLATT, *President.*

S. B. LUDLOW, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Norwich, Conn.,
on the 1st day of December, 1859.

[Incorporated 1803.]

CALEB FARNUM, *Agent and Attorney.*

Amount of capital	\$150,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash	150,000 00
Invested in mortgages	1,600 00

Invested in public securities :

10 bonds	City of Brooklyn, N. Y., \$1000 each	10,000 00
5	" Norwich & Worcester R. R. Mortgage, \$1,000 each	5,000 00
1	" Cleaveland, Paris & Ashtabula, R. R. mortgage	1,000 00

Invested in Bank Stock and other incorporated companies :

		Par Val.	Mar. Val.
5 shares	Norwich Bank, Norwich, \$100 each		5,750
170	" Thames Bank, "	100	19,550
27	" Merchants Bank, "	40	1,134
36	" Phoenix Bank, Hartford	100	3,600
100	" Union Bank, Albany	100	10,000
100	" Am. Ex. Bank, New York	100	10,000
50	" Atlantic Bank, "	100	4,000
75	" Continental Bank, "	100	7,800
50	" Corn Exchange Bk. "	100	5,000
50	" Hanover Bank, "	100	4,500
100	" Ocean Bank, "	50	4,800
100	" Metropolitan "	100	11,000
150	" Importers & Trad. "	100	16,350
50	" U. S. Trust Co. "	100	5,750
50	" Bank Commerce "	100	5,750
50	" Bank of Republic "	100	6,300
100	" National Bank, "	50	5,000
200	" Merchants Bank, "	50	10,700
50	" Bank Kentucky, "	100	6,000

 \$159,834 00

Amount of bills receivable - - - 250 00

Amount loaned on collateral security, None.

Amount loaned on personal security, None.

Amount of cash on hand - - - 3,926 98

Amount of cash in the hands of agents - 3,500 00

 \$167,510 98

Liabilities.

Amount of Fire risks outstanding	-	-	4,360,421 00
Amount of premiums thereon	-	-	*15,075 00
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due	None.		
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due	-	-	3,446 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted	-	-	150 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk	-	-	5,000 00

A. BREWSTER, *President.*EBEN LEARNED, *Secretary.*

*Amount for unexpired time. Annual receipts, \$45,140 12.

STATEMENT

Of the PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the city of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1859.

[Incorporated January 27th, 1853.]

JOHN WARDWELL, *Agent and Attorney.*

Amount of capital	-	-	-	\$200,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash, all paid in.				
Invested in mortgages, secured on property in city of New York, worth double the amount loaned				\$202,660 50
Real estate owned by the company	-	-	-	2,682 03
Interest due 1st January, 1860, on bonds and mortgages	-	-	-	6,496 06
Interest due 1st January, on call loans	-	-	-	1,518 12
Uncollected premiums	-	-	-	4,795 16
Amount of cash on hand	-	-	-	24,031 49
Amount of cash in the hands of agents	-	-	-	4,110 17
Other assets not above specified, loans on demand, secured by bank stock	-	-	-	49,200 00
				<hr/> \$295,493 53

Liabilities.

Amount of fire risks outstanding	\$11,969,808 31
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due.	None.

Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not
due. None.

Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,
21,478 50

Amount of other liabilities, dividend
due 3d January, 1860 20,000 00

41,478 50

\$254,015 03

Largest amount insured on any one risk - 10,000 00

JOSIAH W. BAKER, *President.*

WM. JAFFRAY, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the PEOPLES MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Worcester, Mass., on the 1st day of December, 1859.

[Incorporated, 1847.]

SAMUEL HUNT, *Agent and Attorney.*

Liabilities.

Amount of Fire risks outstanding - - 175,840 31

Amount of premiums thereon - - 118,231 76

Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not
due - - - - 2,750 00

Largest amount insured on any one risk - 5,000 00

Assets and Investments.

Amount loaned on collateral security - 26,038 15

Amount loaned on personal security - 37,129 55

Amount of cash on hand - - 8,903 73

Amount of cash in the hands of agents - 5,002 34

35 shares Providence and Worcester Railroad 3,500 00

2 " Worcester and Nashua " 10 00

25 " Boston and Worcester " 2,500 00

15 " Western " 1,550 00

Bonds of the Western " 7,225 00

" Worcester and Nashua " 5,150 00

20 shares	Blackstone Canal Bank, Providence	530 00
20	" Merchants Bank "	1,000 00
30	" Bank of Commerce, "	1,500 00
57	" Central Bank, Worcester -	5,985 00
41	" Quinsigimond Bank, " - -	4,428 00
50	" Safety Fund Bank, Boston -	5,000 00
25	" Mechanics " " - -	2,525 00
Amount of deposit notes - - -		108,251 95
Amount of assessments authorized by the charter,		
if necessary, to pay losses - -		487,205 24
Capital stock, all paid in - - -		100,000 00

HENRY CHAPIN, *President.*

AUG. N. CURRIER, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, on the 31st of December, 1859.

[Incorporated 1854.]

SAM'L SHOVE, *Agent and Attorney.*

Amount of capital - - - -	\$400,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash	400,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages - - -	36,200 00
Real Estate owned by the company, unincumbered - - - -	6,500 00

		Par val.	Mar. val.
50 shares	U. S. Trust Co.'s stock,		
	New York - -	5,000	6,100 00
200	" American Exchange Bank	20,000	19,800 00
200	" Metropolitan Bank -	20,000	22,400 00
200	" Bank of Commerce -	20,000	20,000 00
200	" Manufacturers and Mer-		
	chants Bank - -	20,000	20,000 00
150	" Continental Bank -	15,000	15,450 00

428 shares	Mechanics Bank	-	10,700	12,412 00
500	"	Phenix Bank	- 10,000	11,000 00
200	"	Merchants Exchange	- 10,000	9,800 00
100	"	Merchants Bank	- 5,000	5,300 00
100	"	Ocean Bank	- 5,000	4,600 00
300	"	Farmers and Mechanics		
		Bank, Hartford	- 30,000	34,800 00
200	"	City Bank, Hartford	20,000	23,400 00
200	"	Ætna Bank, Hartford	- 20,000	21,700 00
200	"	Merchants and Manufact-		
		urers Bank Hartford	- 20,000	20,400 00
200	"	Mercantile B'k, Hartford	20,000	20,200 00
200	"	Phenix Bank, Hartford	- 20,000	19,000 00
125	"	State Bank, Hartford	12,500	15,125 00
50	"	Hartford Bank, Hartford	5,000	6,800 00
50	"	Connecticut River Bank,		
		Hartford	- 2,500	3,250 00
10	"	Hartford County Bank,		
		Hartford	- 500	500 00
100	"	Citizens Bank, Waterbury	10,000	11,100 00
38	"	Waterbury Bk, Waterbury	1,900	2,109 00
4	"	Stafford Bank, Stafford	- 400	412 00
100	"	Holyoke Water Power		
		Company's stock	- 10,000	10,385 00
20	"	New Britain Water bonds	10,000	10,700 00
10	"	Hartford City bonds	- 10,000	10,600 00
10	"	Col., Peq. and Ind. R. R.		
		Bonds	- 10,000	7,500 00

\$364,843 00

Amount loaned on collateral security	-	46,800 00
• Amount loaned on personal security	-	1,000 00
Amount of cash on hand	-	87,379 92
Amount of cash in hand of agents	-	34,131 38
Other assets, not above specified, accumulated		
interest on investments	-	5,471 61

Liabilities.

Amount of Marine risks outstanding, None.

Amount of premium thereon, None.

Amount of Fire risks, outstanding - 26,237,858 00

Amount of premiums thereon - 339,430 29

Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due, None.

Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not

due - 4,654 53

Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted - 35,050 00

Amount of other liabilities - 1,000 00

Largest amount insured on any one risk - 10,000 00

S. L. LOOMIS, *President.*

H. KELLOGG, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of city of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1859.

[Incorporated June 16th, 1856.]

CALEB FARNUM, *Agent and Attorney.*

Amount of capital - \$500,000 00

Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash 500,000 00

Manner of Investment.

Invested in mortgages - 508,650 00

Invested in Bank Stock :

	Par.	Market.
100 shares Bank of New York -	10,000	9,975 00
50 " Bank of Commerce -	5,000	4,800 00
14 " Bank of North America -	1,400	1,512 00
50 " American Exchange Bank	4,000	4,937 50
		<hr/> 21,224 50
Amount loaned on collateral security -		15,550 00
Amount loaned on personal security.	None.	

Amount of cash on hand	-	-	-	11,897	24
Amount of cash in hands of agents			-	1,318	96
Other assets not above specified			-	14,641	95

Liabilities.

Amount of Fire risks outstanding	-	-	-	11,975,108	00
Amount of premiums thereon	-	-		85,419	34
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due.				None.	
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due.				None.	
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,				9,000	00
Largest amount insured on any one risk, (\$8,300					
of this risk is re-insured,)	-	-	-	29,400	00

JOSEPH A. WALKER, *President.*RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
of Springfield, on the 1st day of December, 1859.

[Incorporated, 1849.]

J. S. PARISH, *Agent and Attorney.*

Amount of capital	-	-	-	\$200,000	00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash				200,000	00
Invested in mortgages	-	-	-	127,706	74
Real estate in Springfield, Mass., owned by the					
company, unincumbered	-	-	-	33,303	47

Invested in Railroad bonds.

One 7 per cent. 1st mortgage bond Watertown					
and Rome railroad, \$1,000	-	-	-	930	00
Five 7 per cent. 1st mortgage bonds Buffalo, N.					
York and Erie railroad, \$1,200 each	-			5,400	00
Eight 6 per cent. 1st mortgage bonds Connect-					
icut River railroad	-	-	-	6,000	00
Eight 6 per cent. bonds Western railroad				7,192	50

Invested in Bank Stock and other incorporated companies.

				Market Val.
108 shares	Agawam Bank, Springfield,			
	par \$100	-	-	10,800 00
14	" Springfield "	"	"	
	par \$100	-	-	1,454 00
50	" Pyncheon "	"	"	
	par \$100	-	-	5,250 00
43	" Western "	"	"	
	par \$100	-	-	1,373 24
10	" Chicopee "	"	"	
	par \$100	-	-	1,200 00
25	" Holyoke Bk, Northampton,			
	par \$100	-	-	2,650 00
10	" Monson Bank, Monson,			
	par \$100	-	-	1,000 00
10	" John Hancock Bk, Spring-			
	field, par \$100	-	-	1,000 00
70	" Hampshire Mfg Bk, Ware,			
	par \$100	-	-	7,700 00
50	" Hadley Falls Bank, Hol-			
	yoke, par \$100	-	-	5,250 00
58	" Commerce Bank, Boston,			
	par \$100	-	-	5,957 50
50	" Elliot "	"	"	
	par \$100	-	-	5,350 00
100	" Merchants "	"	"	
	par \$100	-	-	10,000 00
100	" Webster "	"	"	
	par \$100	-	-	10,600 00
92	" Howard Banking Co. "			
	par \$100	-	-	9,568 00
60	" Atlas Bk, Boston, par \$100			6,300 00
148	" Elm City Bank, New Haven,			
	par \$100	-	-	16,576 00
50	" Bank of Commerce, New			
	York, par \$100	-	-	4,962 50

100 shares Metropolitan Bk, N. York,			
par \$100	-	-	11,150 00
100 " American Exchange Bank,			
New York, par \$100			9,887 50
150 " Importers and Traders Bk,			
New York, par \$100			16,500 00
100 " Continental Bank, N. York			
par \$100	-	-	10,200 00
32 " Boyleston Bk, New York,			
par \$100	-	-	2,640 00
			<hr/>
			157,368 74

593 shares Railroad stocks, par \$100, cost
\$53,473 62, as per schedule.

Shares.	Cost.	Mar. Val.	
170 Western Railroad, Mass.	17,000 00	18,700	
53 Worcester and Nashua	2,375 00	3,074	
60 Connecticut River	2,450 00	2,930	
100 Boston and Worcester	9,123 62	10,400	
75 Old Colony and Fall River	7,468 25	8,025	
55 Watertown and Rome	5,550 00	3,300	
50 Boston and Maine	4,887 50	5,350	
50 Fitchburg	4,619 25	5,000	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	56,779 00
Amount of bills receivable	-	-	5,039 57
Amount loaned on collateral security,		-	7,596 91
Amount loaned on personal security	-	-	5,300 00
Amount of cash on hand	-	1,081 75	
Amount of cash in the hands of agents, of which subsequently received, \$13,592 27	-	-	18,473 56
		<hr/>	19,555 31
Other assets not above specified	-	-	5,248 68
			<hr/>
			\$437,420. 92

Liabilities.

Amount of Marine risks outstanding. None.
Amount of premiums thereon. None,

Amount of Fire risks outstanding,	20,329,461 47
Amount of premiums thereon	215,855 99
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	None.
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due	26,144 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted	7,971 00
Amount of loans, borrowed money, and bank discounts.	None.
Amount of other liabilities.	None.
Largest amount insured on any one risk	10,000 00
EDWARD FREEMAN, <i>President.</i>	
WM. CONNER, <i>Secretary.</i>	

STATEMENT

Of the STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New Haven, Conn.,
on the 31st day of December, 1859.

[Incorporated 1855.]

CALEB FARNUM, *Agent and Attorney.*

Amount of capital	\$200,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash	200,000 00

Investments.

Invested in mortgages	138,100 00
• 35 shares Elm City Bank stock New Haven	Par val. 3,500 Mar Val. 3,990 00
175 " Merchants B'k stock, New Haven	8,750 7,875 00
30 " Quinpiack Bank stock, New Haven	3,000 3,000 00
18 " Tradesmen's Bank stock, New Haven	1,800 2,052 00
5 " New Haven Bank stock, New Haven	500 625 00
24 " American Exchange Bank stock, New York	2,400 2,400 00

10	shares Ocean Bank stock, N. York	500	500 00
10	" Oneida Central Bk, Rome, New York - -	1,000	1,050 00
88	" New Haven and Northamp- ton railroad stock -	8,800	5,720 00
52	" Stonington preferred	2,600	2,600 00
60	" Cleveland, Columbus & Cin- cinnati railroad stock	6,000	5,700 00
120	" Manufacturing stock -	3,000	3,350 00
10	" New London Gas stock	500	500 00
146	" New Haven Gas stock	3,650	4,380 00
8	N. Y. & New Haven railroad bonds	8,000	7,840 00
20	N. Y. & N. London railroad bonds, 1st mortgage -	14,000	10,725 00
4	N. York Central railroad bonds	3,000	3,000 00
2	New Haven and Northampton rail- road bonds - - -	2,000	1,900 00
3	Naugatuck railroad bonds -	1,500	1,500 00
1	Harlem railroad bond, 1st mortgage	1,000	950 00
4	Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad bonds - - - -	4,000	2,800 00
2	Milwaukee & Mississippi railroad bonds - - - -	2,000	1,400 00
1	Evansville & Illinois railroad bond	1,000	950 00
1	Cayuga and Susquehanna railroad bond - - - -	1,000	850 00
1	Chicago and Rock Island railroad bond - - - -	1,000	950 00
4	Illinois Central railroad bonds	2,000	1,800 00
1	Chicago and Mississippi railroad bond - - - -	1,000	500 00
5	Railroad Bridge Co., (C. & R. I.) bonds - - - -	5,000	5,000 00
1	Hampden and Hampshire railroad bond - - - -	500	425 00
6	Missouri State bonds -	6,000	4,800 00
2	Hartford City bonds - -	2,000	2,080 00

1 United States bond	-	1,000	1,000 00
		<u>\$102,300</u>	<u>\$92,212 00</u>
Amount loaned on personal security	-		8,980 67
Amount of cash on hand	-	-	4,440 27
Amount of cash in the hands of agents	-		4,543 55
Other assets not above specified	-	-	11,090 05
			<u>\$259,311 54</u>

Liabilities.

Amount Fire risks outstanding,	-	-	3,322,648 84
Amount of premiums thereon,	-	-	45,362 23
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due.	None.		
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due	-	-	10,076 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted,			2,357 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk			5,000 00

JOHN B. ROBERTSON, *President.*G. FARNHAM STEVENS, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, of Worcester, Mass., on the 1st day of December, 1859.

[Incorporated 1844.]

D. R. WHITTEMORE, *Agent.*

Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash, and accumulation	-	-	456,100 52
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Manner of Investment.

Invested in mortgages	-	-	139,645 00
“ U. S. Treasury notes	-		\$20,000 00
Invested in Bank Stock:			
42 shares Central Bank, Worcester	-		4,200 00
40 “ City “ “	-		4,000 00
219 “ Quinsigamond Bk, “	-		21,900 00
20 “ Northboro “ Northboro			2,000 00

49 shares	Grafton Bank, Grafton	.	4,900 00
50 "	Howard " Boston		5,000 00
50 "	Webster " "	.	5,000 00
50 "	Safety Fund Bk "	- .	5,000 00
			<hr/>
			\$52,000 00
Loaned to cities and towns	- . -		10,500 00
Loaned on bank stock collateral security			38,900 00
Loaned on personal security	- . -		179,205 77
Amount of cash on hand	- . -		10,434 18
Amount of cash in hands of agents	- . -		3,088 05
Notes for deferred premiums	- . -		2,327 52

Liabilities.

Amount of Life risks outstanding	-	2,763,458 00
Amount of premiums thereon	-	61,010 60
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due,	None.	
Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due.	None.	
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted, losses		
reported	- . -	6,000 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk		5,000 00

ISAAC DAVIS, *President.*CLARENDEEN HARRIS, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Maine, on
the 31st day of December, 1859, based upon the last annual
statement of the company, July 1, 1859.

[Incorporated in 1848.]

H. C. MARCHANT, *Agent.*

Amount loaned on collateral security,	}	-	\$12,171 97
Amount loaned on personal security,			
Amount of cash on hand,			
Amount of cash in hands of agents	- . -		11,857 60
Invested in Public Securities.			
City bonds	- . -		43,413 67

First Mortgages railroad bonds	-	-	21,074 61
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	-	-	109,941 27
Invested in Bank Stock and other incorporated companies:			
City Bank stock	-	-	24,789 00
Railroad stocks	-	-	13,811 87
Furniture, per inventory	-	-	1,763 48
Amount of deposit notes, bills receivable for pre-			
mium loans secured by pledge of policy			366,043 42
Capital of the company, invested in approved guar-			
anteed personal security	-	-	100,000 00
Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted			8,500 00
Largest amount insured on any one risk	-		10,000 00

E. B. PRATT, *President.*

W. H. HOLLISTER, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

Of the WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pitts-
field, Mass., December 28th, 1859.

[Incorporated February 11th, 1852.]

SAM'L SHOVE, *Agent and Attorney.*

Amount of capital	-	-	\$150,000 00
Amount of capital actually paid in, in cash			150,000 00

Manner of Investment.

Invested in mortgages	-	-	100,101 41
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Invested in Public Securities.

166 shares Stockbridge and Pittsfield			
railroad	-		\$14,940 00
16 " Berkshire railroad			1,440 00
12 " Pittsfield Coal Gas			1,150 00
			<u>17,530 00</u>

Invested in Bank Stock.

205 shares Pittsfield Bank	-	21,210 00
25 " Agricultural Bank		2,875 00

30 shares	Webster Bank	-	3,195 00	
30	"	Merchants Bank	3,030 00	
90	"	Adams Bank	-	9,450 00
23	"	Rochester City Bank	2,415 00	
8	"	Lee Bank	848 00	
5	"	Hadley Falls Bank	530 00	
			<hr/>	42,533 00

Amount of premium notes. None.

Amount loaned on collateral security 12,300 00

Amount loaned on personal security 17,412 40

Amount of cash on hand - 690 08

Amount of cash in hand of agents 10,819 87

Other assets, not above specified 6,863 24

48,085 59

\$209,270 00

Liabilities.

Amount of Fire risks, outstanding 7,900,892 00

Amount of premiums thereon 88,199 10

Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and due, None.

Amount of outstanding claims adjusted and not due - - 7,557 50

Amount of outstanding claims unadjusted - - - - 7,100 00

Largest amount insured on any one risk - - - - 10,000 00

E. H. KELLOGG, *President.*

J. C. GOODRIDGE, *Secretary.*

ACTS AND RESOLVES
OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

OF THE
State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations,


PASSED AT THE
MAY SESSION, 1860.

**WITH THE ROLL OF MEMBERS, PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWO HOUSES IN GRAND
COMMITTEE, AND REPORTS ORDERED TO BE PUBLISHED.**



State of Rhode Island, &c.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, MAY, 1860.

PROVIDENCE:
KNOWLES, ANTHONY & CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1860.

 The General Assembly convened at Newport, on the last Tuesday of May, 1860, (being the 29th,) in conformity with the provisions of the third section of article 4, of the Constitution, as amended by the electors on the first Tuesday of November, 1854, and adjourned on Friday, the 1st day of June, following, to meet again in Providence, on the second Monday of January, 1861.

ACTS AND RESOLVES
PASSED AT THE
MAY SESSION, 1860.

[The Chapters of Public Acts are numbered continuously from the Revised Statutes]

CHAPTER 352.

AN ACT TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION AND DISSEMINATION OF INFECTIOUS OR CONTAGIOUS DISEASE AMONG THE NEAT CATTLE IN THIS STATE. Passed June 1, 1860.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

Whereas, a dangerous disease has lately broken out among the neat cattle in the neighboring states, and the public health and safety require that stringent measures should be adopted, in order to prevent the introduction of it into this State ; therefore,—

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. No railroad or incorporated company, or persons, shall bring, transport, or introduce any neat cattle into this State, from any place whatever, except as hereinafter provided. Transportation of neat cattle to be restricted.

SEC. 2. Neat cattle may be brought into this State from places west of Connecticut river, upon thoroughfares leading into the western and southern portions of the State, under regulations to be established by the board of commissioners hereinafter provided for, until they shall prohibit said importation from any of said places.

SEC. 3. Every such company or person, violating the

ACTS AND RESOLVES
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

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1860.

MAY, 1860.

FOR PRINTING.

Printing. For publishing the laws, printing the schedules, the annual report of the commissioner of the public schools, the annual report upon the registration of births, marriages and deaths ; all printing ordered by the General Assembly, and such as may be required in the office of the secretary of state, and other public offices, forty-five hundred dollars.

COURT HOUSES AND JAILS.

Court houses. For repairs upon court houses and jails, six hundred dollars.

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Rail road commissioners. For the pay and expenses of the railroad commissioners, five hundred dollars.

ORDERS OF THE GOVERNOR.

Governor. To pay drafts upon the treasury drawn by the governor, five hundred dollars.

INDIAN TRIBES.

Indians. For expenses of the Narragansett tribe of Indians, one hundred dollars.

FOR MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Miscellaneous. Pawtucket bridge, twenty-three hundred dollars.
To meet appropriations made by the General Assembly, and for such other objects and claims as are not specified in this act, fifteen thousand dollars.

CHAPTER 354.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 12, TITLE III., OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF THE REVENUE OF THE STATE." Passed June 1, 1860.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. A tax of six cents on each one hundred dollars of the ratable property of the several towns, according to the valuation thereof, set forth in the second section of the 12th chapter, title III., of the Revised Statutes, shall be annually assessed, collected and paid by the several towns, to the general treasurer, on or before the first day of January, in each year. Annual tax on ratable property of towns.

SEC. 2. Every institution for savings, incorporated and doing business in this State, shall annually pay to the general treasurer, fifteen cents on each and every hundred dollars of the sums deposited therein, and on each and every hundred dollars of the reserved profits ; said sums to be taken from the returns required to be made to the state auditor, between the fifteenth day of November and the fifteenth day of December, of the preceding year ; to be paid on the first Monday of August. Tax on institutions for savings.

SEC. 3. If any bank, insurance company, or institution for savings, shall neglect for the space of thirty days, to pay the duty imposed on bank, insurance companies, and institutions for savings, by this chapter, the general treasurer shall issue his warrant of distress against the same, directed to the sheriff or his deputy, of the county in which such bank, insurance company, or institution for savings is located, for the amount of such duty ; commanding him, in the name of the State, to collect from said delinquent, said amount, with interest thereon from the time the same was payable, to the time of its actual receipt by such officer, with his lawful fees, and to make return thereof within ninety days from the date of the same. Duty of general treasurer.

SEC. 4. The officer who shall be charged with the service of such warrant, shall levy and collect the sum therein named, by attachment and seizure of the real and personal estate of the bank, insurance company, or institution for savings, against which the same has been issued, and shall sell the property so attached and seized, at public auction, giving ninety days' previous notice thereof, by two advertisements posted up in the town in which such bank, insurance company, or institution for savings is Duty of sheriff and deputies.

located, and a deed of such estate made by such officer, shall vest in the purchaser all the right, title and interest said bank, insurance company, or institution for savings, had therein at the time of the attachment and seizure thereof.

SEC. 5. Sections 1, 6 and 7, of chapter 12, title III, of the Revised Statutes, and all other acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect immediately on and after its passage.

CHAPTER 355.

Passed June 1, 1860. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 169, OF THE REVISED STATUTES,
"OF MAGISTRATES OR JUSTICES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

**Court of justices in New-
port.** SECTION 1. The court of justices in the city of New-
port, shall consist of a presiding justice and a clerk, instead
of three justices, as heretofore.

Salaries. SEC. 2. The salary of the presiding justice shall be six
hundred dollars ; and the salary of the clerk shall be four
hundred dollars per annum.

Jurisdiction. SEC. 3. The jurisdiction, powers and duties of the said
court, shall be in no way altered or abridged by the pas-
sage of this act.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately after the
passage thereof.

CHAPTER 356.

Passed June 1, 1860. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 83, OF THE REVISED STATUTES,
"OF BIRDS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

**Woodcock
not to be
killed be-
tween the
months of
July and
January.** SECTION 1. Any person who shall take, kill or destroy
any woodcock between the first day of January and the
fourth day of July, in each year ; or shall, within said times,
sell, buy or have in his or her possession any woodcock
taken or killed, as aforesaid, shall forfeit for each said bird
twenty dollars.

SEC. 2. So much of said chapter eighty-three, as is in-
consistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

RESOLUTIONS OF A PUBLIC NATURE.

RESOLUTION relative to changing or repairing the steam *No. 1.*
boiler at the State Prison.

Resolved, That the board of inspectors of the Rhode Island State Prison, be, and they hereby are, authorized to procure a new boiler for the steam engine at said State Prison, or to make such repairs upon the one at present in use, as, after further examination, they may deem necessary; and that a sum of money, not exceeding one thousand dollars, be, and hereby is, appropriated for the purpose, aforesaid; to be paid by the general treasurer, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, upon the order of the state auditor.

RESOLUTION appointing a committee to prepare a plan *No. 2.*
and estimate of expenses for enlarging the State House
at Providence.

Resolved, That Messrs. Currey and Cook, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Bailey, Mathewson and Manchester, of Providence, on the part of the House, with the secretary of state, be a committee to procure a plan and estimate of expenses, for an addition to the State House at Providence, providing for the safe keeping and preservation of the public archives, and court records; and more convenient accommodations for the business of the General Assembly, of the State officers, and the courts; and that said committee report early at the next session; and that a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars, be and is hereby, appropriated towards the expenses of said plan and estimate.

- No. 3. RESOLUTION** providing for the expenses connected with the registration returns.

Resolved, That an additional sum of one hundred dollars be paid annually to the secretary of state, for his services in superintending the collection and publication of the returns of births, marriages and deaths, and for making complete indexes to the same, of all the names returned, as required by chapter 70, section 2, of the Revised Statutes.

- No. 4. RESOLUTION** authorizing the general treasurer to make a loan, to defray the expenses of the State.

Resolved, That the general treasurer be, and he hereby is, authorized to contract for a time, not longer than one year, and at an interest not exceeding six per cent., for the loan of such sums of money, not exceeding in all the sum of twenty thousand dollars, as may be necessary to defray the current expenses of the State.

- No. 5. RESOLUTION** relating to the fees of the attorney general.

Resolved, That the attorney general's fees now required by law to be taxed in the bills of costs in criminal cases, shall hereafter be paid to that officer; and any allowance made by the court to any person appointed to perform the duties of that office, for the time being, shall be paid by the attorney general out of the aforesaid fees.

- No. 6. RESOLUTION** to furnish the members of the Assembly with the Revised Statutes.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be, and he is hereby, directed to deliver to the new members of the present General Assembly, a copy of the Revised Statutes; provided, such new members have not previously received a copy thereof.

- No. 7. RESOLUTION** to tender the State House, in Newport, to the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and requested to tender to the Ameri-

can Association for the Advancement of Science, the use of the State House, in Newport, as a place for the meeting of the convention of the said association to be holden in Newport, in the month of August next.

RESOLUTION making an appropriation to the Newport No. 8. Artillery.

Resolved, That the sum of five hundred dollars be appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Newport Artillery, upon the order of the state auditor, upon the general treasurer.

RESOLUTION relative to the public printing. No. 9.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be directed to advertise, in the month of June of each year, for proposals for contracts to do the public printing in the mode prescribed in section 6, chapter 19, title V., of the Revised Statutes; and to make such contracts for the term of one year only.

REPORT of the joint special committee, to whom was referred the invitation of the special committee having in charge the erection at Cleveland, of the Perry statue. No. 10.

*To the Honorable General Assembly,
at their May session, A. D. 1860 :*

The joint special committee, to whom was referred the communication of Harvey Rice, J. Kirkpatrick, J. M. Coffinburg, O. M. Oveatt and Charles D. Williams, Esquires, "the special committee having in charge the erection of the Perry statue, at Cleveland," recommend, as their report, the passage of the subjoined resolutions :

Resolved, That this General Assembly has received with patriotic sensibility, the announcement of the Governor, communicating the invitation of "the special committee, having in charge the erection of the Perry statue, at Cleveland," in our sister state of Ohio, inviting His Excellency the Governor and staff, our State officers, the members of the legislature of this State, quartermaster general, adjutant

general and military companies of Rhode Island, to attend as the guests of said city, on the tenth of September, 1860, the inauguration at Cleveland, of the statue of our late fellow citizen, Commodore Oliver H. Perry, whose sacred remains repose in our soil, and whose heroic virtues and great naval achievements on Lake Erie are held in perpetual memory by the people of Rhode Island.

Resolved, That the General Assembly and people of Rhode Island, recognise in this new memorial, proposed to be erected by citizens of the West, to the character, genius and patriotic exertions of a citizen of the East, a fresh pledge of that mutual devotion to the glory of a common country, which was ever cherished by the fathers of the republic, as the surest bond of perpetuating the indissoluble union of these states.

Resolved, That said invitation be, and is hereby, accepted, as well in behalf of His Excellency the Governor and his staff, our general State officers, the quartermaster general and adjutant general, as on the part of members of the General Assembly.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be, and is hereby, requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the gentlemen composing the aforesaid special committee, at Cleaveland, Ohio ; and also to His Honor the Mayor of said city of Cleveland.

No. 11. RESOLUTION for the distribution of the fifth volume of the Colonial Records.

Resolved, That the fifth volume of the Rhode Island Colonial Records be distributed by the secretary of state, as follows, viz. : one copy to each state and territory of the United States ; one copy to each of the town clerks of the several towns in the State ; one copy to each of the judges, and the clerks of the several courts in the State ; one copy to each of the general officers of the State ; one to each of the public libraries of the State that before received them ; thirty copies to the Rhode Island Historical Society ; ten copies to the Newport Historical Society ; ten copies to the secretary of state ; one copy to each of the members of the present General Assembly, and one copy to each of the historical societies, colleges and other public institutions in

other states and foreign countries, as provided for in the resolution for the distribution of the previous volumes.

Resolved, That the previous volumes of the Colonial Records be given, by the secretary of state, to such of the members of the present General Assembly, as have not before received them from the State.

RESOLUTION for the payment of sundry accounts against *No. 12.*
the State.

Resolved, That the general treasurer be directed to pay the following sums in full payment of the following accounts against the State, out of any money unappropriated, remaining in the treasury :

Charles H. Parkhurst	-	-	-	\$400 00
William E. Peck	-	-	-	25 00
Henry A. Bartlett	-	-	-	125 00
Thomas Rogers	-	-	-	15 60
William H. Cranston	-	-	-	100 00
Shubael Hutchins and Henry Anthony	-	-	-	125 00
Caswell & Allen	-	-	-	9 00
George I. Chace	-	-	-	50 00
Newport Artillery	-	-	-	274 87

RESOLUTION providing pay for officers attending upon the *No. 13.*
General Assembly, May session, 1860.

Voted and resolved, That the following sums be allowed and paid by the state auditor, out of the appropriation for the expenses of the General Assembly :

John F. Tobey	-	-	-	-	\$30 00
Thomas S. Anthony	-	-	-	-	30 00
Samuel A. Pearce, Jr.	-	-	-	-	15 00
William Stevens, Jr.	-	-	-	-	30 00
William D. Lake	-	-	-	-	30 30
William C. Thurston	-	-	-	-	15 95
Charles A. Swazey	-	-	-	-	4 00
Henry Taggart	-	-	-	-	6 00
Henry Minkler	-	-	-	-	4 00
Charles Cozzens	-	-	-	-	6 00
					<hr/>
					\$171 25

No. 14. Resolution appointing a joint select committee on the cattle disease.

Resolved, That a joint select committee, consisting of Messrs. Benjamin Finch and L. P. Rodman, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Wilson, Bateman and C. A. Harris, on the part of the House of Representatives, be appointed to consider what legislative action is necessary, to prevent the extending to this State, of the alarming disease known as *pleuro-pneumonia*, which is now existing among the cattle in certain parts of Massachusetts, and which is fast spreading itself.

REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives,
May session, 1860.*

The joint select committee on cattle disease, report: that the brief time they have had to consider this important, subject, does not enable them to collect, in detail, the facts in relation to this terrible disease. That it does exist to an alarming extent in the state of Massachusetts, is well known; so much so, that the Governor of that state has deemed it his imperative duty to call an extra session of its legislature, which is now in session upon that subject.

Your committee are of the opinion, that our agricultural interest and the public health are in great danger from the introduction of this disease, if cattle from infected places, or places that may hereafter become infected, are not prohibited from being brought into our State, by stringent regulations; therefore, your committee recommend the passage of the accompanying act. [See act, chap. 352.]

BENJAMIN FINCH,

For the committee.

ACTS
OF A
LOCAL AND PRIVATE NATURE.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE AMERICAN SCREW COMPANY.

No. 1.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. George Hail, Truman Beckwith, Asa Pierce, Henry L. Kendall, Alexis Caswell, Daniel Paine, Jabez Gorham, Seth Padelford, Jonah Steere, Edward Pearce, James Humphreys, James T. Rhodes, Stanton Thurber, Rufus Waterman, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted a corporation, by the name of "THE AMERICAN SCREW COMPANY," for manufacturing purposes, and for the transaction of other business connected therewith, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of the statutes in amendment thereof, and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall consist of ten thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each; and the said number of shares may be increased by vote of the company to a number not exceeding twenty-five thousand; and such shares are hereby declared to be per-

sonal estate ; and they shall not be liable to assessment by the corporation, beyond the par value thereof ; and said shares shall be transferable, and certificates shall be issued to the owners thereof, in such manner as said corporation may prescribe.

SEC. 3. There shall be held an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe ; but the omission of the stockholders to hold said annual meeting on the day provided, shall not impair the validity of their charter, but the business of such annual meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation, held thereafter.

SEC. 4. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, whether over-due or due at a future day, and whether arising from assessments, or in any other manner, and said shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands in such manner as the corporation may by by-law prescribe ; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to satisfy such debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence.

No. 2. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE HOPE NAVIGATION COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. John H. Richmond, A. C. Mathewson, Samuel B. Bullock, Thomas S. Anthony, their associates and successors, are hereby made a body corporate, by the name of the HOPE NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of owning, chartering, building, selling or running steam vessels, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and in any acts in amendment of, or in addition to, the same.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation, shall be fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, which may be increased from time

to time, by vote of said corporation, to any amount not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation; but no stockholder shall sell his or her stock, or any portion of the same, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same, for ten days at the price he is willing to sell; and the shares in said capital stock shall not be liable to assessment after the capital stock, so fixed in amount by this act, or by vote of the corporation, as aforesaid, shall have been paid in, except in equal proportions, and by vote of the holders of three-fourths of the capital stock.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation; and whether over-due or due at a day future, and whether arising from installments or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting; but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NATIONAL RUBBER COMPANY.

No. 3.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Albert C. Eddy, Alfred Garfield, Augustus O. Bourn, and their associates and successors, are hereby made a body corporate, by the name of the National Rubber Company, for the purpose of manufacturing rubber goods, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128,

of the Revised Statutes, and any act in amendment of, or in addition to the same.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be ten thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of two thousand dollars each, which may be increased, from time to time, by vote of said corporation, to any amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars. Said shares shall be transferable in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation; but no stockholder shall sell his or her stock, or any portion of the same, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same, for ten days, at the price he is willing to sell; and the shares in said capital stock shall not be liable to assessments after the capital stock, so fixed in amount by this act, or by vote of the corporation as aforesaid, shall have been paid in, except in equal proportions, and by vote of the holders of three fourths of the capital stock.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation; and whether overdue or due at a day future, and whether arising from installments or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

No. 4. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE ICE COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Ansel E. Bradley, N. F. Potter, Martin C. Stokes, Josiah W. Robinson, and their associates, succe-

sors and assigns, are hereby made a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Providence Ice Company, with power to hold real and personal estate, to an amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, with all the powers, and subject to the provisions and restrictions named in chapters one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and twenty-eight, and of any act in amendment of, or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, to be paid at such times, and in such installments as may be prescribed by the by-laws, or by the vote of the corporation.

SEC. 3. The shares of every stockholder shall be pledged to the corporation for installments, and may be sold for the payment of the same, in such manner as the by-laws of the company shall prescribe.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the corporation, holden in Providence, on the first Monday of December, in each year, for the election of such officers as may be deemed necessary; but the first meeting of the corporation may be held immediately after the passage of this act, and shall be called by Ansel E. Bradley, N. F. Potter and Martin C. Stokes.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE KENDALL MANUFACTURING COM-
PANY. No. 5.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Henry L. Kendall, Hiram Kendall, and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby constituted a corporation by the name of The Kendall Manufacturing Company, for manufacturing purposes, and for the transaction of other business connected therewith, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 28 of the Revised Statutes, and of the statutes in amendment thereof, and in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall consist of not less than one hundred shares of five hundred dollars each, and the said number of shares may be increased, by a vote of the company, to a number not exceeding two hundred; and such shares are hereby declared to be per-

sonal estate; and they shall not be liable to assessment by the corporation, beyond the par value thereof; and said shares shall be transferable, and certificates shall be issued to the owners thereof, in such manner as said corporation may prescribe.

SEC. 3. There shall be held an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe; but the omission of the stockholders to hold said annual meeting on the day provided, shall not impair the validity of their charter, but the business of such annual meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation, held thereafter.

SEC. 4. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, whether over-due or due at a future day, and whether arising from assessments, or in any other manner; and said shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the corporation may by by-law prescribe; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to satisfy such debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 5. Said corporation shall have a counting-room and place of business in the city of Providence.

No. 6.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BURNSIDE RIFLE COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows:

SECTION 1. Charles Jackson, William Foster, G. M. Richmond, Earl P. Mason, William T. Dorrance, G. W. Hallett, John H. Clarke, Daniel Bush, William W. Bishop and A. E. Burnside, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of The Burnside Rifle Company, for the purpose of manufacturing Burnside's patent breech-loading rifles and other fire-arms, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and of any act in amendment thereof, or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said company shall consist

of twenty-five hundred shares, of one hundred dollars each; and the number of shares may be increased to five thousand, by a vote of the corporation.

SEC. 3. Installments of the capital stock of said company may be called for, from time to time, by a vote representing at least three-fourths of the whole number of shares; and said stock shall not be subject to any assessments after the respective installments, each of the sum of one hundred dollars on each share, shall have been paid in.

SEC. 4. The shares of every stockholder shall be pledged to the corporation for installments, and may be sold for the payment of the same, in such manner as the by-laws of the company shall prescribe.

SEC. 5. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL TRUST FUND COMPANY. *No. 7.*

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. That William C. Cozzens, Benjamin Finch, Robert J. Taylor and others, their associates, successors and assigns, be and they hereby are, established a body politic and corporate, by the name of The New England Mutual Trust Fund Company, with all the rights, powers and privileges of a corporation, under the provisions of the 125th chapter of the Revised Statutes, respecting corporations in general.

SEC. 2. Said corporation shall have power to make contracts for annuities in trust, and annuities for lives; for endowments in trust, and reversionary payments; and generally to make all kinds of payments and contracts, in which the interest of money, and the security of the helpless and the aged, are principally concerned.

SEC. 3. That the corporate property shall be divided into one thousand shares, and subject to assessments to the

amount of five hundred dollars on each share ; and the same shall be paid for or satisfied in manner following, that is to say : that each and every subscriber shall, within ten days after written notice given him by the treasurer, pay, or cause to be paid to said treasurer, for the use of the corporation, the sum of one hundred dollars, in part of each share subscribed for, in cash ; and the residue of the money payable on each and every share, shall be paid to the treasurer, in such sum or sums, and at such time or times, as the said president and directors, by public notice, shall in their discretion direct and appoint. And if any subscriber shall refuse or neglect to make the payments aforesaid, he or she shall cease to be deemed a subscriber or member of said corporation, and his or her subscription shall be forfeited ; and the shares so forfeited may be sold by the corporation, in such manner as they may think proper ; provided, however, that in case the amount of the said capital stock actually paid in, shall at any time prove insufficient for the payment of the just debts due from said corporation, each original stockholder shall be liable for such debts to an amount not exceeding that part of his original subscription which shall at that time remain due and unpaid. And any creditor who may have obtained an execution against the corporation, may have his full remedy against all and every the said stockholders, to the amount by them respectively due as aforesaid, in the same manner as if the same had been issued out against them personally.

SEC. 4. That before making any of the contracts authorized in section second of this act, the said corporation, by its treasurer, under certificate of its president and directors, shall make a statement to the general treasurer, signed and sworn to by them, specifying the amount of capital paid in, and the manner of its investment ; designating the amount in real estate, and in personal estate, and noting each item of investment. And no contract shall be made until the sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall have been paid in, and invested as above. And the whole capital of the company shall be pledged for the faithful performance of its several contracts, in the manner and form to be declared in their by-laws, and in each special endowment and trust ; provided that said by-laws be not repugnant to the laws of this State.

SEC. 5. That the treasurer shall, semi-annually, on the

first days of July and January, or within seven days thereafter, with the certificates of the president and two of the directors of the company, selected in rotation, make a similar statement, under oath, to the general treasurer, and shall add thereto, the number of annuities and endowments to widows, minors, idiots, lunatics and persons non compos mentis made and terminated within the year.

SEC. 6. That the provisions of this act shall not be repealed, added to, or amended by the General Assembly, without the consent and acceptance of the corporation, while any contract of the corporation remains in force and unsettled, nor for any cause, except corruption or fraud.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE ROGER WILLIAMS MONUMENT ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS. *No. 8.*

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Francis Wayland, Elisha Dyer, John Carter Brown, William Sprague, John R. Bartlett, Thomas M. Clark, Stephen A. Douglas, Christopher Rhodes, Thomas G. Turner, Samuel G. Arnold, William R. Staples, Elisha Harris, George A. Brayton, Seth Padelford, Stephen Randall, Zachariah Allen, Albert G. Greene, Amos D. Smith, William Gammell, Henry T. Beckwith, Roger Williams Potter, William G. Williams, Daniel S. Jones, S. L. Caldwell, George Baker, Frederic Denison, Barnas Sears, James Y. Smith, William M. Rodman, Jabez C. Knight, Thomas P. Ives, Arthur M. Potter, George D. Williams, Samuel Currey, Amos Perry, Joseph Banvard, Thomas G. Williams, Amasa Manton, Robert H. Ives, Charles Akerman, William Viall, Rowland G. Hazard, Wilkins Updike, Elisha R. Potter, Charles H. Denison, Edward Harris, Rufus Waterman, William S. Patten, Amos C. Barstow, Henry B. Anthony, Daniel Field, Stephen T. Olney, Lewis Dexter, Jr., Sullivan Dorr, James F. Simmons, Samuel Ames, Christopher S. Rhodes, Henry Lippitt, Joseph W. Sweet, Amasa S. Westcott, R. B. Cranston, James Atkinson, Peleg Clarke, Felix Peckham, Robert R. Carr, Thomas Dyre, Thomas C. Easten, Timothy Coggeshall, Charles H. Russell, Henry Jackson, Henry Y. Cranston, William H. Cranston, Benjamin B. Howland, Edward W. Lawton, N.

W. Gould, Henry Bull, George Freeborn, John Clarke. David Sherman, W. Sherman, William J. Coddington, Edwin Wilbur, Benjamin Mumford, W. A. Clarke, and such others as now are, or may hereafter become members of the corporation, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, under the name and style of the "*Roger Williams Monument Association of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations*;" for the purpose of erecting a monument, in the city of Providence, to the memory of Roger Williams, the founder of the State; and by that name shall be able and capable in law, to take, possess, have and hold all moneys and other property, real or personal, not exceeding in amount the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. Said association shall be under the direction of a board of trustees, to consist of not more than thirty-five, nor less than fifteen members of the corporation; such number of which, shall constitute a quorum at any meeting for the transaction of business, as the constitution or by-laws of the association may prescribe; and a less number may adjourn to a future meeting.

SEC. 3. The said trustees and their successors, shall have the care, management and disposal of all the property and funds of the association, in trust, for the purchase of land, if necessary, whereon to erect the monument; the adoption of its form and character, the selection of the spot within the city of Providence, where it shall be placed, and the erection of the same. The said trustees shall also be authorized, from time to time, to make and alter such constitution, or by-laws and rules, not inconsistent with this act, for the government of the association, as they may deem necessary; shall procure subscriptions to carry on and complete the purchase of the land, if required, the erection of the monument, and to provide such means as they may deem necessary for its security and protection.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the association, in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

SEC. 5. The first meeting of the corporation shall be held in the city of Providence, on the first Tuesday in June, 1860, at half past 3 o'clock, in the afternoon.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE MIAINTINOMI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, PASSED AT THE JUNE SESSION, 1854. No. 9.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. In addition to the articles enumerated in section 1, of the act to which this is in amendment, the said company is hereby authorized to manufacture articles from flax, cotton, or other textile substances.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE DYERVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY No. 10.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Amos N. Beckwith, Truman Beckwith, their associates and assigns, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the DYERVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, for the purpose of manufacturing cotton, and other goods ; and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128, of the Revised Statutes, and in any act in amendment of, or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may make, have, and use a common seal, and may break, alter, and renew the same, at pleasure.

SEC 3. The capital stock of said corporation, shall be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ; to be divided into shares of five hundred dollars each, with liberty to increase the number of shares from time to time, by a vote of the stockholders, at a meeting specially called for that purpose, to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. The shares in the capital stock are hereby declared to be personal estate, and shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said

corporation ; but no stockholder shall sell his stock, or any portion thereof, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same, at the lowest price for which he shall be willing to sell.

SEC. 5. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, whether over-due or due at a future day ; and whether arising from assessments, or installments, or in any other manner ; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe ; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 6. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders of said corporation holden at the counting room thereof, in the city of Providence, on the first Monday in October, in each year, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them ; but the validity of this act, shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting ; but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

No. 11. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF, AND IN ADDITION TO AN ACT ENTITLED
"AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER RAIL
ROAD COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. The capital stock of the NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, shall consist of not more than five thousand shares ; the number of which, may be determined from time to time, by the directors of the said corporation ; and no assessments shall be laid thereon, of greater amount in the whole, than one hundred dollars on each share. Said shares shall be deemed personal estate, and may be transferred in writing in such manner and in such books as the by-laws of said corporation shall direct ; and the immediate government of the affairs of said corporation, shall be vested in not less than five directors, who shall be chosen by the members of said corporation, at

such time and place, and in such manner, and shall hold their offices for such terms, as the by-laws of said corporation shall direct, and until others shall be elected in their places; and a majority of whom, shall form a quorum for the transaction of business. They shall elect one of their number as president of the board of directors, who shall also be president of the corporation; and they shall have authority to choose a clerk and a treasurer, who shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties of their trust, and shall give bonds to the corporation, with sureties, satisfactory to the directors, for the faithful discharge of such duties, and such other officers and agents as the by-laws of said corporation shall direct.

SEC. 2. The annual and all other meetings of said corporation, shall be called and notified in such manner, and shall be held at such times and places as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation, and the number of members present, or of shares represented, necessary to constitute a quorum at a stockholders' meeting, shall be regulated by said by-laws; and at such meetings, each member shall be entitled to one vote for each share held by him; *provided*, that no member shall be entitled to any vote for any share beyond one-tenth of the whole number of shares, unless as proxy for absent members; and any member absent, may have a right to vote by proxy, duly authorized in writing. The first meeting of this corporation, for the purpose of organization, may be called by any five of the persons named in the first section of the act to which this is in amendment, who shall have subscribed for fifty shares in the capital stock of said corporation, by giving notice of the time and place, ten days before the time mentioned in said notice, by publishing the same in some newspaper printed in Newport, and in Fall River, Massachusetts.

SEC. 3. Said corporation may purchase hold such real real estate upon the line of said road, and such materials, cars, engines, and other things as may be necessary for depots and other purposes of said corporation, and for the transportation of persons, goods and merchandise; and may sell and convey such real estate not included within the located line of their said railroad, as they may purchase and hold under their charter, for railroad purposes, and give to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, a good and sufficient deed or deeds of the same, in fee simple. Said corporation shall have power to cross the Sea-

connet or East River, either by widening and crossing over the present bridge, across the said river, as provided in the act to which this is an amendment and addition, or by a new bridge, for the use of said railroad across said river, at such point thereon as said corporation shall deem expedient; said corporation constructing and maintaining at all times in said bridge, a suitable draw of not less than thirty-three feet in width, in the clear; and in crossing over any turnpike or highway, except a crossing over a bridge, said corporation shall so construct their said road, as to pass over or under the same; and no turnpike road or highway, shall be laid out crossing said railroad, at a grade with said road, but shall be so laid out as to cross either over or under the same.

SEC. 4. In all cases where any road or public highway or other way, is so located that said railroad cannot be judiciously laid out and made, without interfering therewith, said corporation may, by their engineer, cause the location of such road, public highway or other way, to be changed or altered, so that said railroad may be made on the best site of ground for that purpose; and for such changes and turn-outs and depots, and other uses necessary to the construction, accommodation and operation of said railroad, they may take such lands on the line of their railroad, as may be required therefor; *provided*, that when any road or way is changed and altered, as aforesaid, said corporation shall put the same in as good repair as the old one was, at the time of its removal or change, and to the acceptance of the proprietors, town council, or court of common pleas, according to the provisions of section eleventh of their charter; and if any damage shall be occasioned by the change or alteration, or the taking of said road or way, or other lands for the purpose above described, such damage shall be estimated, and assessed, and finally determined according to the provisions of their charter, for the estimate and assessment of damages to other lands taken for said railroad.

SEC. 5. Nothing contained in this act, or the act to which this is an amendment and addition, shall be construed to prevent said corporation from commencing the construction of their railroad, or constructing the same on the land of any person, or from taking or using the land or materials of any person, for the construction or security of said railroad, under their said charter, before the dam-

ages for taking and using said land and materials, shall have been estimated or assessed by the commissioners or a jury ; and in case of such taking and using, before the estimate or assessment of damages, the damages shall be assessed by the commissioners or a jury, and like proceedings had with the same effect, as if said estimate or assessment, had been made before the taking and using said land or materials.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall not be required to build or maintain fences along the line of said railroad, when the same may pass over tide waters, nor on the side next to tide waters, when said road shall pass along by the same, unless in the opinion of the commissioners appointed to assess the land damages, as aforesaid, such fences shall be necessary.

SEC. 7. The said Newport and Fall River Railroad Company, is hereby authorized to unite with a railroad company, now incorporated, or which may be empowered by the legislature of the state of Massachusetts, at the state line of the state of Rhode Island, at some point in the north line in the town of Fall River, in said state of Rhode Island ; and when the two companies shall be so united, the stockholders of one company shall become stockholders in the other company ; and the companies shall constitute one corporation, by such name as the united corporation may adopt. And all the franchises, property, powers, and privileges granted or acquired under the authority of the said states respectively, shall be held by them and enjoyed by all said stockholders, in proportion to the number of shares or amount of property held by them respectively, in either or both of said corporations ; and all powers conferred by this act and the act to which this is in amendment or addition, upon said corporation, to be exercised by the president and directors thereof, or by their agents ; and especially the power to lay out, construct and complete their said railroad and its branches, and to take and use the land and materials of persons for the site of said railroad, and for the purpose of properly constructing and securing the same, shall, upon the union of said corporation with the railroad company incorporated by the state of Massachusetts, be vested in the corporation to be formed by such union, to be exercised by the directors of said united corporation or their agents ; the first election of the directors of said united

corporation to take place on the day agreed on by the directors of the respective corporations, at stockholders' meetings of said corporations, specially called by their respective directors for that purpose ; said meetings to be held at the same time and place as a meeting of the stockholders of the united corporation.

SEC. 8. One or more of the directors, or other officers of said company, as is provided in the preceding section, shall at all times be inhabitants of this State, on whom process against said company may be lawfully served ; and said company shall be held to answer in the jurisdiction where the service is made, and the process is returnable.

SEC. 9. The said company shall keep separate accounts of their expenditures in the states of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, respectively ; and two commissioners shall be appointed, one by the governor of each of said states, to hold their offices for the term of five years, and to be reasonably compensated by said company ; who shall decide what portion of all expenditures of said company, and its receipts and profits, properly pertain to that part of the route lying in said states, respectively, and the annual report required to be made to the legislature of this State, shall be approved by said commissioners.

SEC. 10. The said company and the stockholders therein, so far as their road shall be situated in this state, shall be subject to all the duties and liabilities of the Newport and Fall River Railroad Company, created by the provisions of this act, and the act to which this is in amendment and addition, and to the general laws of this state.

SEC. 11. The provisions contained in the four preceding sections shall not take effect until said provisions shall have been accepted by the stockholders of the said two corporations, respectively, at legal meetings called for that purpose.

SEC. 12. The third, sixth, eighteenth and nineteenth sections of the act to which this is an amendment and addition, and any other part of said act, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. William Goddard, Thomas Poynton Ives and Moses B. I. Goddard, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of The Weybosset Land Company, for the purpose of acquiring, holding, improving and conveying real estate ; and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes, and in any act in amendment of, or in addition thereto.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed three hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into such number of shares, and shall be transferred in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation shall determine ; but no stockholder shall sell his stock, or any portion of the same, without first giving the corporation the refusal of the same, at the lowest price for which he is willing to sell the same. The shares in said corporation are hereby declared to be personal estate. Said corporation may make, have, and use a common seal, and may break, alter and renew the same at pleasure.

SEC. 3. All conveyances of land made by said corporation shall be executed by the treasurer thereof, under the seal of said corporation, and shall be duly acknowledged by him as the deed of said corporation, and shall be recorded in the town where the land lies which is described in said deed.

SEC. 4. The stock or share of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation, for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation ; and whether overdue or due at a day future, and whether arising from installments or in any other manner ; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe ; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with incidental expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 5. No by-law shall be changed without the assent

of the stockholders representing two-thirds of the stock, nor without notice having been given of the proposed change at a previous meeting of the stockholders.

SEC. 6. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such business as may come before them ; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting ; but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

No. 13. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND FLAX COTTON COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Ward Cowing, Edward D. Pearce, James G. Anthony, William Fiske, Francis Reynolds, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of The Rhode Island Flax Cotton Company, for the purpose of manufacturing flax cotton, and machinery for manufacturing flax cotton, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to the duties and liabilities set forth in chapters 125 and 128 of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, which may be increased by vote of said corporation, to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars. Said shares shall be transferred in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 3. The stock or shares of every stockholder shall be pledged and liable to the corporation for all debts and demands due and owing from such stockholder to the corporation, and whether overdue or due at a future day, and whether arising from installments or in any other manner; and said stock or shares may be sold for the payment of such debts and demands, in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation may prescribe ; and in case the proceeds of such sale shall be insufficient to discharge said debts or demands, with expenses of sale, the corporation may have their action against the debtor for the balance due.

SEC. 4. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders, in the city of Providence, at such time as the by-laws shall prescribe, for the choice of officers, and for such other business as may come before them ; but the validity of this act shall not be impaired by the failure to hold such meeting, but the business of such meeting may be transacted at any legal meeting of the corporation held thereafter.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PINE GROVE CEMETERY.

No. 14.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Edward Barber, Amos P. Barber, George H. Olney, Lewis C. Kenyon, William F. Segar, Pardon Olney, Thomas T. Barber, Gardner Nichols and Lafayette Godfrey, their associates and successors, are hereby made a body politic and corporate, by the name of The Pine Grove Cemetery, with all the ordinary powers, privileges and capacities of a corporation, for the purpose of maintaining a cemetery in the town of Hopkinton.

• SEC. 2. Said corporation may hold land not exceeding twenty acres, together with such buildings, structures and personal property as they may deem requisite for the improvement and maintenance of their cemetery.

SEC. 3. There shall be a board, of not less than five nor more than seven, trustees, members of the corporation, who shall be elected by the corporation, by ballot, at the annual meeting thereof, and shall hold their offices until others are elected in their stead ; said trustees shall designate one of their number who shall be president of the corporation, and shall appoint a treasurer and such other officers as they shall deem necessary, and shall elect others to fill vacancies in their number, until an election shall be held by the corporation. They shall have full and entire management and control of the estate, property and business affairs of the corporation, and shall make such by-laws and regulations, not being repugnant to this act, as they may deem expedient for the regulation of the affairs of said corporation. A majority of the trustees shall be necessary to constitute a quorum, at all meetings of the board.

SEC. 4. All conveyances and transfers of lots in said

cemetery, made by this corporation or by owners of lots, shall be by deed; such deed need not be acknowledged, but shall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose, by the treasurer of the corporation; and all deeds and transfers in behalf of the corporation shall be executed in the name of the corporation, under its seal and signed by its treasurer. No transfer by a lot owner shall be valid, until approved by a majority of the trustees, in writing.

SEC. 5. The property of said corporation, and lots held by proprietors thereof, or which may be conveyed to individual proprietors, shall be exempt from assessment by the corporation, and from public taxes, and not liable to be sold on execution, or applied to the payment of debts by assignment, or under any bankrupt or insolvent laws.

SEC. 6. No public way shall be made over or through any part of the lands of said corporation, without the consent of the trustees and of the members who shall be affected thereby.

SEC. 7. An annual meeting of said corporation shall be held at such time and place as the by-laws shall direct, notice whereof shall be given by setting up notices, in three public places within one mile of the cemetery grounds, seven days, at least, before the time of meeting. A business quorum shall consist of not less than nine persons, (being lot owners or representatives of lots,) of whom some one of the trustees shall be one. The trustees shall make a written report to the corporation, at such annual meeting, of their doings, and of the management, condition and fiscal concerns of the corporation.

SEC. 8 The first annual meeting of the corporation shall take place within sixty-days after the the passage of this act of incorporation, which meeting shall be called by the three persons first named in this act, by giving the notice required in the preceding section.

No. 15. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN PROVIDENCE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. John P. Robb, Daniel McIntosh, William Murray, Nathan Irving, Richard Dalglish, John Bell, Wil-

liam Ralston, David Sutherland, William Campbell, John Rivie, Hugh McLane, Daniel McLane, James Richardson, John Hutchinson, Alexander McIntosh, Thomas McMurthey, Daniel McKenzie, William Bell, and such others as may hereafter become members of the corporation, be and are hereby created a body corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name of The First United Presbyterian Church in Providence, for the purpose of maintaining public worship in the city of Providence, according to the doctrine, discipline, rites, ceremonies and usages of the United Presbyterian Church of North America ; and by that name shall have power to receive and hold, grant, sell and dispose of any real and personal estate, not exceeding in value fifty thousand dollars, with all the rights and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities, so far as the same are applicable to incorporated religious societies, set forth in the Revised Statutes, title XIX, chapter 125.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST METHODIST No. 16.
EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN MIDDLETOWN, R. I.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. James M. Smith, Henry Smith, William G. Sherman, Daniel B. Smith, Truman B. Congdon, and their successors, who shall be chosen as hereinafter directed, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, by the name of The Trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Middletown, R. I., for the purpose of establishing and supporting the public worship of Almighty God, in the aforementioned town, in any church or place of worship that is now or hereafter may be owned or occupied by said corporation, according to the rites and usages of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States ; and by that name shall be able and capable in law, to take, possess, have, hold, all moneys and other property, real or personal, not exceeding in amount the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, unto them, their successors and assigns.

SEC. 2. The number of trustees shall never be more than nine, nor less than five, and four shall constitute a quorum at any meeting for the transaction of business, and a less number may adjourn to a future meeting.

SEC. 3. The said trustees and their successors shall have the entire management and disposal of all property and funds which have been or may be conveyed to them in trust, for the use and benefit of said church, for the support of the worship of God, according to the doctrine and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SEC. 4. The said corporation, at any meeting, shall be, and hereby are, empowered to assess and levy upon the pews in any meeting house, owned or occupied by said church, in a ratable proportion to the fixed valuation of such pews, and to collect from the owner or owners thereof, all sums of money they may vote to be necessary and requisite for all repairs, improvements and insurance of said meeting house, and for the improvement of the lot on which it stands. And on failure or neglect of the owners of said pews to pay such tax, the corporation may sell, at public auction, such pew or pews, at any time, after giving thirty days notice to the owner or owners thereof, or leaving a notice at their last and usual place of abode; and, after paying said taxes and all legal charges in consequence of such failure, the balance, if any, shall be paid to the owner or owners of such pew or pews.

SEC. 5. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in said board of trustees, by any of their number ceasing to be a member of said First Methodist Episcopal Church, or by death, resignation, or otherwise, said vacancy shall be filled according to the direction of the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

No. 17. AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE PUBLIC WATERS IN THE CITY OF NEW-PORT.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. The city council of the city of Newport are hereby authorized to grant, upon such terms and conditions as they may deem for the public good, to any railroad company whose railroad shall terminate in said city, the right and privilege of establishing a depot upon any part of the land covered by the public waters in said city, lying between Bridge street on the north, Thames street on the east, Long Wharf on the south, and Washington

street on the west ; comprehending the lands covered by the public waters in the Cove, so called ; also all the land covered by the public waters, bounded on the south by Long Wharf, on the east by Washington street, on the north by a line running westerly, along the south boundary of the land of the heirs of John E. Holt ; said boundary line being continued westerly as far as the present head of said wharf extends west, and being parallel with the north side of said wharf ; also all the land covered by public waters contained within a space included by a line drawn from the south-west corner of Long Wharf, extending southerly on a line drawn at a right angle with the southerly side of said Long Wharf, five hundred feet ; thence easterly, at a right angle with said last mentioned line, three hundred feet ; thence northerly, at a right angle with said last mentioned line, five hundred feet to the south side of said wharf ; thence westerly, three hundred feet, along and on the south side of said wharf, to the place of beginning, at the south-west corner, aforesaid. Said company shall have the right and privilege of constructing such wharves, causeways, embankments, bridges and other structures as they may deem necessary and proper to contain the buildings and accommodations required for such depot.

SEC. 2. Said city council are hereby authorized to grant, upon such terms and conditions as they may deem for the public good, to any such railroad company, the right and privilege of laying rails upon and over the public lands and waters, and over and along the public highways and wharves in said city, with suitable turnouts and spur tracks on the route ; the whole to be located, constructed and used in all respects, as said city council, or as any authorized agent or officer appointed by said city council, shall, from time to time, direct.

SEC. 3. Said city council are hereby empowered to enact, from time to time, ordinances for the proper and convenient use of the rails laid along such public highways, with penalties not exceeding those authorized by the first section of "An act to incorporate the city of Newport ;" which penalties shall be enforced and collected as penalties for violation of city ordinances are, or may be ; and if any railroad company, who shall be authorized, under this act, to lay rails, shall, after reasonable notice served upon their president, treasurer or superintendent, or direc-

tor, living in this State, persist in using their rails in any way or manner contrary to any order which said city council or their authorized agent or officer, shall make, said city council shall have authority to cause such rails to be removed.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to surrender or impair any rights which belong to the State in any land covered by the above mentioned public waters, which said city does not appropriate to the use of any railroad company, nor to authorize the taking or improving of private property for the use of any railroad company, except as is by law provided.

No. 18. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE NATIONAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Said company is hereby authorized to create a stock department, the policies of which shall bear the name of National Mutual Fire Insurance Company Stock Department, and in said stock department may effect marine insurance, and may also effect insurance on all kinds of real and personal property, against loss or damage by fire, and upon all other legal subjects of insurance, except life and health, subject to all the duties and liabilities, and with all the powers and privileges set forth in chapter 125 and chapter 129 of the Revised Statutes, and of all acts in addition to, or in amendment thereof.

SEC. 2. There shall, at the annual meeting of the corporation, be elected a board of not less than seven directors for said stock department, to be chosen from among and by the stockholders, who shall not be directors in the mutual department of said corporation ; and said directors may delegate their powers to a committee chosen either from the members of the stock or mutual department, or from both departments.

SEC. 3. The capital stock in said department shall be one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each, and one-half of that amount shall be paid in, in cash, before any policy shall be issued in said department, and the remaining half shall be paid in when it

may be deemed expedient by the directors, in such installments as they shall require ; and every subscriber to the capital stock who shall neglect to pay the installments as aforesaid, within thirty days of the time that the same may become due and payable, shall forfeit to said company his share or shares, and all payments made, and all profits that may have accrued thereon ; provided that the stockholders in said department shall not be liable to any responsibility further than the amount of their respective shares, for or on account of any damage or loss sustained by said company, or for or on account of any debts due thereon. The shares shall be transferable at the office of the company only, and by such form as the directors shall prescribe ; and the stock of each stockholder is declared to be at all times pledged to the company for any debts due or liability incurred to said company. And any creditor who may have obtained an execution against the corporation, may have his full remedy against all and every the said stockholders, to the amount unpaid upon their subscription to the capital stock.

SEC. 4. The said directors shall cause to be kept a record of their proceedings, and once a year, or oftener, after fifty thousand dollars of the capital stock of said corporation shall be paid in, shall cause a dividend to be made of so much of the profits of the company as they may judge advisable ; provided, however, that in case of a diminution of the capital stock, by losses, no dividend shall be made until a sum equal to such diminution, arising from the profits, be added to the capital stock.

SEC. 5. When one hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed to the capital stock, the directors of the National Mutual Fire Insurance Company, may cause a meeting of the stockholders to be held, by publishing a notice in a daily paper, in the city of Providence, during seven days previous to holding said meeting ; which said meeting shall be for the purpose of organization and choice of directors for such stock department, who shall hold their office until the next annual meeting of the said National Mutual Fire Insurance Company, or until others are elected in their place.

SEC. 6. Separate books of account shall be kept for each department of said company, and neither department shall be liable for losses in the other department, but the regular expenses of the company shall be divided between

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the two departments, by the president, in proportion, as near as may be, to the amount insured by each.

Sec. 7. The directors of each department of said company, are hereby authorized to make such by-laws and regulations as they may deem necessary, not contrary to law.

RESOLUTIONS OF A PRIVATE NATURE.

RESOLUTION authorizing the Governor to employ counsel to *No. 1.*
defend Jonathan C. Taylor, sheriff of the county of
Kent, &c.

Upon the petition of Jonathan C. Taylor, sheriff of the county of Kent, and others, praying, for reasons therein stated, that the Governor of this State be authorized and empowered to appoint counsel to defend them in an action of trespass commenced by Peleg Arnold, against said petitioners, in the circuit court of the United States, within and for the Rhode Island district.

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petitioners be, and the same is hereby, granted; and that the Governor of this State, be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to employ counsel, not exceeding two in number, for the purpose of defending said petitioners in said suit so commenced against them, as set forth in said petition; and that he draw on the treasurer of the State for the payment of said counsel, not exceeding the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

- No. 2. RESOLUTION** authorizing Benjamin F. Kenyon and wife, to adopt child.

Upon the petition of Benjamin F. Kenyon and Mary C. Kenyon, his wife, of Hopkinton, praying, for reasons therein granted, for leave to adopt Phebe Capwell, as their own child,—

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petitioners' be, and the same is hereby, granted; that the said Benjamin F. Kenyon, and Mary C. Kenyon, his wife, be, and they are hereby, authorized to adopt the said Phebe Capwell, as their own child; and that she shall hereafter be called and known by the name of Rosaltha E. Kenyon; and that said parties, reciprocally, shall be vested with all the rights, and be subject to all the duties and obligations, including the rights of inheritance of estate, real and personal, as if said Phebe Capwell had been born the lawful child of the said Benjamin F. and Mary C. Kenyon.

- No. 3. RESOLUTION** authorizing Elvira Jane Gay to change her name to Elvira Jane Simons.

Upon the petition of Elvira Jane Gay, for change of name to Elvira Jane Simons :—

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of the petition be, and the same is, hereby granted; and that the name of Elvira Jane Gay be, and the same is, hereby changed to that of Elvira Jane Simons, by which name she shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities she would have been subject to, had her name not been changed.

- No. 4. RESOLUTION** continuing the petition of Borden Chase for relief for default of recognizance to the next session of the General Assembly.

Upon the petition of Borden Chase, praying, among other things, that certain executions against him, and his sureties, in favor of the State, be discharged :—

Voted and resolved, That said petition be continued to the next session of the General Assembly; and that all proceedings in relation to said executions and the indictment out of which they grew, be stayed, till further order of the General Assembly.

RESOLUTION to remit the fine and costs of Stephen Young, *No. 5.*
confined in Washington county jail.

Upon the petition of Stephen Young, confined in the State's jail, in Washington county, praying that the fine and costs which he was sentenced to pay, be remitted,—

Voted and resolved, That the fine and costs for the non-payment of which he is now confined in jail, be, and the same are hereby remitted.

Upon the petition of Stephen C. Jack, praying to be released from imprisonment in the State's jail, in the county of Providence,— *No. 6.*

Voted and resolved, That the Senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Stephen C. Jack from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor.

Upon the petition of Nathaniel Knight, praying for certain reasons therein stated, that he may be restored to his civil and political rights,— *No. 7.*

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby, granted; and the said Nathaniel Knight is hereby authorized to exercise and enjoy all the civil and political rights and privileges of a citizen of this State, to the same extent as if he had never been convicted of any offence.

- No. 8.** Upon the petition of Philip R. Wightman, praying to be released from imprisonment in the Kent County Jail :—

Voted and resolved, That the senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Philip R. Wightman from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor.

- No. 9.**

RESOLUTION of adjournment.

Voted and resolved, That all business pending before this General Assembly, unfinished, be referred to the next session ; and that this General Assembly be, and the same is, hereby adjourned, to meet in Providence at 10 o'clock A. M., on the second Monday in January, A. D. 1861.

APPENDIX.

ROLL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

At the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, begun and holden at Newport, on the last Tuesday of May, (29th,) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and of Independence the eighty-fourth:—

PRESENT:

His Excellency THOMAS G. TURNER, Governor,

AND EX-OFFICIO PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

His Honor ISAAC SAUNDERS, Lieutenant Governor.

SENATORS FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport	.	.	.	BENJAMIN FINCH.
Providence	.	.	.	SAMUEL CURREY.
Portsmouth	.	.	.	BENJAMIN HALL.
Warwick	.	.	.	HENRY BUTLER.
Westerly	.	.	.	CHARLES H. DENISON.
New Shoreham	.	.	.	LUTHER DICKENS.
North Kingstown	.	.	.	GEORGE A. DAVIS.
South Kingstown	.	.	.	ISAAC P. RODMAN.
East Greenwich	.	.	.	THOMAS A. REYNOLDS.
Jamestown	.	.	.	JOHN CONGDON.
Smithfield	.	.	.	WILLIAM S. SLATER.
Scituate	.	.	.	ABNER W. PECKHAM.
Glocester	.	.	.	DANIEL EVANS.
Charlestown	.	.	.	JOHN W. MONEY.
West Greenwich	.	.	.	EDWIN W. HOPKINS.

Coventry	-	-	-	THOMAS A. WHITMAN.
Exeter	-	-	-	STEPHEN B. WEEDEN.
Middletown	-	-	-	PELEG T. SHERMAN.
Bristol	-	-	-	WILLIAM H. S. BAILEY.
Tiverton	-	-	-	GIDEON H. DURFEE.
Little Compton	-	-	-	NATHANIEL CHURCH.
Warren	-	-	-	GEORGE L. COOKE.
Cumberland	-	-	-	EDWARD HARRIS.
Richmond	-	-	-	CLARKE H. SHELDON.
Cranston	-	-	-	JOSEPH W. SWEET.
Hopkinton	-	-	-	SAMUEL N. RICHMOND.
Johnston	-	-	-	ALBERT WATERMAN.
North Providence	-	-	-	LEWIS FAIRBROTHER.
Barrington	-	-	-	ALLEN BROWN.
Foster	-	-	-	JOSHUA PAINE.
Burrillville	-	-	-	MARTIN A. SMITH.
Fall River	-	-	-	WEAVER OSBORNE.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Secretary of the Senate, *ex-officio*.

JOHN F. TOBEY, of Providence, clerk.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport.

William P. Sheffield,
Seth Bateman,
John Eldred,
John A. Hazard,
Pardon W. Stevens.

Providence.

Daniel Angell,
David S. Carr,
George B. Holmes,
Robert Manchester, Jr.,
Allen C. Matthewson,
William Sanford,
William C. Snow,
Martin C. Stokes,
Orray Taft,
Luther C. Warren,
George F. Wilson,
Cæsar A. Updike.

Portsmouth.

William M. Manchester.

Warwick.

William D. Davis,
Henry Dyer,
Thomas E. Anthony,
James J. Smith.

Westerly.

Nathan F. Dixon.

West Greenwich.

Vernon Weaver.

Coventry.

Benjamin F. Carpenter,
David S. Harris.

Exeter.

Samuel Barber, 2d.

Middletown.

James Chace.

Bristol.

Samuel W. Church,
Henry W. Diman.

Tiverton.

Joseph Osborn.

Little Compton.

Oliver O. Brownell.

*Warren.*George G. Hazard,
Rodolphus B. Johnson.*Cumberland.*William Carpenter,
Rodman Lewis,
Edwin Jencks,
Jason Newell,*New Shoreham.*

Ambrose N. Rose.

*North Kingstown.*William H. Allen,
Syria H. Vaughan.*South Kingstown.*George W. Sheldon,
Isaac M. Church.*East Greenwich.*

Charles J. Place.

Jamestown.

Welcome Weeden.

*Smithfield.*James A. Barnes,
Bradbury C. Hill,
Simon S. Steere,
Jabez W. Mowry,
William Newell,
Albert C. Vose.*Scituate.*Welcome Matteson,
Henry S. Olney.*Glocester.*Gaius W. Hubbard,
Lafayette Reynolds.*Charlestown.*

Thomas A. Pierce.

Richmond.

Albert A. Potter.

*Cranston.*Sydney B. Smith.
William L. Thornton,*Hopkinton.*

Thomas M. Clarke.

*Johnston.*Caleb A. Harris,
Samuel A. Irons.*North Providence.*William M. Bailey,
Lucius B. Darling,
Sumner Fifield,
Christopher Holden.*Barrington.*

Benjamin Martin.

Foster.

Ethan A. Jenckes.

*Burrillville.*Sylvester Sayles,
Lyman Copeland.*Fall River.*

James C. Stafford.

CÆSAR A. UPDIKE, of Providence, Speaker.

THOMAS S. ANTHONY,
WILLIAM STEVENS, JR., } Clerks.

PROCEEDINGS IN GRAND COMMITTEE.

TUESDAY, May 29th, 1860.

The two houses of the General Assembly having convened in grand committee, for the purpose of receiving, counting and declaring the votes for general officers, given at the annual election, on the first Wednesday in April, A. D. 1860, the votes were delivered in, together with the lists of the votes from the several towns, which, on motion of Mr. Currey, of Providence, were referred to the following select committee:—

Newport County.—Benjamin Finch, Seth Bateman, James Chace, John A. Hazard.

Providence County.—Daniel Angell, Abner W. Peckham, Christopher Holden, Bradbury C. Hill, Rodman Lewis,

Washington County.—George A. Davis, George W. Sheldon, Samuel Barber, 2d, J. M. Church.

Kent County.—Henry Dyer, David S. Harris, J. J. Smith, Vernon Weaver.

Bristol County.—George L. Cooke, Allen Brown, Benjamin Martin, George G. Hazard.

The clerks of the two houses were added.

The grand committee took a recess to 4 o'clock P. M.

The grand committee re-assembled at 4 o'clock P. M., and was called to order by Governor Turner.

The select committee appointed to count the votes for general officers, made the following report:—

That the whole number of electors voting for Governor is 23,157, and that 11,580 votes are necessary to a choice. That 12,278 electors voted for William Sprague, of Providence; that 10,740 electors voted for Seth Padelord, of Providence; and that 139 electors voted scattering. They further report, that the said William Sprague is elected Governor by a majority of 1,399 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for Lieutenant Governor is 23,305, and that 11,654 votes are necessary to a choice. That 12,240 electors voted for J. Russell Bullock, of Bristol; that 11,050 electors voted for Stephen N. Mason, of Smithfield; and that 14 electors voted scattering. They further report, that the

said J. Russell Bullock is elected Lieutenant Governor by a majority of 1,176 votes over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for Secretary of State is 23,341, and that 11,672 votes are necessary to a choice. That 23,341 electors voted for John R. Bartlett, of Providence; and that no electors voted scattering. They further report, that the said John R. Bartlett is elected Secretary of State, unanimously.

That the whole number of electors voting for Attorney General is 23,228, and that 11,615 votes are necessary to a choice. That 12,064 electors voted for Walter S. Burges, of Cranston; that 11,139 electors voted for Thomas K. King, of North Providence; and that 25 electors voted scattering. They further report, that the said Walter S. Burges is elected Attorney General by a majority of 900 over all others.

That the whole number of electors voting for General Treasurer is 23,346, and that 11,674 are necessary to a choice. That 23,335 electors voted for Samuel A. Parker, of Newport; and that 11 electors voted scattering. They further report, that the said Samuel A. Parker is elected General Treasurer by a majority of 23,324 over all others.

BENJAMIN FINCH.

For the committee.

The foregoing report having been read and accepted, it was thereupon

Resolved, That the following named persons be, and they hereby are, declared elected for the year ensuing:—

WILLIAM SPRAGUE, of Providence,
GOVERNOR.

J. RUSSELL BULLOCK, of Bristol,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

JOHN R. BARTLETT, of Providence,
SECRETARY OF STATE.

WALTER S. BURGESS, of Cranston,
ATTORNEY GENERAL.

SAMUEL A. PARKER, of Newport,
GENERAL TREASURER.

Messrs. Currey, Butler and Stevens, were appointed a committee to wait upon William Sprague, and conduct him to the bar of the grand committee, for the purpose of being inducted into office.

The Governor elect, William Sprague, appeared at the bar, was duly engaged by the Secretary of State, and was conducted to his seat by the committee.

Messrs. Waterman, Taft, and Church, of Bristol, were appointed a committee to wait upon the other gentlemen elected, and present them to the grand committee, which duty was duly discharged.

The oath of office was then administered to the Lieutenant Governor, by the Secretary of State, and to the Secretary of State, Attorney General, and General Treasurer, by His Excellency the Governor.

Proclamation was then made, by the Sergeant-at-Arms, of the several officers elected, according to ancient usage.

On motion, it was voted that the ballots cast at the April election for general officers, be delivered to the sheriff of the county of Newport, to be by him burned.

The grand committee then rose, the two houses separated, and the Governor and senate returned to their own chamber.

IN GRAND COMMITTEE, May 31, 1860.

The two houses met in grand committee, for the purpose of proceeding with the election of civil officers, for the year ensuing.

His Excellency, William Sprague, Governor, in the chair.

The clerks of the two houses called their respective rolls, when a quorum was declared to be present.

The election was then proceeded with, and the following gentlemen were elected:—

State Auditor.—William R. Watson, of Providence.

CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Newport County.—John W. Davis.

Providence County.—John A. Gardner.

Bristol County.—Robert S. Andrews.

Kent County.—Charles W. Smith.

Washington County.—Powell Helme.

CLERKS OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Newport County.—John W. Davis.

Providence County.—Amasa S. Westcott.

Bristol County.—Robert S. Andrews.

Kent County.—Charles W. Smith.

Washington County.—Elisha C. Clarke.

SHERIFFS.

Newport County.—David M. Coggeshall, of Newport.

Providence County.—Robert W. Watson.*

Bristol County.—Hiram D. Maxfield.

Kent County.—Thomas Bateman.

Washington County.—Thomas S. Wightman.

Court of Magistrates in the city of Providence.—William Sanford, Edwin Metcalf and Francis Colwell, Jr.

Court of Justices in the city of Newport.—George Turner, James G. Topham.

Court of Magistrates in Woonsocket.—Abner Jillson, Joseph L. Brown.

Railroad Commissioners.—Daniel C. Hiscox, of North Kingstown, George G. Hazard, George H. Whitney, of Providence, John Gould, of Middletown, and Isaac Peck, of Coventry.

Commissioners of Shell Fisheries.—George R. S. Saunders, William Foster, Charles H. Parkhurst, William H. Greene, James S. Mason.

Committee to Inspect Ferries.—Messadore T. Bennett, Joseph Elden, Jr., John M. Anthony.

Inspector of Beef and Pork.—Rufus W. Kimball.

Inspector of Scythe Stones.—Wellington Aldrich.

Inspector of Lime.—Crawford J. Manton.

Commissioners of Providence Washington Bridge.—Edward D. Pearce, Menzies Sweet and Nathaniel Fairbrother.

Agent of Providence and Pawtucket Turnpike.—Lewis Fairbrother.

PUBLIC NOTARIES.

Newport County.

William G. Borden,
William A. Burt,
Thomas B. Bush,
Nathan N. Buffinton,
David W. Coggeshall,
Joshua Coggeshall,
Henry H. Cook,
Alfred Card,
Joseph M. Davis,
John W. Davis,
Nathaniel B. Durfee,

Samuel Dunn,
Ebenezer Dean,
George W. Ellery,
William Gilpin,
Joseph Healey,
George T. Hammond,
William D. Lake,
Clark S. Manchester,
Benjamin Marsh, 2d,
William Messer,
Jireh B. Pettey,

* Mr. Watson did not qualify himself, and Elias Nickerson held over.

Francis B. Peckham, Jr.,
 Josiah S. Peckham,
 Stanton Peckham,
 Job Perry,
 Henry A. Rice,
 Lemuel R. Rose,
 Samuel S. Sandford,
 William P. Sheffield,
 John G. Sheffield,
 Charles F. Searle,

Richard Sherman,
 Arnold Smith,
 George Turner,
 Charles N. Tilley,
 James G. Topham,
 Charles C. Van Zandt,
 William A. White,
 Henry N. Ward,
 Thomas W. Wood,
 Job W. Woodman.

Providence County.

Francis G. Adams,
 Thomas S. Anthony,
 Wellington Aldrich,
 Esek Aldrich,
 Asa Arnold,
 Stephen C. Arnold,
 Lucius C. Ashley,
 Alfred Allen,
 Lemuel Angell,
 Elisha O. Angell,
 Sullivan Ballou,
 Bailey E. Borden,
 Charles F. Brownell,
 Samuel B. Bullock,
 John Brayton,
 Samuel W. Brown,
 Ezra N. Briggs,
 George H. Browne,
 Henry L. Bowen,
 Walter S. Burges,
 George Beverly, Jr.,
 William Binney,
 Isaac A. Brownell,
 Cyrus P. Burlingame,
 Charles B. Blake,
 George L. Barnes,
 Henry S. Bartlett,
 Samuel Clough,
 Zemira Chace,
 James M. Clarke,
 Nathaniel Crowell,
 Barzillai Cranston,
 Benjamin T. Cranston, Jr.,
 James C. Collins,
 Joseph W. Congdon,
 John L. Clarke,

John A. Cory,
 Francis Colwell, Jr.,
 Julian R. Campbell,
 William M. Chace,
 Elias Carpenter, Jr.,
 Everet P. Carpenter,
 Henry A. Davis,
 Arba B. Dike,
 Thomas A. Doyle,
 Lewis J. Doyle,
 Simon W. Dexter,
 John Eddy,
 Benjamin T. Eames,
 Ezra D. Fogg,
 Nathaniel Fairbrother,
 John R. Fairbanks,
 Weston A. Fisher,
 Henry L. Fairbrother,
 William H. French,
 William S. Goodell,
 Albert G. Greene,
 John A. Gardner,
 William H. Greene,
 William H. Greene, H. S.,
 William H. Greene, at Cemetery,
 William H. Greene, A. L.,
 Thomas C. Greene.
 Samuel Greene,
 Luke Green,
 Libbeus Gaskill,
 Walter E. Gardner,
 Daniel Howard,
 Albert M. Hewitt,
 William H. Hathaway,
 Augustus Hoppin,
 William H. Hall,

Wingate Hayes,
William D. S. Havens,
Barnabas B. Hammond,
Wm. J. Harris,
Samuel Howard,
Josiah Dunham Hedge,
Benjamin M. Hubbard,
Jonathan C. Helme,
Francis E. Hoppin,
Samuel A. Irons,
Elias M. Jenckes,
George W. Jackson,
George B. Jastram,
John P. Jayne,
Bradford F. Knapp,
Thomas K. King,
Jerome B. Kimball,
Alfred H. Littlefield,
S. Lapham,
Benjamin N. Lapham,
Royal Lee,
Francis W. Miner,
Henry Martin,
Thomas A. Millett,
George A. Mumford,
Albert C. Munroe,
Stephen Martin,
Edwin Metcalf,
James G. Markland,
Albert Mowry,
John F. Mansfield,
Job Owen,
Joseph Olney,
Samuel Olney,
James W. Ottman,
John L. Noyes,
Samuel A. Nightingale,
Charles H. Parkhurst,
Joseph S. Pitman,
Reuben J. Purington,
Josiah Perkins,
James H. Parsons,
Henry A. Potter,
Zuriel Potter,
Samuel W. Peckham,
Thomas Phillips,
Walter L. Potter,
Charles H. Pope,
Samuel A. Pearce, Jr.,

Henry Pearce,
Orland W. Prince,
Arthur M. Potter,
George B. Passmore,
Sylvester Patterson,
Amos Palmer,
James O. Read,
Horatio Rogers, Jr.,
Samuel T. Remington,
Simeon Randall,
Richard Smith,
Charles Morris Smith,
Freeman Studley,
William G. Stone,
Levi Salisbury,
David S. Salisbury,
Thomas Steere,
Joseph T. Sisson,
John M. Shaw,
Daniel S. Sayles,
Philip B. Stiness, Jr.,
John W. Smith,
Nathaniel Searle,
Daniel P. Spencer,
George Smith,
Leprellet B. Salisbury,
Dutee S. Salisbury,
William Sanford,
Edward H. Sprague,
Philip C. Scott,
Joseph A. Scott,
William B. Tobey,
James Tillinghast,
John F. Tobey,
Benjamin F. Thurston,
Charles F. Tillinghast,
Wm. J. Tilley,
Jonah Titus,
Walter W. Updike,
Cæsar A. Updike,
Albert G. Utley,
Daniel W. Vaughan,
Nicholas Van Slyck,
John W. Vernon,
Nathan T. Very,
Elisha Dyer Vinton,
John H. Weeden,
Daniel Wightman,
George A. Wilbur,

Robert Wilson,
Asa Winsor,
Amos M. Warner,
Samuel H. Wales,
Daniel Wilkinson,

David B. Whittemore,
Alpheus Winsor,
Horace A. Wilcox,
Beriah Waugh,
Arthur Young.

Washington County.

Nathaniel S. Allen,
Daniel G. Allen,
Christopher Brown,
William H. Chapman,
William G. Caswell,
John S. Champlin,
Isaac Cundal,
Mathew C. Chappell,
William P. Coy,
Halsey P. Clarke,
Charles Cross,
John Diman,
Nathan F. Dixon,
Asa F. Gardner,
Albert C. Greene,
Jirad J. Gray,
Gideon Freeborn,
James P. Dockray,
Thomas A. Hall,
William A. Hendrick,
Nathaniel G. Hendrick,
Powell Helme,
Maxson T. Kenyon,
Benjamin C. Lawton,

Nathan B. Lillibridge,
John W. Money,
Walter S. Nichols,
Asel Noyes,
George H. Olney,
William Courtlandt Pendleton,
James H. Porter,
William H. Perry,
John G. Perry,
Elisha R. Potter,
Albert S. Potter,
Nathan L. Richmond,
William B. Robinson,
Stephen D. Reynolds,
William J. Reynolds,
William F. Segar,
George W. Sheldon,
Clark H. Sheldon,
Daniel M. C. Stedman,
Benjamin B. Thurston,
Daniel E. Teft,
Samuel Waite,
Asa B. Waite,
Wilkins Updike.

Kent County.

Samuel W. Clarke,
John Clapp,
Horace Clarke,
James P. Arnold,
Rhodes K. Edwards,
Caleb R. Hill,
Cyrus Holden,
John Holden, (W. N.)
Henry Howard,
Benjamin Lord,
George Matteson,
Charles T. Northup,
Albert B. Place,

John Potter, 2d,
William E. Peck.
Elisha R. Potter,
Charles Phillips,
Robert Rhodes,
John S. Roberts,
Edward Stanhope,
Charles W. Smith,
George A. Smith,
William N. Sherman,
Joel M. Spencer,
William M. Spink,
Israel R. Sheldon,

Jason P. Stone,
Joseph J. Tillinghast,
Sidney S. Tillinghast,
Albert M. Waite,

Silas Weaver,
Daniel R. Whitman,
Jonathan N. Wood.

Bristol County.

Theodore Andrews,
William S. Baker,
Massadore T. Bennett,
Alexander T. Britton,
Alfred R. Cornell,
William H. Cooke,
John T. Child,
James Diman,
John W. Dearth,
Henry W. Diman,
Crawford Easterbrooks,
George T. Gardner,
Alfred B. Gardner,

Peter Gladding,
Benjamin M. Lincoln,
Bennett J. Munroe,
Daniel A. Pearce,
John B. Pearce,
Nathaniel P. Smith,
Charles H. Spooner,
William B. Snell,
William R. Taylor,
John Turner,
Henry Wardwell,
Nathan Warren,
Henry Warner.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

City of Providence.

Thomas S. Anthony,
Asa Arnold,
Lucius C. Ashley,
Stephen C. Arnold,
Henry I. Angell,
Charles B. Blake,
William M. Brown,
Seth W. Butts,
Charles S. Brownell,
Isaac A. Brownell,
Samuel C. Blodget,
Samuel L. Blaisdell,
Henry S. Bartlett,
George Beverly, Jr.,
William Batcheller,
John A. Bosworth,
Henry L. Bowen,
Samuel Clough,
Samuel Currey,
Wm. B. Cranston,
Julian R. Campbell,
Cyril A. Carpenter,
James M. Clarke,

Francis Colwell, Jr.,
Henry A. Corey,
Joseph W. Congdon,
Arthur F. Dexter,
Thomas Durfee,
William G. Dearth,
Thomas A. Doyle,
Louis J. Doyle,
Benjamin T. Eames,
William D. Ely,
Ezra D. Fogg,
Westen A. Fisher,
John A. Gardner,
Thomas C. Greene,
George W. Guild,
Wm. T. Gardner,
Wm. H. Greene,
John Gartland,
Albert G. Greene,
Albert A. Gamwell,
Aldric B. Gardner,
Albert M. Hewitt,
Frederic S. Hoppin,
J. Dunham Hedge,

Charles Hart,
 George F. Hathaway,
 Edward H. Hazard,
 Francis E. Hoppin,
 Wingate Hayes,
 Lewis Holmes,
 George W. Hall,
 Silas Hemmenway,
 Thomas W. Hart,
 Earl C. Harris,
 John L. Hazard,
 William H. Hall
 Thomas W. Hayward,
 Augustus Hoppin,
 Jonathan C. Helmes,
 George B. Jastram,
 George W. Jackson,
 Joseph A. D. Joslin,
 Robert Knight,
 William Knowles,
 John P. Knowles,
 Edward P. Knowles,
 Arnold S. Langley,
 Edwin Metcalf,
 Francis W. Miner,
 James G. Markland,
 Henry Martin.
 Charles Merriman,
 John L. Noyes,
 Franklin Olds,
 James H. Parsons,
 Charles H. Pope,
 Amos Palmer,
 Orland W. Prince,
 Joseph S. Pitman,
 Jabez J. Potter,
 Raymond G. Place,
 Roger W. Potter,
 Charles H. Parkhurst,
 Nathaniel F. Patten,
 Abraham Payne,
 Samuel W. Peckham,
 Horatio Rogers, Jr.,
 James A. Ripley,
 John R. Randolph,
 Benjamin F. Snow,
 Kingsley P. Studley,
 Willard Sayles,
 George L. Sayles.

Lycurgus Sayles,
 Philip C. Scott,
 John M. Shaw,
 William Sanford,
 Joseph A. Scott,
 Nicholas Van Slyck,
 James Tillinghast,
 John F. Tobey,
 Walter W. Updike,
 Albert Utley,
 Lyman Upham,
 John W. Vernon,
 Wm. R. Watson,
 Samuel H. Wales,
 Robert W. Watson,
 Geo. W. Wightman,
 Amasa S. Westcott,
 Amos M. Warner,
 Gustavus A. Williamson,
 Samuel Warner.

Smithfield.

Wellington Aldrich,
 John A. Adams,
 Alfred Allen,
 Rice A. Brown,
 George L. Barnes,
 Bailey E. Borden,
 Charles Cooke,
 John J. Carpenter,
 John Fenner,
 Albert Mowry,
 Spencer Mowrey,
 Albert C. Munroe,
 Joseph Olney,
 J. W. Ottman,
 Daniel Pearce,
 Pardon Sayles,
 Richard S. Scott,
 Ruel P. Smith,
 William H. Seagraves,
 Simon A. Sayles,
 Austin Sawyer,
 Asa Winsor.

Johnston.

Robert Wilson,
 William Richardson,
 John Brayton,
 Isaac W. D. Pike.

Foster.

Richard Howard,
James Stone,
John T. Bennett,
Eddy Walker,
Wm. H. P. Smith,
Herbert A. Potter.

Scituate.

Samuel G. Allen,
Joseph Potter,
Moses Roberts,
Jonah Titus.

Glocester.

Jesse P. Ballou,
Gridley Burnham,
Clovis H. Bowen,
Job Owen,
George Smith.

Burrillville.

Lyman Copeland,
Whipple Walling,
Daniel S. Mowry,
Brown S. Wood,
Simon S. Lapham,
Wm. Bellows,
James T. Coby,
Israel Tucker,
Esten Angell.

Cranston.

Benjamin G. Perkins,

John Beattie,
George Burgess,
Henry A. Potter,
Walter L. Potter,
James E. Hudson,
Samuel T. Remington,
Mowry K. Aldrich,
Beriah Waugh,
Charles H. Tompkins,
Jerome B. Kimball,
Dexter H. Leach,
Sullivan Ballou.

North Providence.

James H. Angell,
Henry Armington,
Francis S. Belden,
William H. Bowen,
James C. Collins,
Nathaniel Cole,
Herbert C. Dodge,
Ralph Devereux,
Andrew Jenckes,
Thomas K. King,
Royal Lee,
Edward W. Olney,
Samuel Olney,
Sheffield Smith,
John Tucker,
John H. Weeden,
Randal B. Wilcox.

NEWPORT COUNTY,

City of Newport.

Thomas B. Bush,
John W. Davis,
Robert Dennis,
James A. Greene,
William Gilpin,
Benjamin B. Howland,
James Horswell,
William D. Lake,
Benjamin Marsh, 2d,
Francis B. Peckham, Jr.
James G. Topham,
George Turner,
Henry N. Ward,
Thomas W. Wood,
William A. White,
Thomas Weaver.

Fall River.

Oscar F. Durfee,
Stanton Peckham,
Charles F. Searle,
John Southworth.

Portsmouth.

William Barker,
Joseph Green,
Samuel Cory,
Joseph Coggeshall.

Little Compton.

Ephraim W. Brownell,
Henry M. Tompkins,
Oliver X. Almy, Jr.

Middletown.

George B. Weaver.

KENT COUNTY.

East Greenwich.

Daniel Burdick,
Elisha R. Potter,
William E. Peck,
Lowell Pitcher,
John S. Place,
Albert B. Place,
Jeremiah S. Slocum,
Silas Weaver.

West Greenwich.

Charles J. Battey,
Albert Gorton,
Jason P. Hazard,
Daniel Howard,
Benjamin W. Kettel,

William Tanner,
Benjamin Matteson,
Jonathan N. Wood,
Varnum Weaver.

Warwick.

John Clapp,
Charles Phillips,
William R. Remington,
John C. Sweet,
George W. Spalding,
Jonathan M. Wheeler.

Coventry.

Henry S. Vaughan,
Pardon S. Peckham,
Resolved Harvey.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED BY TOWNS.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

City of Providence.—Thomas Carr, Nelson Chace, Cæsar A. Updike, George Ormsbee, Edward C. Mauran, William E. Hamlin, Henry Martin, Stephen Martin, George W. Guild, Samuel W. Bullock, Frederic P. Pearce, James O. Read, Joseph P. Manton, John P. Jayne, William Hicks, Lewis Najac, Augustus H. Field, Francis W. Reynolds, George W. Ham, Edward Rhodes, Albert C. Eddy, John K. Lester, Alfred Fiske, William H. Hudson, Nathaniel Wheaton, Charles W. Bowen, John H. Kenyon, Leonard F. Joslin, Charles W. Greene, Franklin P. Olds.

Foster.—George S. Tillinghast, Jonathan D. Seamans, Sayles Bennett, Alfred Burgess, Albert T. Williams.

Cranston.—James R. Smith, George Burgess, Benjamin G. Perkins, Raymond Stone, Sidney B. Smith, Duty Colvin, Freeborn Potter, Henry B. Potter, Lyman Barney.

Burrillville.—Oliver A. Inman, Edward F. Smith, Nelson Armstrong, James F. Colby, Lyman Copeland, Ara Paine, Merrick Sly, Major Schofield, Daniel R. Ballou, Simon S. Lapham,

Cumberland.—William G. Arnold, Josiah Perkins, Rensellaer A. Jillson, Willard H. Whiting, David Cook, Jr., Rodman Lewis, John Irons, Potter G. Hazard, James M. Cook, George A. Wilbur.

Smithfield.—Asa Winsor, Alfred Allen, Albert Mowry, Ahaz Mowry, Simon A. Sayles, Rice A. Brown, Daniel Pearce, John A. Mansfield, Austin Sawyer, Edwin A. Mowry, Martin B. Arnold, John S. Sprague, John Angell, Edward F. Steere, Harris Evans, Pardon Angell.

Scituate.—Jonah Titus, Isaac Saunders, Henry S. Olney, Archi-

bald N. Comstock, Anthony R. Potter, David Capwell, Jr., Nathan Eddy, Harris Relph, Zenas Simmons, Isaac N. Stoddard.

Johnston.—John Brayton, Walter S. Brownell, Isaac W. Sawin, Benjamin A. Harris, Samuel A. Irons, Martin Winsor, Olney W. Angell, William A. Pirce, William H. Mathewson, John S. Despeau, Robert Wilson, Robert Devereux, William Richardson.

NEWPORT COUNTY.

Middletown.—Aaron S. Coggeshall, William B. Howland, Geo. A. Brown.

Fall River.—Frelet D. Conant, Joseph Healy, William A. Burt, William Cornell, Jr., Charles Coolidge.

Portsmouth.—John Tallman, Charles Potter, Benjamin Greene, Joseph Coggeshall Dennis, George Manchester.

Tiverton.—Asa Gray, Charles R. Hicks, Peleg Almy.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Richmond.—Clark H. Sheldon, Sterry Burlingame, Mathew C. Card, Isaac Collins, Amos L. Kenyon.

Hopkinton.—George H. Perry, Oliver B. Irish, Nathan R. Richmond, George H. Olney.

North Kingstown.—Alfred B. Chadsey, Alphonso Church, Isaac C. Champlin, Joseph Allen, Joseph Arnold, William F. Noyes, Walter S. Nichols, Samuel Pierce, Ezbon S. Pierce, John Slocum, Allen Reynolds, Henry R. Reynolds.

Charlestown.—Joseph N. Griffin, Peleg T. Brightman, William H. Perry, John Duncan, Paul M. Clark.

Westerly.—William P. Coy, William Potter, Jr., Horace Brightman, George D. Cross, Bradford Bliven, Nathan F. Dixon, Hiram Arnold, John H. Cross, Joseph A. Douglass.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Bristol.—John Turner, Mason W. Pierce, Henry Wight Diman, Jeremiah Bosworth, Nathaniel Fales.

Warren.—Samuel Randall, John T. Child, Alexander T. Britton, Henry H. Luther, William B. Snell.

Barrington.—Thomas W. Bicknell, Henry Smith.

KENT COUNTY.

East Greenwich.—Jeremiah S. Slocum, Silas Weaver, S. Tillinghast, Stephen Greene, Daniel L. Briggs, William Shippen.

West Greenwich.—William Tanner, Albert Gorton, Varnum Weaver, Jonathan N. Wood, John T. Lewis, Benjamin W. Kettel, Charles F. Carpenter, Jason R. Hazard.

Warwick.—William Harrison, George W. Sheldon, William Wells, Caleb R. Hill, Israel R. Sheldon, William Winslow, George R. Bowen, Stephen Randall, Cyrus Holden, Charles Phillips, Wm. R. Remington, John C. Sweet, Sheldon P. Sprague, Jonah Titus, 2d, George B. Atwood.

Coventry.—William B. Hopkins, Daniel C. Carr, Ambrose S. Hopkins, Resolved Harvey, Horace Clark.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Brigadier General of the Third Brigade.—Cyrus G. Dyer, of North Kingstown.

Brigadier General of the Fourth Brigade.—John Wright, of East Greenwich.

The Governor communicated to the Senate the following executive appointments:

Commissioner of Public Schools.—Josiah B. Chapin.

Commissioner of Wrecks on Block Island.—Nicholas Ball, New Shoreham.

Commissioner of the Narragansett Indian Tribe.—George A. Stanton.

Commissioner of the Indian School.—William Foster.

Inspectors of the State Prison.—Francis Wayland, Salmon A. Arnold, James G. Anthony, Zachariah Allen, Byron Sprague, Amasa R. Tourtellott, Thomas P. Shepard.

Aides de Camp to the Commander in Chief.—Lyman B. Frieze, of Providence; Amasa Sprague, of Providence; Robert W. Watson, of Providence; Albert S. Gallup, of Cranston; Thomas Harris, of Warwick; Charles Sherry, Jr., of Bristol.

The following appointments as required by their respective charters:

Inspector of the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad.—John A. Gardner.

Commissioner of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad.—William E. Hamlin.

RETURNS OF OFFICERS OF INDEPENDENT AND REGIMENTAL COMPANIES.

The following returns of officers elected by independent companies, were made to the Governor and Senate, approved, and commissions ordered to be issued accordingly:

Charles H. Tompkins, Colonel,
William H. Reynolds, Lieut. Colonel,
George C. Harkness, Major,
Benjamin F. Remington, Jr., Captain,
George E. Brown, Lieutenant,
Earl C. Potter, Adjutant,
George H. Smith, Quartermaster,
Joseph H. Bourn, Paymaster,
Lyman B. Frieze, Commissary,
Nathaniel Miller, Surgeon,

Of the
Providence
Marine Corps of
Artillery.

William W. Brown, Colonel,
Sylvester R. Knight, Lieut. Colonel,
James R. Dorrance, Major,
Henry A. Prescott, Captain,
Luther C. Warner, Lieutenant,
Oliver P. Treat, Adjutant,
Francis J. Sheldon, Quartermaster,
Samuel G. Trippe, Paymaster,
William M. Rodman, Commissary,
Charles G. McKnight, Surgeon,
Amos Palmer, Assistant Surgeon,

Of the
First Light
Infantry.

John S. Slocum, Colonel,
Morris B. Morgan, Lieut. Colonel,
David Heaton, 2d, Major,
James Aborn, Adjutant,
George Kendall, Quartermaster,
George R. Whipple, Paymaster,
George Capron, Surgeon,

Of the
Mechanic
Rifles.

Company A.

Ebenezer B. Cole, Captain,
Ebben Burlingame, 1st Lieuten't,
Charles G. Strahan, 2d "
John Morrow, 3d "

Company C.

Chas. W. H. Day, Captain,
Jos. Brookes, Jr., 1st Lieutenant,
John L. Bushee, 2d "
Geo. H. Adams 3d "

Company B.

Albert S. Bates, Captain,
Earl C. Harris 1st Lieutenant,
Asa A. Ellis, 2d "
Geo. F. Reid, 3d "

Nicholas Van Slyck, Colonel,
 Nelson Viall, Lieut. Colonel,
 Archibald B. Rice, Major,
 William Bodfish, Captain,
 Joseph E. Cranston, Lieutenant,
 Nelson Walker, Adjutant,
 Charles H. Spink, Quartermaster,
 Waldo A. Pearce, Paymaster,
 Thomas Greene, Commissary,
 Fenner H. Peckham, Surgeon,
 Henry G. Stickney, Assistant Surgeon,

Of the
 Providence
 Artillery.

William Lindsey, Colonel,
 Peter Simpson, Jr., Lieut. Colonel,
 William H. Jenckes, Major,
 John A. Allen, Captain,
 Albert B. Cole, Lieutenant,
 Samuel B. Bartholomew, Adjutant,
 Christopher C. Gates, Quartermaster,
 David F. Harris, Paymaster,
 Charles H. Greene, Commissary,

Of the
 Woonsocket
 Guards.

William H. P. Steere, Colonel,
 William Whitcomb, Lieut. Colonel,
 William S. Chase, Major,
 John M. Barker, Captain,
 G. Frank Low, Lieutenant,
 Arthur F. Dexter, Adjutant,
 John D. Earle, Quartermaster,
 Nicholas Brown, Paymaster,
 Charles T. Robbins, Commissary,
 Henry W. Rivers, Surgeon,
 George W. Carr, Assistant Surgeon,

Of the
 National
 Cadets.

Charles H. Turner, Colonel,
 Isaac S. Boss, Lieut. Colonel,
 George W. Tew, Major,
 Charles C. Clarke, Captain,
 John B. Langley, Jr., Lieutenant,

Of the
 Artillery Company of
 Newport.

William H. Potter, Colonel,
 Albert S. Gallup, Lieut. Colonel,
 William Goddard, Major,
 Nathaniel Fairbrother, Captain,
 Royal C. Taft, Lieutenant,

Of the
 Providence
 Horse Guards.

David A. Peloubet, Colonel,
 John Frieze, Lieut. Colonel,
 Allen Hoar, Major,
 Edwin F. Applegate, Captain,
 Charles Wheaton, Jr., Lieutenant,
 Cyrus Peabody, Adjutant,
 James Smith, Quartermaster,
 Wm. B. Snell, Paymaster,
 Alvan Cole, Commissary,
 Charles Smith, Surgeon,

Of the
 Warren Artillery.

Randall Holden, Colonel,
 Caleb Westcott, Lieut. Colonel,
 John A. Bowen, Major,
 Charles P. Williams, Captain,
 Charles R. Brayton, Lieutenant,
 Arnold Phillips, Adjutant,
 Joseph T. Pollock, Quartermaster,
 John F. Pettis, Paymaster,
 Henry F. Hawkins, Commissary,
 Henry King, Surgeon,

Of the
 Kentish Artillery.

John Wright, Colonel,
 William Owen, Lieut. Colonel,
 Edwin H. Gardner, Major,
 J. B. Tillinghast, Captain,
 Christopher A. Shippee, Lieutenant,
 Timothy Andrews, Adjutant,
 William E. Peck, Quartermaster,
 James H. Remington, Paymaster,
 James Weaver, Commissary,
 James P. Goodwin, Surgeon,

Of the
 Kentish Guards.

Stephen B. Bucklin, Colonel,
 William R. Walker, Lieut. Colonel,
 John P. Arlin, Major,
 Lucian B. Stone, Captain,
 Levi Tower, Lieutenant,
 Daniel S. Dexter, Adjutant,
 James S. Davis, Quartermaster,
 Horace Daniels, Paymaster,
 Alfred H. Littlefield, Commissary,
 Charles F. Manchester, Surgeon,
 James L. Wheaton, Assistant Surgeon,

Of the
 Pawtucket
 Light Guard.

George E. Williams, Colonel,
 John Aylesworth, Lieut. Colonel,
 Peleg B. Wilbur, Major,
 James Slocum, Captain,
 Joseph Knight, Lieutenant,
 Cyrus Rounds, Adjutant,
 James Webster, Quartermaster,
 David B. Knight, Paymaster,
 Pardon Walker, Commissary,
 Charles E. Nicholas, Surgeon,
 Charles Cahoon, Assistant Surgeon,

Of the
 West Conaug Guards.
 (Rifles.)*

Henry C. Card, Colonel,
 Charles E. Crumb, Lieut. Colonel,
 James Babcock, Major,
 J. Clarke Barber, Captain,
 William H. Chapman, Lieutenant,
 Erastus W. Barber, Adjutant,
 James Macdonald, Quartermaster,
 Reuben S. Lanphear, Paymaster,
 J. F. Swan, Commissary,
 Isaac W. Gavitt, Surgeon,

Of the
 Westerly Rifles.

Elisha A. Wardwell, Colonel,
 Richard B. Franklin, Lieut. Colonel,
 John A. C. Gladding, Major,
 Allen G. Wright, Captain,
 Edward W. Spencer, Lieutenant,
 Benjamin T. Monroe, Adjutant,
 Thomas F. Usher, Quartermaster,
 Isaac F. Liscomb, Paymaster,
 G. T. Easterbrooks, Commissary,

Of the
 Bristol Train of
 Artillery.

* The charter of the West Conaug Guards, Clayville, Scituate, was issued, and the officers commissioned, June 19, 1860.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The following communication from the secretary of state, was received, read, and with the accompanying documents, ordered to be printed :

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives,
at the May session, 1860 :*

At the January session of the General Assembly, a resolution was passed providing for the payment, by the general treasurer, of the sum of \$5,731 32, received by him from the proceeds of the sale of certain property in the city of Providence, known as the "Teste Estate," to Monsieur J. B. F. Gouraud, vice consul and consular agent of the French empire for the ports of Newport and Providence, to be by him transmitted to the imperial government of France, with the request that said money be distributed to the heirs of Alexis Teste, in accordance with the civil code of distribution of that empire. The said resolution also required the secretary of state to forward an authentic copy of the same to the secretary of state of the United States, with the request that he cause the same to be transmitted to the imperial government of France.

In accordance with the resolution referred to, the undersigned transmitted a copy of it, with the seal of the State affixed, to the secretary of state of the United States, the receipt of which, was duly acknowledged. That officer also stated that he had forwarded a copy of the resolution to the American minister, in Paris.

Subsequently, the secretary received a letter from the Hon. Lewis Cass, secretary of state, enclosing a copy of a letter from the French minister of foreign affairs, addressed to the minister of the United States, at Paris, in which he acknowledges the receipt of the resolution transmitted by the government of Rhode Island, both of which letters, are herewith submitted.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Newport, May 29th, 1860.

Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
Washington, 21st April, 1860. }

SIR:—Adverting to the correspondence which has taken place between us, regarding the communication to the French government, of a certain resolution passed by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, relative to the estate of the late Alexis Teste, I now enclose to you, for your information, the translation of a note of the 30th ultimo, addressed to the minister of the United States, at Paris, by the French minister of foreign affairs, in which he acknowledges the receipt of that resolution, with the expression of his thanks.

I am, sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

HON. JOHN R. BARTLETT, &c., &c., Providence, R. I.

PARIS, 30th March, 1860.

SIR:—I have received, with the letter which you did me the honor to write to me the 19th of this month, the copy of the resolution recently adopted by the General Assembly of the state of Rhode Island, in favor of Teste's heirs.

That resolution has for object, to cause the remission to the latter, of the sum of \$5,731 32, which proceeds from the estate of Mr. Teste, which, as you announce to me, should revert to the state of Rhode Island, according to the laws of the country.

In placing at the disposal of the imperial government, the sum spoken of, for distribution among the divers parties interested, the Assembly of Rhode Island has made proof of a spirit of generous equity, which cannot be too much applauded. I pray you, in the name of the government of the emperor, to transmit to it the expression of my gratitude, and at the same time receive my thanks for the assurance you are pleased to give me, of the sentiments which animate the functionaries of the United States in respect of the French nation.

Accept the assurance of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be, sir, your very humble and very obedient servant,

THOUVENEL.

REPORT OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

To the General Assembly, at its May session, A. D. 1860 :

The Railroad Commissioners respectfully beg leave to present to your honorable body, the following semi-annual

R E P O R T :

Since their last communication to the General Assembly, in January last, the Commissioners have individually and collectively thoroughly examined the tracks, the bridges, abutments, &c., of the different roads, lying within the bounds of this State, and have found them in general good order, with the exception of some necessary repairs, which are now making, to the bridge at Valley Falls, on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, and the abutment of the bridge at Central Falls, on the Providence and Boston road. The bridge above alluded to, was twice examined by the Commissioners; once, in company with the president and superintendent of the road. Certain repairs were recommended by the Commissioners, which would, in their opinion, render the bridge perfectly safe and secure, at least for a year hence. The company intend to erect an entire new bridge, in place of the present one, next season.

The heavy wooden trellice work put up against the abutment of the bridge on the Boston and Providence road, renders it perfectly secure.

The regular quarterly meetings of the board have been held, and other meetings when necessary.

The Commissioners are happy in being able to state that but one accident has occurred on the roads since their last report; that being the death of Mr. Elijah Brown, an aged citizen of Vermont, who was instantly killed by being run over by a train of cars on the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill track, near the depot in Providence, on the 20th day of January last. In the course of the investigation in this case by the Commissioners, it was clearly

proved that the deceased, who was quite deaf, was walking upon the track. The engine bell was ringing, and the brakeman made every effort to induce him to leave the track. The Commissioners were fully satisfied that every precaution was used by those having the train in charge, to avoid the accident; and that no blame, whatever, is chargeable to them.

The whole number of accidents during the year, amounted to five.

The complaint of Rowland G. Hazard, Esq., against the Providence and Stonington Railroad Company, for charging higher rates for way freight than is charged on through freight, which was pending before the Commissioners at their last report, was thoroughly examined into. The superintendent of the road, who appeared before the Commissioners, acknowledged the charge to be correct; but stated that through freight from New York to Providence could be carried at much less expense than way freight; and that in consequence of having to compete with the line of propellers plying between New York and Providence, the railroad company were compelled to reduce the tariff to the low point fixed by the propellers, or abandon the transporting of freight altogether. It was contended that the tariffs on way freight were now exceedingly low, and that the company could not reduce them still further, and do justice to themselves.

The Commissioners, after having obtained the fullest information in relation to the matter, and after thoroughly discussing it, were unanimously of the opinion that the rates for transporting freight to and from the way stations between Providence and New York, were equitable, notwithstanding they were contrary to the letter of the law, as construed by complainant.

The Commissioners therefore beg leave to refer the further consideration of the subject to your honorable body, as they are of opinion that no further action is necessary on their part.

As complaints of a similar character were made to the board of commissioners some few years since, and elaborate reports made thereon to the General Assembly, the commissioners therefore deem it unnecessary to enter into further details. All of which is respectfully submitted.

ASA B. WAITE,
WM. H. COOKE,
SPENCER MOWRY,
JOHN GOULD.

Table Showing the Return

OF

VOTES CAST AT THE ELECTION OF GENERAL OFFICERS,

APRIL 4, 1860.

T O W N S .	GOVERNOR.			LIEUT. GOVERNOR.			SECRE- TARY OF STATE.	ATTORNEY GENERAL.			CHIEF- CLERK.
	Sprague	Padel- ford.	Scot.	Bullock.	Mason.	Scot.	Bart- lett.	Bur- gess.	King.	Scot.	Parker.
Providence, 1st Ward...	520	891	17	520	406	2	929	511	409	2	980
2d " ..	288	868	20	281	898	..	680	264	898	..	680
8d " ..	649	848	11	647	868	2	1011	682	864	5	1012
4th " ..	440	884	8	488	851	2	789	420	853	6	787
5th " ..	501	88	18	508	404	..	896	492	400	3	908
6th " ..	785	576	26	787	618	..	1366	78	617	..	1365
7th " ..	445	861	8	441	870	1	814	446	874	1	814
Newport, 1st Ward ..	180	65	2	180	66	1	245	168	66	8	248
2d " ..	145	129	..	145	128	..	272	142	127	2	266
8d " ..	168	101	1	168	101	2	271	166	102	2	268
4th " ..	188	86	..	179	89	..	268	178	89	..	249
5th " ..	188	96	..	188	96	..	236	187	97	..	288
Portsmouth.....	167	200	1	167	200	1	868	167	201	..	868
Warwick.....	707	418	6	705	427	..	1183	695	436	..	1184
Westerly	119	849	..	118	850	..	47	114	851	..	467
New Shoreham.....	85	191	..	89	187	..	276	89	187	..	276
North Kingstown.....	883	254	..	884	251	..	595	884	261	..	595
South Kingstown.....	448	848	..	448	848	..	790	447	842	..	790
East Greenwich.....	217	165	..	216	166	..	887	217	166	..	886
Jamestown.....	88	43	..	88	43	..	81	86	43	..	80
Smithfield, 1st District..	214	271	..	210	288	..	489	205	278	..	498
2d " ..	145	78	..	145	78	..	228	144	77	..	228
8d " ..	120	275	..	120	274	..	895	119	276	..	895
4th " ..	148	151	..	148	150	..	299	148	151	..	299
Scituate	428	845	4	424	845	2	770	421	845	..	770
Gloicester	806	184	1	806	185	..	491	805	185	..	491
Charlestown	15	86	..	107	86	..	193	107	85	..	193
West Greenwich.....	188	118	..	188	114	..	802	148	159	..	802
Coventry	848	816	..	846	827	..	677	848	826	..	677
Exeter	180	111	..	180	111	..	291	180	111	..	291
Middletown.....	78	97	2	78	91	..	179	72	100	..	179
Bristol.....	880	848	..	881	889	..	679	880	847	..	679
Tiverton.....	171	178	1	170	181	..	852	170	182	1	852
Little Compton.....	64	150	..	64	150	..	214	64	150	..	214
Warren.....	231	196	2	231	200	..	431	227	202	..	431
Cumberland, 1st Distr't.	181	271	1	178	280	..	452	171	278	..	453
2d " ..	148	40	..	148	141	..	289	148	141	..	299
8d " ..	49	104	..	50	104	..	154	50	104	..	154
Richmond	135	178	..	135	178	..	818	185	178	..	818
Cranston, 1st District...	809	60	..	299	60	..	859	298	60	..	860
2d District	840	148	1	840	150	..	487	835	150	..	486
Hopkinton.....	90	828	..	89	824	..	418	89	824	..	418
Johnston	252	222	2	25	225	..	476	250	226	..	476
North Providence	612	479	4	599	496	..	1094	589	405	..	1095
Barrington.....	88	78	..	88	79	..	162	82	79	..	162
Foster	178	289	..	174	289	..	418	174	289	..	418
Burrillville	287	285	8	287	287	1	526	289	288	..	526
Fall River.....	127	212	..	127	218	..	889	128	212	..	840
Total	12,378	10,740	189	12,240	11,060	14	23,841	12,064	11,189	25	23,885

Note.—The largest number of votes for any one candidate, was 23,841. This shows the total number of votes.

REPORT OF THE STATE AUDITOR, MAY, 1860.

STATE AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }
PROVIDENCE, May 28th, 1860. }

To the Honorable General Assembly:

The undersigned, State Auditor, hereby respectfully

R E P O R T S :

That he has carefully examined the books and accounts of the general treasurer, for the six months from October 31st, 1859, to April 30th, 1860, inclusive, and found his books in good order, and accurately kept; his accounts correctly stated, and the charges therein, supported by proper and sufficient vouchers. At the January session last, I reported my examination of the general treasurer's accounts for the six months preceding the 31st of October, 1859.

The following are the receipts and expenditures for the year ending the 30th of April, 1860, as stated by the general treasurer:

R E C E I P T S .

State tax	-	-	-	-	\$55,559 95
Banks, for tax on capital stock	-	-	-	-	67,944 84
"	"	surplus profits	-	-	933 94
"	"	increase of capital	-	-	12,273 00
"	"	expenses of monthly returns	-	-	1,247 92
Supreme Court	-	-	-	-	6,815 85

Courts of Common Pleas	-	-	-	5,864 07
“ Magistrates, Providence	-	-	-	1,866 34
“ “ Woonsocket	-	-	-	125 50
“ Justices, Newport	-	-	-	308 00
State Insurance Companies	-	-	-	4,300 00
Foreign “ “	-	-	-	2,784 30
Auctioneers	-	-	-	1,021 09
Justices of the peace	-	-	-	262 31
Town councils	-	-	-	1,115 42
Pedlers' licenses	-	-	-	4,340 00
Interest on school fund	-	-	-	14,557 09
Colonial Records	-	-	-	16 50
Sheriffs, including civil commissions	-	-	-	484 15
Jailers	-	-	-	3,768 14
School Commissioner	-	-	-	75 00
Accounts allowed by the General Assembly	-	-	-	31 50
Pay of members of the General Assembly	-	-	-	3 23
Teste estate	-	-	-	5,976 35
Permanent school fund	-	-	-	33,102 60
Money hired	-	-	-	40,000 00
Overdrawn at bank	-	-	-	4,318 78
Total	-	-	-	<u>\$269,095 87</u>

P A Y M E N T S .

Salaries	-	-	-	\$19,544 63
Members of the General Assembly	-	-	-	7,568 94
Expenses of the General Assembly, including pay of officers	-	-	-	4,233 21
Supreme Court	-	-	-	17,190 19
Court of Common Pleas	-	-	-	13,828 01
“ Magistrates, Providence	-	-	-	1,258 35
“ Justices, Newport	-	-	-	171 47
“ Magistrates, Woonsocket	-	-	-	116 95
Orders of the Governor	-	-	-	33 34
Printing laws and schedules, and all printing ordered by the General Assembly	-	-	-	4,623 12
Appropriations for public schools	-	-	-	49,996 82
Expenses of monthly returns of banks	-	-	-	1,345 53
Money hired and interest	-	-	-	5,672 50
Permanent school fund	-	-	-	48,767 07
Teste lot	-	-	-	5,976 35
Court houses	-	-	-	919 46
Jails	-	-	-	8,817 34
Railroad Commissioners	-	-	-	404 76
Normal School	-	-	-	2,984 99
Providence Reform School	-	-	-	10,118 78

APPENDIX.

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Butler Hospital for the Insane	-	-	-	5,933 68
Deaf, dumb, blind and idiotic	-	-	-	4,160 87
Insane poor	-	-	-	150 15
Jailers	-	-	-	2,871 20
Justices	-	-	-	649 48
Witnesses	-	-	-	341 71
Officers	-	-	-	2,170 54
Attorney general	-	-	-	132 00
Militia and military affairs	-	-	-	10,765 03
Indian tribe	-	-	-	100 00
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	15,531 56
Overdrafts and interest, at bank	-	-	-	22,718 84
				<hr/>
				\$269,095 87

In my semi-annual report, made to the Honorable General Assembly, at its last January session, I stated the whole amount of orders drawn, up to October 31st, 1859, of the fiscal year ending April 30th, 1860, to be \$72,069 13; arranged under different heads of appropriation, and particularizing the objects for which the amount made up the miscellaneous account had been drawn.

The undersigned would state, that during the last half of the fiscal year ending the 30th of April, 1860, he has drawn and audited orders upon the general treasurer to the amount of \$121,759 82. These orders have been issued under, and charged to the different heads of appropriation, in the following amounts:

Salaries	-	-	-	10,011 35
Pay of members of the General Assembly	-	-	-	6,518 89
Expenses of the General Assembly	-	-	-	3,209 96
Jailers	-	-	-	2,426 69
Orders of Governor	-	-	-	20,00
Public printing	-	-	-	1,767 50

JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

Attorney General	-	-	-	462 00
Jurors	-	-	-	7,774 60
Clerks	-	-	-	590 89
Witnesses	-	-	-	2,668 07
Officers (higher courts)	-	-	-	3,549 14
Incidental expenses	-	-	-	260 35
Justices	-	-	-	431 16
Witnesses in justices' courts	-	-	-	176 10
Officers for service in criminal cases	-	-	-	1,398 79
Repairs of jails and court houses	-	-	-	3,586 26
Railroad commissioners	-	-	-	167 43

Public schools	39,996 82
Normal School	1,280 00
Providence Reform School	5,286 78
Support of insane, deaf, dumb, blind and idiotic,	5,783 29
Militia	8,866 55
Bank returns	827 28
Miscellaneous	14,700 92
	<hr/>
	\$121,759 82

The following are the principal items of miscellaneous expenses:

Alexis Caswell, for weights and measures	754 38
Elisha R. Potter, carpet appropriation for East Greenwich court house	350 00
John W. Davis, making index to court records	300 00
Chas. W. Parsons, preparing registration report	250 00
Henry A. Bartlett, making index to returns for same	50 00
Rents of public offices	785 00
Pardon W. Stevens, work on Newport court house	74 69
William C. Thurston, taking care justices' court room, Newport	25 00
J. B. Langley, work ordered by sheriff of Newport county	29 82
John A. Howland, work at Providence court house	44 49
Roger W. Potter, three inquests at State Prison	36 50
J. B. G. F. Gouraud, Teste estate, allowed by General Assembly	5,731 52
William Douglas, religious teacher at State Prison	100 00
Geo. P. Baker, physician at " "	100 00
John R. Bartlett, for 5th volume Colonial Records	300 00
Henry A. Bartlett, for arranging old documents	300 00
John R. Bartlett, allowed by General Assembly	424 69
Peck & Salsbury, coal for court house and magistrates' court	194 34
George A. Brown, allowed by General Assembly, January session, 1860	196 70
Charles H. Parkhurst, allowed by the General Assembly, January session, 1860	16 50
William L. Baker, allowed by the General Assembly, January session, 1860	20 25
William H. S. Bayley, allowed by the General Assembly, January session, 1860	176 91
Same, allowed by General Assembly, January session, 1860,	15 00
" and two others, for attending to building Bristol jail, allowed by the General Assembly, January session, 1860	200 00
John M. Anthony and Joseph Eaton, ferry inspectors,	20 00
Thos. A. Jenckes, legal services, allowed by Assembly,	600 00
Charles S. Bradley, " " " "	600 00

APPENDIX.

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Wm. E. Chace, allowed by Assembly, January session, 1860,	285 00
S. B. Cushing, " " " " "	84 25
Sullivan Ballou, " " " " "	215 00
D. Kimball, " " " " "	323 25
Nathan'l P. Hill, " " " " "	60 00
Butler Ins. Co., " " " " "	36 75
James H. Chace, " " " " "	20 15
S. R. Merrill, " " " " "	35 00
Wm. R. Walker, " " " " "	11 25
Thos. A. Hassard, " " " " "	46 50
Wm. H. Cranston, " " " " "	236 00
John Bull, treasurer, gas for Newport court house and jail,	100 15
Owen McCarron, for taking care of public offices -	39 83
Bela P. Clapp, allowed by General Assembly, January session, 1860 - - - - -	40 00
Lyman Clapp, allowed by General Assembly, January session, 1860 - - - - -	35 00
George H. Olney, allowed by General Assembly, January session, 1860 - - - - -	33 00
Lewis L. Miller, services at State Prison - - - - -	12 00
Mary L. Pearce, allowed by General Assembly - - - - -	67 12
Ed. B. Day, gas fixtures - - - - -	14 60
Manchester & Hopkins, for coal - - - - -	19 50
John H. Gould, for attending court of magistrates, Providence,	61 00
James Donelly, for taking care of court house - - - - -	192 00
Jonathan C. Taylor, sheriff of Kent county, for distributing commissions - - - - -	10 00
G. Swartz, expenses of burial of persons dying at State Prison - - - - -	12 00
Geo. H. Whitney, stationery - - - - -	24 80
John S. Place, allowed by Assembly - - - - -	45 72
John A. Creighton, taking care of magistrates' court room, Providence - - - - -	43 41
Providence Gas Company, gas for court rooms and public offices - - - - -	78 85
Henry E. Turner, watching Newport jail, while repairing,	35 18
Bristol Gas Company, gas for court house and jail -	42 05
Menzies Sweet, allowed by General Assembly - - - - -	11 25
M. T. Bennett, " " " " - - - - -	10 00
Albert S. Gallup and James Atkinson, postages -	74 60
Thomas Whittaker & Son, articles furnished sheriff -	6 88
Earl Carpenter's ice bill - - - - -	48 16
N. G. Bourne and C. Easterbrooks, Bristol, for coal -	57 55
Weaver & Osborne, allowed by General Assembly -	15 00
James B. Pearce, coal for East Greenwich jail - -	68 63
Stationery and incidental expenses of public offices -	89 37
Books bought by secretary of state for State library -	21 50
William Wordell, carting boxes from depot to State house	3 65
George W. Peck, work at court house, on chandeliers,	3 00

Vose & Jenckes, making frames; and Jas. M. Turner, for painting screen at secretary's office	7 50
Smith Dean and others, for charcoal for public offices,	15 12
Roger W. Potter and Robert Heath, serving summonses for legislative committees	9 65
Joseph Anthony and others, committee for repairing Newport jail—allowed	200 00
Knight & Potter, allowed by General Assembly	30 00
Wm. H. Green and Geo. R. Saunders, allowed by Assembly,	24 00
Josiah Perkins, for wood and other expenses of magis- trates' court, Woonsocket, for three years	11 76
Sundry other small bills, amounting to	38 15
	<hr/>
	\$14,700 92

The following constitute the public funds of the State:

PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND.

1 bond of city of Newport	4,800 00
2,000 shares of Globe Bank, Providence	101,008 19
332 " Mechanics' " " "	16,600 00
1,166 " Bank of North America, Providence,	59,289 57
30 " Arcade Bank, " "	1,534 25
813 " Bank of Commerce, " "	42,935 24
366 " American Bank, " "	18,932 87
	<hr/>
	\$245,100 12

TOURO JEWISH SYNAGOGUE FUND.

30 shares in Manufacturers' Bank, Providence	3,277 25
32 " Merchants' " " "	1,788 27
20 " Weybosset " " "	1,095 14
10 " Roger Williams " " "	841 50
24 " Commercial " " "	1,301 00
200 " Blackstone Canal " " "	5,160 97
21 " Newport Bank, Newport, " "	1,291 85
18 " Lime Rock " Providence " "	926 40
34 " Arcade " " " "	1,806 53
	<hr/>
	\$17,488 91

All which is respectfully submitted, by

WM. R. WATSON,
State Auditor.

GENERAL TREASURER'S REPORT.

GENERAL TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
NEWPORT, April 30th, 1860. }

SIR:—The annexed statement of the receipts and payments of the public money of the State of Rhode Island, for the year ending April 30th, 1860; also, an estimate of the receipts and payments for the fiscal year ending April 30th, 1861, is respectfully submitted by

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL A. PARKER,
General Treasurer.

*To the Honorable Speaker
of the House of Representatives. }*

RECEIPTS.

A.	State tax	-	-	-	-	\$55,559 95
B.	Banks, for tax on capital stock	-	-	-	-	67,944 84
C.	"	"	surplus profits	-	-	933 94
D.	"	"	increase of capital	-	-	12,273 00
E.	"	"	for expenses for monthly returns,	-	-	1,247 92
F.	Supreme Court	-	-	-	-	6,815 85
G.	Court of Common Pleas	-	-	-	-	5,864 07
H.	"	Magistrates, Providence	-	-	-	1,866 34
I.	"	Justices, Newport	-	-	-	308 00
J.	"	Magistrates, Woonsocket	-	-	-	125 50
K.	State Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	4,300 00
L.	Foreign	"	"	-	-	2,784 30

M.	Auctioneers	-	-	-	-	-	1,021 09
N.	Justices of the Peace	-	-	-	-	-	262 31
O.	Town councils	-	-	-	-	-	1,115 42
P.	Pedlers' licenses	-	-	-	-	-	4,340 00
Q.	Interest on Permanent School Fund	-	-	-	-	-	14,557 09
R.	Colonial Records	-	-	-	-	-	16 50
S.	Sheriffs*	-	-	-	-	-	416 15
T.	Civil commissions	-	-	-	-	-	68 00
U.	Jailers	-	-	-	-	-	3,768 14
V.	School Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	75 00
W.	Accounts allowed by the General Assembly,						31 50
X.	Pay of members of	"	"				3 23
Y.	Teste lot	-	-	-	-	-	5,976 35
Z.	Permanent School Fund	-	-	-	-	-	33,102 60
AA.	Money hired	-	-	-	-	-	40,000 00
BB.	Overdrafts at bank	-	-	-	-	-	4,318 78
							<hr/>
							\$269,095 87

PAYMENTS.

I.	Salaries	-	-	-	-	-	19,544 63
II.	Pay of members of the General Assembly,						7,568 94
III.	Expenses of the General Assembly, including						
	pay of officers	-	-	-	-	-	4,233 21
IV.	Supreme Court	-	-	-	-	-	17,190 19
V.	Court of Common Pleas	-	-	-	-	-	13,827 01
VI.	" Magistrates, Providence	-	-	-	-	-	1,258 35
VII.	" Justices, Newport	-	-	-	-	-	171 47
VIII.	" Magistrates, Woonsocket,	-	-	-	-	-	116 95
IX.	Orders of the Governor	-	-	-	-	-	33 34
X.	Printing laws and schedules, and all printing						
	ordered by the General Assembly	-	-	-	-	-	4,623 12
XI.	Appropriation for public schools	-	-	-	-	-	49,996 82
XII.	Expenses for monthly returns of banks	-	-	-	-	-	1,345 53
XIII.	Money hired and interest	-	-	-	-	-	5,672 50
XIV.	Permanent school fund	-	-	-	-	-	48,767 07
XV.	Teste lot, (estate)	-	-	-	-	-	5,976 35
XVI.	Accounts allowed by the General Assembly						66,051 55
XVII.	Overdrafts and interest, at bank,	-	-	-	-	-	22,718 84
							<hr/>
							\$269,095 87

A.—Received for State Tax.

Providence	-	-	-	28,121 75
North Providence	-	-	-	2,797 25

* Of this sum, \$378, was for civil commissions.

APPENDIX.

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Cranston	-	-	-	-	-	1,463 17
Johnston	-	-	-	-	-	551 36
Scituate	-	-	-	-	-	691 30
Foster	-	-	-	-	-	209 76
Glocester	-	-	-	-	-	427 16
Burrillville	-	-	-	-	-	625 48
Smithfield	-	-	-	-	-	2,575 32
Cumberland	-	-	-	-	-	1,804 85
Newport	-	-	-	-	-	4,419 40
Middletown	-	-	-	-	-	397 91
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	-	597 75
Tiverton	-	-	-	-	-	538 40
Fall River	-	-	-	-	-	570 38
Little Compton	-	-	-	-	-	404 47
New Shoreham	-	-	-	-	-	91 18
Jamestown	-	-	-	-	-	117 55
South Kingstown	-	-	-	-	-	969 59
North Kingstown	-	-	-	-	-	682 16
Charlestown	-	-	-	-	-	132 73
Westerly	-	-	-	-	-	622 10
Exeter	-	-	-	-	-	222 52
Richmond	-	-	-	-	-	299 10
Hopkinton	-	-	-	-	-	273 05
East Greenwich	-	-	-	-	-	419 14
Warwick	-	-	-	-	-	1,655 95
Coventry	-	-	-	-	-	828 05
West Greenwich	-	-	-	-	-	181 18
Bristol	-	-	-	-	-	1,543 80
Warren	-	-	-	-	-	1,096 32
Barrington	-	-	-	-	-	229 82
						<hr/>
						\$55,559 95

B.—Received from Banks, for Tax on Capital Stock.

Providence	-	-	-	-	49,342 44
North Providence	-	-	-	-	2,115 80
Cranston	-	-	-	-	396 48
Scituate	-	-	-	-	183 72
Glocester	-	-	-	-	165 00
Burrillville	-	-	-	-	198 00
Smithfield	-	-	-	-	1,437 97
Cumberland	-	-	-	-	2,207 38
Newport	-	-	-	-	2,821 86
Fall River	-	-	-	-	1,320 00
South Kingstown	-	-	-	-	1,056 00
North Kingstown	-	-	-	-	412 50
Westerly	-	-	-	-	1,782 32
Exeter	-	-	-	-	118 30

Richmond	-	-	-	-	-	165 00
Charlestown	-	-	-	-	-	165 00
Hopkinton	-	-	-	-	-	247 50
East Greenwich	-	-	-	-	-	404 24
Warwick	-	-	-	-	-	538 31
Coventry	-	-	-	-	-	495 00
Bristol	-	-	-	-	-	1,047 74
Warren	-	-	-	-	-	1,324 28
						<hr/>
						\$67,944 84

C.—Received from Banks for Tax on Surplus Profits..

Providence	-	-	-	-	-	693 02
North Providence	-	-	-	-	-	89 14
Scituate	-	-	-	-	-	3 83
Burrillville	-	-	-	-	-	5 19
Smithfield	-	-	-	-	-	4 65
Newport	-	-	-	-	-	2 47
North Kingstown	-	-	-	-	-	43 33
Westerly	-	-	-	-	-	20 43
East Greenwich	-	-	-	-	-	9 55
Coventry	-	-	-	-	-	4 95
Bristol	-	-	-	-	-	20 58
Warren	-	-	-	-	-	36 80
						<hr/>
						\$933 94

D.—Received from Banks for Tax on Increase of Capital.

Providence	-	-	-	-	-	10,939 00
North Providence	-	-	-	-	-	317 00
Smithfield	-	-	-	-	-	383 00
Cumberland	-	-	-	-	-	332 00
Newport	-	-	-	-	-	35 00
East Greenwich	-	-	-	-	-	2 00
Warwick	-	-	-	-	-	265 00
						<hr/>
						\$12,273 00

E.—Received from Banks for expense for monthly returns.

Providence	-	-	-	-	-	908 80
North Providence	-	-	-	-	-	38 53
Cranston	-	-	-	-	-	7 22
Scituate	-	-	-	-	-	3 34
Glocester	-	-	-	-	-	3 00
Burrillville	-	-	-	-	-	3 60
Smithfield	-	-	-	-	-	26 64
Cumberland	-	-	-	-	-	40 44
Newport	-	-	-	-	-	51 33

Fall River -	24 00	
South Kingstown	19 20	
North Kingstown -	7 50	
Westerly	32 40	
Exeter	2 15	
Richmond	3 00	
Charlestown	3 00	
Hopkinton	4 50	
East Greenwich	7 35	
Warwick	9 79	
Coventry -	9 00	
Bristol	19 05	
Warren	24 08	
	<hr/>	\$1,247 92

F.—*Received from the Supreme Court.*

Entries	1,285 00	
Jury fees	452 50	
Fines	1,230 00	
Costs	1,538 75	
Admission fees	80 00	
Clerks	653 70	
Balance overdrawn for jurors	1,575 90	
	<hr/>	\$6,815 85

G.—*Received from the Court of Common Pleas.*

Entries	737 00	
Jury fees	342 50	
Fines	1,889 00	
Costs	2,320 87	
Clerks	155 80	
Balance overdrawn for jurors	418 90	
	<hr/>	\$5,864 07

H.—*Received from the Court of Magistrates, Providence.*

Entries	618 75	
Fines	461 03	
Costs	730 96	
Writs	55 60	
	<hr/>	\$1,866 34

I.—*Received from the Court of Justices, Newport.*

Entries	45 75	
Fines	122 50	
Costs	129 95	
Writs	9 80	
	<hr/>	308 00

J.—Received from the Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket.

Entries	-	-	-	-	-	12 00
Fines	-	-	-	-	-	68 00
Costs	-	-	-	-	-	40 95
Writs	-	-	-	-	-	4 55
						<hr/>
						\$125 50

K.—Received from State Insurance Companies.

Providence Washington	-	-	300 00
Gaspee	-	-	900 00
Merchants	-	-	300 00
Roger Williams	-	-	300 00
Atlantic	-	-	300 00
American	-	-	300 00
Commercial	-	-	300 00
Providence Mutual	-	-	200 00
State	"	-	200 00
Manufacturers	"	-	200 00
Fireman's	"	-	200 00
Rhode Island	"	-	200 00
Franklin	"	-	200 00
Pawtucket	"	-	200 00
Farmers	"	-	200 00
			<hr/>
			\$4,300 00

L.—Received from Foreign Insurance Companies.

James M. Pendleton, Westerly, for North American Fire Ins. Co., Hartford, Ct.,	15 66
James M. Pendleton, for Home Insurance Co., N. Y.	12 59
Caleb Farnum, Providence, for Girard Fire Insurance Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,	22 23
Caleb Farnum, for Security Fire Insurance Co., N. Y.	12 27
Caleb Farnum, for Howard Fire Ins. Co., Lowell, Mass.	3 00
Caleb Farnum, for Norwich, Ct. Fire Insurance Co.	20 87
Caleb Farnum, State Fire Ins. Co., New Haven, Ct.	19 39
Caleb Farnum, for New England Life Insurance Co., Boston, Mass.	6 89
William S. Goodell, Providence, Massachusetts Mutual Life Ins. Co.	75 70

William S. Goodell, for Manhattan Fire Ins. Co., N. Y. - - - - -	43 76
Job Andrews, Providence, for Ætna Life Ins. Co., Hartford, Ct. - - - - -	14 26
Job Andrews, for New England Fire and Ma- rine Ins. Co., Hartford, Ct. - - - - -	26 68
Addison H. White, Providence, for Home Ins. Co., N. Y. - - - - -	18 05
Seth W. Macy, Newport, for Park Ins. Co., N. Y. - - - - -	5 00
Samuel Shove, Providence, for Northwestern Ins. Co., Oswego, N. Y. - - - - -	160 91
Samuel Shove, for Hartford Fire Ins. Co., Hartford, Ct. - - - - -	262 20
Samuel Shove, for Charter Oak Insurance Co., Hartford, Ct. - - - - -	148 35
Samuel Shove, for Western Massachusetts Ins. Co. - - - - -	140 15
Samuel Shove and the late Benjamin Stevens for the Phenix Ins. Co., Hartford, Ct. - - - - -	32 45
Samuel Shove and Benjamin Stevens, for City Fire Ins. Co., Hartford, Ct. - - - - -	32 06
Franklin, Whipple, Worcester, for Conn. Mu- tual Life Ins. Co. - - - - -	5 00
Franklin, Whipple, for Mass. Mutual Life Ins. Co. - - - - -	5 00
R. P. Smith, Cumberland, for International Assurance Society, London, England, - - - - -	21 95
R. P. Smith, for Hampden Fire Insurance Co., Mass. - - - - -	6 97
Francis E. Hoppin, Providence, for Interna- tional Society, (Assurance) London, Eng- land - - - - -	55 51
John A. Wadsworth, Providence, for the Berkshire Life Ins. Co., Mass. - - - - -	5 19
John Sterne, Newport, for Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., Mass. - - - - -	1 41
John H. Ormsbee, Providence, for the Ætna Ins. Co., Hartford, Ct. - - - - -	186 93
John Wardwell, Providence, for Park Fire Ins. Co., N. Y. - - - - -	28 02
William P. Blodget, Providence, for Hum- boldt Ins. Co., N. Y. - - - - -	16 06
William P. Blodget, for Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. - - - - -	10 27
Immanuel Searle, for Hampden Fire Ins. Co., Mass. - - - - -	108 83
Immanuel Searle, for Conway Fire Ins. Co., Mass. - - - - -	84 30

Immanuel Searle, for North American Fire Ins. Co., Hartford, Ct.	121 10	
Immanuel Searle, for Northern Assurance Company, England	29 37	
Immanuel Searle, for Metropolitan Ins. Co., N. Y.	5 00	
E. Ide Ham, Providence, for Conn. Mutual Life Ins. Co., Hartford	324 64	
A. O. Peck, for Mutual Life Ins. Co., N. Y.,	139 05	
H. H. Thomas, North Providence, for Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co., New Jersey	15 36	
Samuel Hunt, Providence, for Mutual Life Ins. Co., Worcester, Mass.	97 69	
Charles H. Parkhurst, Providence, for New York Life Ins. Co., N. Y.	5 12	
Edwin Turner, Providence, for Merchants Ins. Co., Hartford, Ct.	40 03	
Edwin Turner, for City Fire Ins. Co., New Haven, Ct.	50 65.	
Richard W. Jackson, Providence, for Massa- soit Ins. Co., Mass.	11 82	
Charles H. Parkhurst, for North Western Ins. Co., Oswego, N. Y.	5 00	
Jabez Fisher, Providence, for Guardian Life Ins. Co., N. Y.	5 00	
Jabez Fisher, for Commonwealth Fire Ins. Company	5 00	
H. C. Marchant, Providence, for Mutual Un- ion Life Ins. Co., Maine	146 87	
William Guild, Newport, for Connecticut Mu- tual Life Ins. Co., Hartford	9 12	
Milton Hall, Newport, for Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co., N. Jersey	28 43	
Samuel C. Blodget, Providence, for Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co., New Jersey	55 68	
D. R. Whittemore, Providence, for State Mu- tual Life Ins. Co., Worcester, Mass.	81 46	
	<hr/>	\$2,784 30

M.—Received from Auctioneers.

S. A. Driscoll, Warren	1 52
John H. Coggeshall, Portsmouth	3 78
S. T. Mallary, Smithfield	1 76
W. H. S. Bailey, Bristol	71 81
Noah S. Peck, Smithfield	23 75
James W. Anthony, South Kingstown	27 17
Wm. C. Pendleton, Westerly	22 43

Leonard E. Carpenter, Scituate	-	-	04
John Peckham, Middletown	-	-	8 87
Jedediah R. Knight	-	-	35
E. B. Phillips, Richmond	-	-	3 00
Caleb Peck, Smithfield	-	-	21
Elijah B. Craig, Cumberland	-	-	43 32
Geo. H. Reynolds, Bristol	-	-	10 58
George Burges, Cranston	-	-	8 93
Samuel Peirce, North Kingstown	-	-	18 19
Francis Stanhope, Newport	-	-	8 40
Nathaniel Church, Little Compton	-	-	84
Weaver Osborne, Fall River	-	-	4 57
A. B. Dike, Providence	-	-	94 46
Samuel A. Parker, Newport	-	-	14 12
Clark H. Sheldon, Richmond	-	-	21
Sylvanus Holloway, Charlestown	-	-	4 28
Jonathan C. Taylor, Warwick	-	-	2 32
John Congdon, Charlestown	-	-	13 63
Henry Ferrin and A. G. Barton, Providence	-	-	68 84
John H. Gladding, Newport	-	-	18 75
Reuben O. Cook, Cumberland	-	-	13 47
Wm. E. Chase, South Kingstown	-	-	2 22
Sheldon & Clark, Providence	-	-	80 29
Leprelet D. Salsbury, Burrillville	-	-	26 79
Joseph Boss, Hopkinton	-	-	25
J. A. D. Joslin, Providence	-	-	85 67
Geo. H. Colvin, East Greenwich	-	-	2 79
Henry T. Chadsey, North Kingstown	-	-	3 21
Newell Mowry, Smithfield	-	-	1 56
W. N. Sherman, East Greenwich	-	-	12 37
Geo. R. Kinnicutt, Barrington	-	-	1 04
Benjamin York, Westerly	-	-	7 17
Cornelius S. Sweetland, Johnston	-	-	10 43
Job W. Hazard, Jamestown	-	-	8 17
Silas Moore, Cranston	-	-	22 76
John R. Cozzens, North Providence	-	-	40
Thomas J. Champlin, South Kingstown	-	-	2 48
B. P. B. Moore, Providence	-	-	10 49
Benjamin S. Briggs, Coventry	-	-	90
Joseph Osborn, Tiverton	-	-	12 73
Geo. C. Elliott and A. S. Wilbur, Providence	-	-	133 37
John J. Blanchard, Foster	-	-	1 58
Oliver Wicks, Providence	-	-	3 77
Tillinghast Almy, Providence	-	-	1 02
John Gould, Middletown	-	-	6 08
Philip B. Davis, Exeter	-	-	2 56
Geo. W. Collins, East Greenwich	-	-	1 14
Walter N. Potter, Cranston	-	-	62
Burrill Aldrich, Smithfield	-	-	14 14

John Smith, South Kingstown,	-	-	94	
Samuel Steere, Glocester	-	-	6 40	
—— Lillibridge, Exeter	-	-	4 16	
Wm. Barker, Portsmouth	-	-	12 45	
Thomas A. Doyle, Providence	-	-	51 24	
			<hr/>	\$1,021 00

N.—Received from Justices of the Peace.

Samuel B. Perry, South Kingstown	-	-	1 00	
William Hunt, Tiverton	-	-	10 00	
Geo. Burges, Cranston,	-	-	5 00	
Jonah Titus, Scituate	-	-	2 00	
Samuel Randall, Warren	-	-	2 00	
Asa Gray, Tiverton	-	-	8 00	
Wm. G. Borden, Fall River	-	-	21 00	
Isaac Saunders, Scituate	-	-	15 00	
John Irons, Cumberland	-	-	17 00	
John Tucker, North Providence	-	-	40 06	
John Turner, Bristol	-	-	2 00	
Wm. Earle, North Providence	-	-	50 00	
Daniel Pearce, Smithfield	-	-	16 00	
Wm. R. Remington, Warwick	-	-	20 00	
Charles Phillips, "	-	-	4 00	
Isaac C. Potter, Cranston	-	-	11 00	
Cyrus Holden, Warwick	-	-	15 00	
James P. Smith, Cranston	-	-	4 00	
Henry J. Holden, Warwick	-	-	5 75	
Benjamin Hull, South Kingstown	-	-	1 50	
Bradford Bliven, Westerly	-	-	12 00	
			<hr/>	\$262 31

O.—Received from Town Councils.

City treasurer, Providence	-	-	720 25	
Town " Cumberland	-	-	10 00	
City clerk and tax collector, Newport	-	-	259 97	
Council clerk, North Kingstown	-	-	4 50	
Town treasurer and clerk, Westerly	-	-	44 12	
President town council, Richmond	-	-	30 00	
Town treasurer, Hopkinton,	-	-	32 91	
" " Coventry	-	-	50	
Council clerk, Warren	-	-	13 17	
			<hr/>	\$1,115 42

P.—Received from Pedlers' Licenses.

S. Tint, Providence	-	-	100 00	
F. A. Dunham, "	-	-	100 00	

APPENDIX.

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William Boman, Warwick	-	-	-	100 00
J. T. Thurston, Providence	-	-	-	100 00
S. Bromberg, "	-	-	-	100 00
Nathan Willmarth, Bristol	-	-	-	100 00
C. D. Sellew, Providence	-	-	-	100 00
John D. Hoxie, Richmond	-	-	-	100 00
Albert Holley, Cumberland	-	-	-	100 00
John Mahon, "	-	-	-	100 00
Chs. B. Jenks, Providence	-	-	-	100 00
Job S. Eddy, Mansfield, Conn.	-	-	-	100 00
Alonzo W. Hildreth, Boston, Mass.	-	-	-	100 00
A. E. Gould, Cambridge	-	-	-	100 00
Presbury Hoxie, Providence	-	-	-	100 00
Wm. M. Syfford, Boston, Mass.	-	-	-	100 00
Hiram Averill, Charlestown, "	-	-	-	100 00
John Dimon, " "	-	-	-	100 00
Russell C. Garfield, Warren	-	-	-	100 00
Samuel Newman, Providence	-	-	-	100 00
Paul Doran, Warwick	-	-	-	100 00
S. B. Whittier, Providence	-	-	-	100 00
A. Milliken, Boston, Mass.	-	-	-	100 00
Abraham Englehard, Westerly	-	-	-	100 00
Leopold Steinburg, South Kingstown	-	-	-	100 00
Thos. Boardman, Warwick	-	-	-	100 00
George Sharrock, Newport	-	-	-	100 00
E. S. Jones, Westfield, Mass.	-	-	-	100 00
George Kellogg, Providence	-	-	-	100 00
Albert Hartman, "	-	-	-	100 00
Philip McPhillips, "	-	-	-	100 00
Wm. H. Graves, Warwick	-	-	-	100 00
James McKown, Providence	-	-	-	100 00
Michael McKown, "	-	-	-	100 00
Jonathan Hunt, Warwick	-	-	-	100 00
John Hunt, "	-	-	-	100 00
Dupez B. Congdon, "	-	-	-	100 00
John R. Magoon, North Providence	-	-	-	100 00
Gideon Greene, Coventry, in pursuance of a resolution, passed January session, 1860,				40 00
William Challiner, Providence	-	-	-	100 00
Bernard Gormley, "	-	-	-	100 00
Thomas Halliwell, "	-	-	-	100 00
Ezra H. Flint, Portsmouth	-	-	-	100 00
Charles A. Sisson, Fall River, Mass.	-	-	-	100 00
				<hr/>
				\$4,340 00

Q.—Received Interest on Permanent School Fund.

City treasurer, Providence.	-	1,177 09
" " Newport	-	327 00

Globe Bank, Providence	.	.	.	6,500 00	
Bank of North America, Providence	.	.	.	3,498 00	
American Bank,	"	.	.	896 00	
Mechanics	"	"	.	1,079 00	
Arcade	"	"	.	30 00	
Bank of Commerce	"	.	.	1,050 00	
				<hr/>	\$14,557 09

R.—Received from sales of Colonial Records

Town clerk, Bristol	.	.	.	10 50	
" " Richmond	.	.	.	6 00	
				<hr/>	\$16 50

S.—Received from Sheriffs.

Elias Nickerson, Providence	.	.	.	285 00	
John M. Shaw, "	.	.	.	20 25	
Geo. H. Olney, Washington	.	.	.	47 00	
Jonathan C. Taylor, Kent	.	.	.	63 90	
				<hr/>	\$416 15

*T.—Received from Civil Commissions.**

John R. Bartlett	.	.	.	5 00	
William D. Lake	.	.	.	40 00	
Stephen Johuson	.	.	.	23 00	
				<hr/>	\$68 00

U.—Received from Jailers.

Samuel L. Blaisdell, Providence	.	.	.	2,678 32	
Henry Taggart, Newport	.	.	.	76 87	
Wm. E. Chase, Washington	.	.	.	23 40	
John S. Place, Kent	.	.	.	982 55	
M. L. B. Pearce, Bristol	.	.	.	7 00	
				<hr/>	\$3,768 14

V.—Received from the School Commissioner.

J. B. Chapin	\$75 00 00
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W.—Received from accounts allowed by the General Assembly.

John T. Bush, balance of appropriation for repairs of Newport jail.	\$31 50
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* The sum of \$378, received from sheriffs, should be added to the amount here stated.

X.—Received from pay of members of the General Assembly.

Aaron B. Place, Foster, returned, mistake in certificate, \$3 23

Y.—Received from sale of the Teste Lot.

George A. Howard, Providence, \$5,976 35

Z.—Received from Permanent School Fund.

City treasurer, Newport, part payment of	
bond	1,000 00
City treasurer, Providence, part payment of	
bond	32,102 60
	<hr/>
	\$33,102 60

AA.—Received from money hired,

Newport Bank	5 000 00
Bank of North America	25 000 00
Bank of Commerce	10,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$40,000

BB.—Received from money overdrawn at bank.

This amount overdrawn	\$4,318 78
	<hr/>
Amount of receipts	\$269,095 87

I.—Paid Salaries.

Elisha Dyer, Governor	250 00
Thomas G. Turner, "	750 00
" " Lieut. Governor	62 50
Isaac Saunders " "	187 50
John R. Bartlett, Secretary of State	1,250 00
Jerome B. Kimball, Attorney General	1,200 00
Samuel A. Parker, General Treasurer	800 00
William R. Watson, State Auditor	1,000 00
John Kingsbury, Commissioner of Pub. Schools,	433 00
J. B. Chapin, " " "	900 00
Samuel Ames, Chief Justice Supreme Court,	2,500 00
George A. Brayton, Associate Justice Su-	
preme Court	1,800 00
Alfred Bosworth, Associate Justice Supreme	
Court	1,800 00
Sylvester G. Sherman, Associate Justice Su-	
preme Court	1,800 00

Thomas Durfee, Justice of the Court of Magistrates, Providence	600 00
Charles H. Parkhurst, Justice of the Court of Magistrates, Providence	800 00
William Sanford, Justice and Clerk of the Court of Magistrates, Providence	1,000 00
Joseph T. Perry, Justice of the Court of Justices, Newport	78 28
William Gilpie, Justice of the Court of Justices, Newport	225 00
Robert Dennis, Justice of the Court of Justices, Newport	225 00
James A. Greene, Justice and Clerk of the Court of Justices, Newport	100 00
James G. Topham, Justice and Clerk of the Court of Justices, Newport	300 00
James M. Cook, Justice of the Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket	300 00
Josiah Perkins, Justice and Clerk of the Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket	400 00
Samuel Ames, Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court	500 00
M. T. Bennett, Clerk of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas, Bristol	283 35
	<hr/> \$19,544 63

II.—*Paid members of the General Assembly.*

Providence	863 40
North Providence	346 80
Cranston	214 08
Johnston	150 76
Scituate	219 08
Foster	156 63
Glocester	223 24
Burrillville	237 04
Smithfield	513 31
Cumberland	375 28
Newport	413 20
Middletown	144 48
Portsmouth	145 12
Tiverton	150 56
Fall River	157 96
Little Compton	151 20
New Shoreham	171 60
Jamestown	146 08
South Kingstown	307 76
North Kingstown	166 56
Charlestown	168 16

Westerly	-	-	-	-	-	162 40
Exeter	-	-	-	-	-	163 80
Richmond	-	-	-	-	-	159 72
Hopkinton	-	-	-	-	-	171 36
East Greenwich	-	-	-	-	-	152 20
Warwick	-	-	-	-	-	364 36
Coventry	-	-	-	-	-	227 28
West Greenwich	-	-	-	-	-	156 00
Bristol	-	-	-	-	-	223 40
Warren	-	-	-	-	-	218 16
Barrington	-	-	-	-	-	147 96

\$7,568 94

III.—*Paid expenses of the General Assembly, including pay of officers.*

Wm. C. Thurston	-	-	-	-	19 57
Chas. E. Hammett, Jr.	-	-	-	-	5 85
Wm. D. Lake	-	-	-	-	18 00
Charles Cozzens	-	-	-	-	6 00
F. A. Pratt	-	-	-	-	54 00
Henry Taggart	-	-	-	-	6 00
Thomas S. Anthony	-	-	-	-	350 00
Samuel A. Pearce, Jr.	-	-	-	-	350 00
H. E. Minkler	-	-	-	-	4 00
John F. Tobey	-	-	-	-	350 00
Beriah Lawton	-	-	-	-	85 05
Jerome B. Kimball	-	-	-	-	22 00
Jno. Gould	-	-	-	-	105 72
Geo. Manchester	-	-	-	-	160 89
Wm. Sanford	-	-	-	-	41 00
John R. Bartlett	-	-	-	-	350 00
Henry Bartlett	-	-	-	-	116 00
Wm. L. Baker	-	-	-	-	30 50
Geo. H. Whitney	-	-	-	-	266 82
John L. Clarke	-	-	-	-	22 00
Chas. Van Zandt	-	-	-	-	72 80
Chas. A. Swasey	-	-	-	-	4 00
Daniel Paine	-	-	-	-	34 00
Isaac Saunders	-	-	-	-	45 00
Wm. A. Pierce	-	-	-	-	92 00
W. H. S. Bailey	-	-	-	-	35 00
Ellis L. Blake	-	-	-	-	64 92
Sullivan Ballou	-	-	-	-	42 00
D. Kimball	-	-	-	-	323 25
Nathan N. Kimball	-	-	-	-	42 00
Benjamin C. Gardner	-	-	-	-	10 00
Edmund Bayley	-	-	-	-	4 00
Henry W. Emmons	-	-	-	-	19 55
Henry Sweet	-	-	-	-	24 35

Garfield & Eddy	-	-	-	-	13 75
S. N. Mason	-	-	-	-	20 19
Horatio N. Hunt	-	-	-	-	93 00
Ansel Carpenter	-	-	-	-	93 00
John M. Shaw	-	-	-	-	93 00
Henry Earle	-	-	-	-	93 00
James R. D. Thompson	-	-	-	-	93 00
Phineas Fairbrother	-	-	-	-	93 00
Chas. H. Rice	-	-	-	-	93 00
Elias Nickerson	-	-	-	-	186 00
Ansel D. Nickerson	-	-	-	-	93 00
Elias S. Nickson	-	-	-	-	93 00
					<hr/>
					\$4,233 21

IV.—*Paid Supreme Court Orders.*

Attorney General	-	-	-	-	183 50
Jurors	-	-	-	-	8,426 20
Witnesses	-	-	-	-	3,667 11
Clerks	-	-	-	-	756 84
Officers	-	-	-	-	3,784 82
Other costs, waiters and incidental expenses,					371 72
					<hr/>
					\$17,190 19

V.—*Paid Court Common Pleas Orders.*

Attorney General	-	-	-	-	321 50
Jurors	-	-	-	-	6,416 70
Witnesses	-	-	-	-	3,137 03
Clerks	-	-	-	-	469 05
Officers	-	-	-	-	3,303 57
Other costs, waiters and incidental expenses,					179 16
					<hr/>
					\$13,827 01

VI.—*Paid Court of Magistrates, Providence, Orders.*

Witnesses	-	-	-	-	187 60
Officers	-	-	-	-	896 45
Other costs, waiters and incidental expenses,					174 30
					<hr/>
					\$1,258 35

VII.—*Paid Court of Justices, Newport, Orders.*

Witnesses	-	-	-	-	41 35
Officers	-	-	-	-	130 12
					<hr/>
					\$171 47

VIII.—*Paid Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket, Orders.*

Witnesses	16 95	
Officers	97 80	
Other costs, waiters and incidental expenses	2 20	
	<hr/>	\$116 95

IX.—*Paid orders of the Governor.*

H. H. Ormsbee	13 34	
Joseph S. Pitman	20 00	
	<hr/>	\$33 34

X.—*Paid printing laws and schedules, and all printing ordered by the General Assembly.*

Charles Akerman	754 05	
A. Crawford Greene	11 50	
Samuel S. Foss	25 00	
Wm. N. Sherman	29 00	
Knowles & Anthony	168 99	
Bradford, Miller & Simons	61 91	
Knowles, Anthony & Co.	1,995 72	
James Atkinson	58 25	
Little & Brown	1,350 00	
Israel Amesbury	29 03	
F. A. Pratt	33 25	
Robert Sherman	25 00	
Cook & Danielson	28 42	
W. H. S. Bayley	53 00	
	<hr/>	\$4,623 12

XI.—*Paid Appropriation for Public Schools.*

Providence	10,609 83	
North Providence	2,246 10	
Cranston	1,543 42	
Johnston	1,257 69	
Scituate	1,765 08	
Foster	1,174 83	
Glocester	1,206 70	
Burrillville	1,487 62	
Smithfield	4,119 29	
Cumberland	2,356 07	
Newport	2,355 39	
Middletown	383 71	
Portsmouth	721 04	
Tiverton	988 73	

Fall River	-	-	-	-	1,013 19
Little Compton	-	-	-	-	745 48
New Shoreham	-	-	-	-	563 61
Jamestown	-	-	-	-	145 00
South Kingstown	-	-	-	-	1,777 75
North Kingstown	-	-	-	-	1,255 60
Charlestown	-	-	-	-	519 20
Westerly	-	-	-	-	1,168 47
Exeter	-	-	-	-	898 52
Richmond	-	-	-	-	923 48
Hopkinton	-	-	-	-	1,121 56
East Greenwich	-	-	-	-	739 12
Warwick	-	-	-	-	2,338 76
Coventry	-	-	-	-	1,540 48
West Greenwich	-	-	-	-	791 02
Bristol	-	-	-	-	1,275 16
Warren	-	-	-	-	699 89
Barrington	-	-	-	-	265 03
					<hr/> \$49,996 82

XII.—*Paid expenses for monthly returns of Banks.*

William R. Watson	-	-	-	839 25
Knowles & Anthony	-	-	-	200 00
Sayles, Miller & Simons	-	-	-	180 00
Knowles, Anthony & Co.	-	-	-	126 28
				<hr/> \$1,345 53

XIII.—*Paid money hired, and interest.*

Newport Bank	-	-	-	5,130 00
Bank of North America	-	-	-	387 50
“ Commerce	-	-	-	155 00
				<hr/> \$5,672 50

XIV.—*Paid Permanent School Fund.*

813 shares Bank of Commerce, Providence,	42,935 24
110 “ American Bank, “	5,831 83
	<hr/> \$48,767 07

XV.—*Paid Teste Lot estate.*

Thomas A. Doyle	-	-	-	86 08
William S. Haines	-	-	-	39 00
Jerome B. Kimball	-	-	-	25 00
Tax collector, Providence	-	-	-	34 75
Samuel A. Parker	-	-	-	60 00
J. B. G. F. Gouraud	-	-	-	5,731 52
				<hr/> \$5,976 35

XVI.—*Paid accounts allowed by the General Assembly.*

Court houses	919 46
Jails	8,817 34
Railroad Commissioners	404 76
Normal School	2,984 99
Providence Reform School	10,118 78
Butler Hospital, for the insane	5,933 68
Deaf, dumb, blind and idiotic	4,160 87
Insane poor	150 15
Jailers	2,871 20
Justices	649 48
Witnesses	341 71
Officers	2,170 54
Attorney General	132 00
Militia and military affairs	10,765 03
Indian tribe	100 00
Miscellaneous	15,531 56
	<hr/> \$66,051 55

XVII.—*Paid overdrafts and interest, at Bank.*

Overdrafts, as per April report, 1859,	21,822 17
Interest from January 1st, 1858, to January 1st, 1860	896 67
	<hr/> \$22,718 84
Amount of receipts	<hr/> \$269,095 87

State of Rhode Island in account current with Samuel A. Parker, general treasurer, from April 30th, 1859, to May 1st, 1860.

DR.

Salaries	19,544 63
Pay of members of the General Assembly,	7,568 94
Expenses of the General Assembly, including pay of officers	4,233 21
Supreme Court	17,190 19
Court of Common Pleas	13,827 01
“ Magistrates, Providence	1,258 35
“ Justices, Newport	171 47
“ Magistrates, Woonsocket	116 95
Orders of the Governor	33 34
Printing laws and schedules, and all printing ordered by the General Assembly	4,623 12
Appropriation for Public Schools	49,996 82

Banks, monthly expenses of	-	-	1,345 53
Money hired, and interest on	-	-	5,672 50
Permanent School Fund	-	-	48,767 07
Teste estate (lot)	-	-	5,976 35
Amounts allowed by the General Assembly,			66,051 55
Overdrafts, and interest on, at bank	-	-	22,718 84
			<u>\$269,095 87</u>

CR.

State tax	-	-	55,559 95
Banks, for tax on capital stock	-	-	67,944 84
“ “ “ surplus profits	-	-	933 94
“ “ “ increase of capital stock,			12,273 00
“ for expenses for monthly returns	-	-	1,247 92
Supreme Court	-	-	6,815 85
Court of Common Pleas	-	-	5,864 07
“ Magistrates, Providence	-	-	1,866 34
“ Justices, Newport	-	-	308 00
“ Magistrates, Woonsocket	-	-	125 50
State Insurance Companies	-	-	4,300 00
Foreign “ “	-	-	2,784 30
Auctioneers	-	-	1,021 09
Justices of the Peace	-	-	262 31
Town councils	-	-	1,115 42
Pedlers' licenses	-	-	4,340 00
Interest on Permanent School Fund	-	-	14,557 09
Colonial Records	-	-	16 50
Sheriffs	-	-	416 15
Civil commissions	-	-	68 00
Jailers	-	-	3,768 14
School Commissioner	-	-	75 00
Accounts allowed by the General Assembly			31 50
Pay of members of the General Assembly			3 23
Teste estate (lot)	-	-	5,976 35
Permanent School Fund	-	-	33,102 60
Money hired	-	-	40,000 00
Overdrafts at bank	-	-	4,318 78
			<u>\$269,095 87</u>

The following investments constitute the stock of the Permanent School Fund:

1 bond city of Newport	-	-	4,800 00
2,000 shares Globe Bank, Providence,			101,008 19
332 “ Mechanics “ “	-	-	16,600 00
1,166 “ Bank North America “	-	-	59,289 57
30 “ Arcade Bank, “	-	-	1,534 25

APPENDIX.

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813	"	Bank of Commerce, "	-	42,935 24
366	"	American Bank, "	-	18,932 87
				<u>\$245,100 12</u>

Touro Synagogue Fund in account with the Agent.

DR.

Paid George Freborn, city treasurer, Newport,	750 00
" Samuel A. Parker, agent, one year's salary	42 00
Balance carried to new account	71 00
	<u>\$863 00</u>

CR.

Dividend Merchants Bank, Providence	-	112 00
" Newport " Newport	-	94 50
" Blackstone Canal Bank, Providence,		350 00
" Arcade " "	-	34 00
" Limerock " "		58 50
" Commercial " "	-	84 00
" Weybosset " "		70 00
" Roger Williams " "	-	60 00
		<u>\$863 00</u>

The following stocks constitute the Touro Jewish Synagogue Fund:

30 shares Manufacturers Bank, Providence,	3,277 25
32 " Merchants " "	1,788 27
20 " Weybosset " "	1,095 14
10 " Roger Williams " "	841 50
24 " Commercial " "	1,301 00
200 " Blackstone Canal " "	5,160 97
21 " Newport Bank, Newport	- 1,291 85
18 " Line Rock " Providence	926 40
34 " Arcade " " -	- 1,806 53
	<u>\$17,488 91</u>

Statement of the School Fund, April 30th, 1860.

Balance reported April 30th, 1860	-	15,656 02
City of Providence paid bond	-	32,102 60
" Newport " in part	-	1,000 00
Received from auctioneers	-	1,021 09
		<u>\$49,779 71</u>

Paid 813 shares Bank of Commerce, Prov.,	42,935 24	
" 110 " American Bank, " "	5,831 83	
	<hr/>	\$48,767 07
Balance, subject to investment	- - -	\$1,012 64

Recapitulation of Receipts and Payments, by Counties.

RECEIPTS.

Providence County.

PROVIDENCE.

State tax	- - - -	28,121 75
Banks, for tax on the capital stock	-	49,342 44
" " surplus profits	-	693 02
" " increase of capital	-	10,939 00
" for expenses for monthly returns	-	908 80
State Insurance Companies	- -	3,900 00
Foreign " "	- -	2,657 71
Auctioneers	- - - -	529 15
Town councils	- - - -	720 25
Pedlers' licenses	- - -	1,700 00
		<hr/>
		\$99,512 12

NORTH PROVIDENCE.

State tax	- - - -	2,797 25
Banks, for tax on capital stock	- -	2,115 80
" " surplus profits	- -	89 14
" " increase of capital	- -	317 00
" expenses for monthly returns	- -	38 53
State Insurance Companies	- -	200 00
Foreign " "	- -	15 36
Auctioneers	- - - -	40
Justices of the peace	- - - -	90 06
Pedlers' licenses	- - -	100 00
		<hr/>
		\$5,763 54

CRANSTON.

State tax	- - - -	1,463 17
Banks, for tax on capital stock	- -	396 48
" expenses for monthly returns	- -	7 22

APPENDIX.

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Auctioneer -	32 31	
Justices of the peace -	20 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,919 18

JOHNSTON.

State tax -	551 36	
Auctioneers -	10 43	
	<hr/>	\$561 79

SCITUATE.

State tax -	691 30	
Banks, for tax on capital stock - .	183 72	
" " surplus profits - .	3 83	
" " monthly expenses - .	3 34	
Auctioneers -	04	
Justices of the peace -	17 00	
	<hr/>	\$899 23

FOSTER.

State tax -	209 76	
Auctioneers -	1 58	
Pay of members of the General Assembly -	3 23	
	<hr/>	\$214 57

GLOCESTER.

State tax -	427 16	
Banks, for tax on capital stock - .	165 00	
" " expenses for monthly returns - .	3 00	
Auctioneers -	6 40	
	<hr/>	\$601 56

BURRILLVILLE

State tax -	625 48	
Banks, for tax on capital stock - .	198 00	
" " surplus profits - .	5 19	
" for expenses for monthly returns -	3 60	
Auctioneers -	26 79	
	<hr/>	\$859 06

SMITHFIELD.

State tax -	2,575 32	
Banks, for tax on capital stock - .	1,437 97	
" " surplus profits - .	4 65	
" " increase of capital - .	383 00	
" for expenses for monthly returns -	26 64	

Auctioneers	-	-	-	-	-	41 72	
Justices of the peace	-	-	-	-	-	16 00	
						<u> </u>	\$4,485 30

CUMBERLAND.

State tax	-	-	-	-	-	1,804 85	
Banks, for tax on capital stock	-	-	-	-	-	2,207 38	
“ “ increase of capital	-	-	-	-	-	332 00	
“ for expenses for monthly returns	-	-	-	-	-	40 44	
Foreign insurance companies	-	-	-	-	-	28 92	
Auctioneers	-	-	-	-	-	56 79	
Justices of the peace	-	-	-	-	-	17 00	
Town councils	-	-	-	-	-	10 00	
Pedlers' licenses	-	-	-	-	-	200 00	
						<u> </u>	\$4,697 38

Supreme Court—

Entries	-	-	-	-	-	995 00	
Jury fees	-	-	-	-	-	362 50	
Costs	-	-	-	-	-	1,076 05	
Fines	-	-	-	-	-	820 00	
Admission fees	-	-	-	-	-	80 00	
Clerk's fees	-	-	-	-	-	632 00	
Balance overdrawn for jurors	-	-	-	-	-	1,297 70	
						<u> </u>	\$5,263 25

Court of Common Pleas—

Entries	-	-	-	-	-	534 00	
Jury fees	-	-	-	-	-	245 00	
Costs	-	-	-	-	-	1,591 47	
Fines	-	-	-	-	-	1,534 00	
Clerk's fees	-	-	-	-	-	155 80	
Balance overdrawn for jurors	-	-	-	-	-	86 80	
						<u> </u>	\$4,147 07

Court of Magistrates—

Entries	-	-	-	-	-	618 75	
Fines	-	-	-	-	-	461 03	
Costs	-	-	-	-	-	730 96	
Writs	-	-	-	-	-	55 60	
						<u> </u>	\$1,866 34

Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket—

Entries	-	-	-	-	-	12 00	
Fines	-	-	-	-	-	68 00	
Costs	-	-	-	-	-	40 95	
Writs	-	-	-	-	-	4 55	
						<u> </u>	\$125 50

APPENDIX.

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[illegible]

Newport County.

NEWPORT.

State tax	-	-	-	-	4,419 40
Banks, for tax on capital stock	-				2,821 86
“ “ surplus profits	-				2 47
“ “ increase of capital	-				35 00
“ for expenses for monthly returns	-				51 33
Foreign insurance companies	-				44 06
Auctioneers	-	-	-	-	41 27
Town councils	-	-	-	-	259 97
Pedlers' licenses	-	-	-	-	100 00
					<hr/>
					\$7,775 36

MIDDLETOWN.

State tax	-	-	-	-	-	397 91
Auctioneers	-	-	-	-	-	14 95
						<u>412 86</u>

PORTSMOUTH.

State tax	-	-	-	-	597 75
Auctioneers	-	-	-	-	16 23
Pedlers' licenses	-	-	-	-	100 00
					<u>713 98</u>

TIVERTON.

State tax	-	-	-	-	538 40	
Auctioneers -	-	-	-	-	12 73	
Justices of the peace	-	-	-	-	18 00	
					<u> </u>	\$569 13

FALL RIVER.

State tax	-	-	-	-	570 38
Banks, for tax on capital stock	-	-	-	-	1,320 00
" " expenses for monthly returns	-	-	-	-	24 00
Auctioneers	-	-	-	-	4 57
Justices of the peace	-	-	-	-	21 00
					<hr/>
					\$1,939 95

LITTLE COMPTON.

State tax	-	-	-	-	404 47	
Auctioneers	-	-	-	-	84	\$405 31
					<hr/>	

NEW SHOREHAM.

State tax	-	-	-	-	-	\$91 18
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JAMESTOWN.

State tax	-	-	-	-	117 55	
Auctioneers	-	-	-	-	8 17	\$125 72
					<hr/>	

Supreme Court—

Entries	-	-	-	-	37 00	
Jury fees	-	-	-	-	15 00	\$52 00
					<hr/>	

Court of Common Pleas—

Entries	-	-	-	-	52 00	
Jury fees	-	-	-	-	30 00	\$82 00
					<hr/>	

Court of Justices—

Entries	-	-	-	-	45 75	
Fines	-	-	-	-	122 50	
Costs	-	-	-	-	129 95	
Writs	-	-	-	-	9 80	\$308 00
					<hr/>	

Jailers	-	-	-	-	-	76 87
						<hr/>
						\$12,552 36

Washington County.

SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

State tax	-	-	-	-	969 59	
Banks, for tax on capital stock	-	-	-	-	1,056 00	
“ “ expenses for monthly returns	-	-	-	-	19 20	
Auctioneers	-	-	-	-	32 81	
Justices of the peace	-	-	-	-	2 50	
Pedlers' licenses	-	-	-	-	100 00	\$2,180 10
					<hr/>	

NORTH KINGSTOWN.

State tax	-	-	-	-	682 16	
Banks, for tax on capital stock	-	-	-	-	412 50	

APPENDIX.

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Banks, for tax on surplus profits	43 33	
“ “ expenses for monthly returns	7 50	
Auctioneers	21 40	
Town councils	4 50	
	<hr/>	\$1,171 39

CHARLESTOWN.

State tax	132 73	
Banks, for tax on capital stock	165 00	
“ “ expenses for monthly returns	3 00	
Auctioneers	17 91	
Pedlers' licenses	100 00	
	<hr/>	\$418 64

WESTERLY.

State tax	622 10	
Banks, for tax on capital stock	1,782 32	
“ “ surplus profits	20 43	
“ for expenses for monthly returns	32 40	
Foreign insurance companies	28 25	
Auctioneers	29 60	
Justices of the peace	12 00	
Town councils	44 12	
Pedlers' licenses	100 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,671 22

EXETER.

State tax	222 52	
Banks, for tax on capital stock	118 30	
“ “ expenses for monthly returns	2 15	
Auctioneers	6 72	
	<hr/>	\$349 69

RICHMOND.

State tax	299 10	
Banks, for tax on capital stock	165 00	
“ “ expenses for monthly returns	3 00	
Auctioneers	3 21	
Town councils	30 00	
Pedlers' licenses	100 00	
	<hr/>	\$600 31

HOPKINTON.

State tax	273 05	
Banks, for tax on capital stock	247 50	
“ “ expenses for monthly returns	4 50	

Auctioneers	-	-	-	-	25	
Town councils	-	-	-	-	32 91	
					<hr/>	\$558 21
Supreme Court—						
Entries	-	-	-	-	80 00	
Jury fees	-	-	-	-	20 00	
Clerk's fees	-	-	-	-	21 70	
Balance overdrawn for jurors	-	-	-	-	50 60	
					<hr/>	\$172 30
Court of Common Pleas—						
Entries	-	-	-	-	69 00	
Jury fees	-	-	-	-	27 50	
Fines	-	-	-	-	10 00	
Costs	-	-	-	-	17 75	
Balance overdrawn for jurors	-	-	-	-	165 10	
					<hr/>	\$289 35
Sheriffs	-	-	-	-	-	47 00
Jailers	-	-	-	-	-	23 40
						<hr/>
						\$8,481 61

Kent County.

EAST GREENWICH.

State tax	-	-	-	-	419 14	
Banks, for tax on capital stock	-	-	-	-	404 24	
" " surplus profits	-	-	-	-	9 55	
" " increase of capital	-	-	-	-	2 00	
" for expenses for monthly returns	-	-	-	-	7 35	
State insurance companies	-	-	-	-	200 00	
Auctioneers	-	-	-	-	16 30	
					<hr/>	\$1,058 58

WARWICK.

State tax	-	-	-	-	1,655 95	
Banks, for tax on capital stock	-	-	-	-	538 31	
" " increase of capital	-	-	-	-	265 00	
" for expenses for monthly returns	-	-	-	-	9 79	
Auctioneers	-	-	-	-	2 67	
Justices of the peace	-	-	-	-	44 75	
Pedlers' licenses	-	-	-	-	700 00	
					<hr/>	\$3,216 47

COVENTRY.

State tax	-	-	-	-	828 05	
Banks, for tax on capital stock	-	-	-	-	495 00	
" " surplus profits	-	-	-	-	4 95	

APPENDIX.

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Banks, for expenses for monthly returns	- 9 00	
Auctioneers	- 90	
Town councils	- 50	
Pedlers' licenses	- 40 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,378 40

WEST GREENWICH.

State tax	-	\$181 18
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Supreme Court—

Entries	- 86 00	
Jury fees	- 20 00	
Costs	- 462 70	
Fines	- 410 00	
Balance overdrawn for jurors	- 226 20	
	<hr/>	\$1,204 90

Court of Common Pleas—

Entries	- 56 00	
Jury fees	- 35 00	
Fines	- 340 00	
Costs	- 667 35	
Balance overdrawn for jurors	- 167 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,265 35

Sheriffs	-	63 90
Jailers	-	982 55

\$9,351 33

Bristol County.

BRISTOL.

State tax	- 1,543 80	
Banks, for tax on capital stock	- 1,047 74	
“ “ surplus profits	- 20 58	
“ for expenses for monthly returns	- 19 05	
Auctioneers	- 82 39	
Justices of the peace	- 2 00	
Pedlers' licenses	- 100 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,815 56

WARREN.

State tax	- 1,096 32	
Banks, for tax on capital stock	- 1,324 28	
“ “ surplus profits	- 36 80	
“ for expenses for monthly returns	- 24 08	
Auctioneers :	- 1 52	

Justices of the peace -	2 00	
Town councils -	13 17	
Pedlers' licenses -	100 00	
	<u> </u>	\$2,598 17

BARRINGTON.

State tax -	229 82	
Auctioneers -	1 04	
	<u> </u>	\$230 86

Supreme Court—		
Entries -	87 00	
Jury fees -	35 00	
Balance overdrawn for jurors -	1 40	
	<u> </u>	\$123 40

Court of Common Pleas—		
Entries -	26 00	
Jury fees -	5 00	
Fines -	5 00	
Costs -	44 30	
	<u> </u>	\$80 30

Jailers -	7 00	
	<u> </u>	\$5,855 29

Foreign ins. companies out of the State -	10 00	
Pedlers' licenses " " " -	800 00	
Interest on Permanent School Fund -	14,557 09	
Colonial Records -	16 50	
Civil commissions -	68 00	
School Commissioner -	75 00	
Accounts allowed by the General Assembly -	31 50	
Teste estate (lot) -	5,976 35	
School Fund -	33,102 60	
Money hired -	40,000 00	
Overdrafts at bank -	4,318 78	
	<u> </u>	\$98,955 82
Amount of receipts -		<u> </u>
		\$269,095 87

APPENDIX.

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PAYMENTS.

Providence County.

PROVIDENCE.

Appropriation for public schools - . . -	10,609 83	
Members of the General Assembly - . . -	863 40	
	<u> </u>	\$11,473 23

NORTH PROVIDENCE.

Appropriation for public schools - . . -	2,246 10	
Members of the General Assembly - . . -	346 80	
	<u> </u>	\$2,592 90

CRANSTON.

Appropriation for public schools - . . -	1,543 42	
Members of the General Assembly - . . -	214 08	
	<u> </u>	\$1,757 50

JOHNSTON.

Appropriation for public schools - . . -	1,257 69	
Members of the General Assembly - . . -	150 76	
	<u> </u>	\$1,408 45

SCITUATE.

Appropriation for public schools - . . -	1,765 08	
Members of the General Assembly - . . -	219 08	
	<u> </u>	\$1,984 16

FOSTER.

Appropriation for public schools - . . -	1,174 83	
Members of the General Assembly - . . -	156 63	
	<u> </u>	\$1,331 46

GLOCESTER.

Appropriation for public schools - . . -	1,206 70	
Members of the General Assembly - . . -	223 24	
	<u> </u>	\$1,429 94

BURRILLVILLE

Appropriation for public schools - . . -	1,487 62	
Members of the General Assembly - . . -	237 04	
	<u> </u>	\$1,724 66

SMITHFIELD.

Appropriation for public schools - . . .	4,119 29	
Members of the General Assembly - . . .	513 31	
	<u> </u>	\$4,632 60

CUMBERLAND.

Appropriation for public schools - . . .	2,356 07	
Members of the General Assembly - . . .	375 28	
	<u> </u>	\$2,731 35

Supreme Court—

Attorney General	95 00	
Jurors	5,512 60	
Witnesses	2,140 90	
Officers	2,758 40	
Other costs, waiters and incidental ex- penses	300 85	
	<u> </u>	\$10,807 75

Court of Common Pleas—

Attorney General	287 50	
Jurors	4,192 10	
Witnesses	1,526 41	
Officers	2,508 09	
Other costs, waiters and incidental ex- penses	127 65	
	<u> </u>	\$8,641 75

Court of Magistrates—

Witnesses	187 60	
Officers	896 45	
Other costs, waiters and incidental ex- penses	174 30	
	<u> </u>	\$1,258 35

Court of Magistrates, Woonsocket—

Witnesses	16 95	
Officers	97 80	
Other costs, waiters and incidental ex- penses	2 20	
	<u> </u>	\$116 95

Salaries		12,220 50
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\$64,111 55

APPENDIX.**111*****Newport County.*****NEWPORT.**

Appropriation for public schools -	-	2,355 39	
Members of the General Assembly -	-	413 20	
		<hr/>	\$2,768 59

MIDDLETOWN.

Appropriation for public schools -	-	383 71	
Members of the General Assembly -	-	144 48	
		<hr/>	\$528 19

PORTSMOUTH.

Appropriation for public schools -	-	721 04	
Members of the General Assembly -	-	145 12	
		<hr/>	\$866 16

TIVERTON.

Appropriation for public schools -	-	988 73	
Members of the General Assembly -	-	150 56	
		<hr/>	\$1,139 29

FALL RIVER.

Appropriation for public schools -	-	1,013 19	
Members of the General Assembly -	-	157 96	
		<hr/>	\$1,171 15

LITTLE COMPTON.

Appropriation for public schools -	-	745 48	
Members of the General Assembly -	-	151 20	
		<hr/>	\$896 68

NEW SHOREHAM.

Appropriation for public schools -	-	563 61	
Members of the General Assembly -	-	171 60	
		<hr/>	\$735 21

JAMESTOWN.

Appropriation for public schools -	-	145 00	
Members of the General Assembly -	-	146 08	
		<hr/>	\$291 08

Supreme Court—

Attorney General -	-	73 50	
Jurors -	-	1,245 70	
Witnesses -	-	419 97	

Clerks	297 00	
Officers	416 55	
Other costs, waiters and incidental ex- penses	19 93	
	<hr/>	\$2,472 65
Court of Common Pleas—		
Attorney General	8 00	
Jurors	703 70	
Witnesses	185 40	
Clerks	104 35	
Officers	84 30	
Other costs, waiters and incidental ex- penses	3 76	
	<hr/>	\$1,089 51
Court of Justices—		
Witnesses	41 35	
Officers	130 12	
	<hr/>	\$171 47
Salaries		1,728 28
		<hr/>
		\$13,858 26

Washington County.

SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

Appropriation for public schools	1,777 75	
Members of the General Assembly	307 76	
	<hr/>	\$2,085 51

NORTH KINGSTOWN.

Appropriation for public schools	1,255 60	
Members of the General Assembly	166 56	
	<hr/>	\$1,422 16

CHARLESTOWN.

Appropriation for public schools	519 20	
Members of the General Assembly	168 16	
	<hr/>	\$687 36

WESTERLY.

Appropriation for public schools	1,168 47	
Members of the General Assembly	162 40	
	<hr/>	\$1,330 87

APPENDIX.

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EXETER.

Appropriation for public schools - . . .	898 52	
Members of the General Assembly - . .	163 80	
	<hr/>	\$1,062 32

RICHMOND.

Appropriation for public schools - . .	923 48	
Members of the General Assembly - . .	159 72	
	<hr/>	\$1,083 20

HOPKINTON.

Appropriation for public schools - . . .	1,121 56	
Members of the General Assembly - . .	171 36	
	<hr/>	\$1,292 92

Supreme Court—

Attorney General -	8 00	
Jurors -	575 00	
Witnesses -	491 06	
Clerks -	225 70	
Officers -	326 92	
Other costs, waiters and incidental ex- penses -	19 82	
	<hr/>	\$1,646 50

Court of Common Pleas—

Attorney General -	5 00	
Jurors -	500 00	
Witnesses -	288 22	
Clerks -	115 34	
Officers -	291 84	
Other costs, waiters and incidental ex- penses -	33 95	
	<hr/>	\$1,234 35

\$11,845 19

Kent County.

EAST GREENWICH.

Appropriation for public schools - . . .	739 12	
Members of the General Assembly - . .	152 20	
	<hr/>	\$891 32

WARWICK.

Appropriation for public schools . . .	2,338 76	
Members of the General Assembly . . .	364 36	
	<hr/>	\$2,703 12

COVENTRY.

Appropriation for public schools . . .	1,540 48	
Members of the General Assembly . . .	227 28	
	<hr/>	\$1,767 76

WEST GREENWICH.

Appropriation for public schools . . .	791 02	
Members of the General Assembly . . .	156 00	
	<hr/>	\$947 02

Supreme Court—

Jurors	748 40	
Witnesses	576 58	
Clerks	234 14	
Officers	176 80	
Other costs, waiters and incidental ex- penses	12 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,747 92

Court of Common Pleas—

Attorney General	17 00	
Jurors	850 00	
Witnesses	1,078 80	
Clerks	249 36	
Officers	331 44	
	<hr/>	\$2,526 60
Salaries . . . . .	.	1,800 00
		<hr/>
		\$12,383 74

Bristol County.

BRISTOL.

Appropriation for public schools . . .	1,275 16	
Members of the General Assembly . . .	223 40	
	<hr/>	\$1,498 56

WARREN.

Appropriation for public schools . . .	699 89	
Members of the General Assembly . . .	218 16	
	<hr/>	\$918 05

APPENDIX.**115****BARRINGTON.**

Appropriation for public schools - . . .	265 03	
Members of the General Assembly . . .	147 96	
	<hr/>	\$412 99

Supreme Court—

Attorney General	7 00	
Jurors	344 50	
Witnesses	38 60	
Officers	106 15	
Other costs, waiters and incidental ex- penses	19 12	
	<hr/>	\$515 37

Court of Common Pleas—

Attorney General	4 00	
Jurors	170 90	
Witnesses	58 20	
Officers	87 90	
Other costs, waiters and incidental ex- penses	13 80	
	<hr/>	\$334 88

Salaries		3,795 85
		<hr/>
		\$7,475 62

**Expenses of the General Assembly, includ-
ing pay of officers**

Orders of the Governor	33 34	
Printing laws and schedules, and all printing ordered by the General Assembly	4,623 12	
Money hired, and interest	5,672 50	
Permanent School Fund	48,767 07	
Teste lot (estate)	5,976 35	
Accounts allowed by the General Assembly,	66,051 55	
Overdrafts, and interest, at bank	22,718 84	
Expenses for monthly returns of banks	1,345 53	
	<hr/>	\$159,421 51

Amount of payments		\$269,095 87
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Estimate of the receipts and payments of the public money, for the fiscal year ending April 30th, 1861.

RECEIPTS.

State tax	-	-	-	-	55,559 95
Banks, for tax on capital stock	-	-	-	-	68,121 96
“ “ “ surplus profits	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
“ “ “ increase of capital stock,	-	-	-	-	8,000 00
“ for expenses for monthly returns	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Avails of courts	-	-	-	-	13,000 00
State Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	4,400 00
Foreign “ “	-	-	-	-	2,500 00
Auctioneers	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Justices of the Peace	-	-	-	-	300 00
Town councils	-	-	-	-	1,100 00
Pedlers' licenses	-	-	-	-	4,000 00
Interest on School Fund	-	-	-	-	14,706 00
Sheriffs	-	-	-	-	450 00
Civil commissions	-	-	-	-	200 00
Jailers	-	-	-	-	3,700 00
					<hr/> 179,037 91
Estimated payments over receipts	-	-	-	-	38,780 87
					<hr/> \$217,818 78

PAYMENTS.

Salaries	-	-	-	-	\$20,000 00
Pay of members of the General Assembly,	-	-	-	-	7,500 00
Expenses “ “ “ including	-	-	-	-	
pay of officers	-	-	-	-	4,200 00
Judicial expenses	-	-	-	-	33,000 00
Orders of the Governor	-	-	-	-	200 00
Printing laws and schedules, and all printing	-	-	-	-	•
ordered by the General Assembly,	-	-	-	-	4,500 00
Schools, including Normal and Providence	-	-	-	-	
Reform	-	-	-	-	63,000 00
Expenses of monthly returns of banks	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Court houses and jails	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
Railroad Commissioners	-	-	-	-	500 00
Butler Hospital, including deaf, dumb, blind	-	-	-	-	
and idiotic	-	-	-	-	14,000 00
Jailers	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
Militia and military affairs	-	-	-	-	10,000 00
Indian school	-	-	-	-	100 00
Money hired	-	-	-	-	35,000 00
Overdrafts at bank	-	-	-	-	4,318 78
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	15,000 00
					<hr/> \$217,818 78

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ACTS AND RESOLVES
OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

OF THE
State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations,


PASSED AT THE
JANUARY SESSION, 1861.

**WITH THE ROLL OF MEMBERS, PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWO HOUSES IN
GRAND COMMITTEE, AND REPORTS ORDERED TO BE PUBLISHED.**



State of Rhode Island, &c.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, MARCH 1861.

PROVIDENCE:
A. CRAWFORD GREENE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
1861.

 The General Assembly convened at Providence, on the second Monday in January, 1861, (being the 14th,) in conformity with the provisions of the third section of article 4 of the Constitution, as amended by the electors on the first Tuesday of November, 1854, and adjourned on Friday, the fifteenth day of March, following, to meet again at Newport, on the last Tuesday in May, 1861.

ACTS AND RESOLVES

PASSED AT THE

JANUARY SESSION, 1861.

[The Chapters of Public Acts are numbered continuously from the Revised Statutes.]

CHAPTER 357.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT PASSED AT THE JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1860, ENTITLED AN ACT FOR AN ADJUSTMENT OF THE EASTERN BOUNDARY OF THIS STATE, AND FOR A BOUNDARY OF AGREEMENT. Passed January 26, 1860.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The counsel for the State in the suit in equity now pending between the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and this State, in the Supreme Court of the United States, are hereby authorized and directed to cause to be entered in said Supreme Court all necessary orders and decrees for the final adoption of the conventional line described in said act, provided that all such orders and decrees shall be so framed that the inhabitants residing in any territory now within the actual jurisdiction of this State, and which by the final decree and confirmation shall fall within the jurisdiction of said Commonwealth, shall thenceforth be taken and deemed to be inhabitants of said Commonwealth, entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities in their persons, property and estates, and in the exercise of the elective franchise, and subject to the same duties and burthens, as other like conditioned inhabitants of said Commonwealth, according to the constitution and laws thereof; and that they, their heirs and assigns shall forever thereafter continue to hold and enjoy all former grants,

property and purchases granted or made within this State to all intents and purposes as if such territory were lying and continuing within this State ; and also that any turnpike company or rail-road corporation located within such territory, or which has a chartered right to locate its road over said territory or any part thereof, and also that all incorporated companies located within such territory, shall continue to hold, exercise and enjoy their respective corporate rights and franchises upon an equal basis with like incorporated companies in said Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage, and all parts of the act hereby amended, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 358.

Passed January 25, 1860. AN ACT TO REPEAL SECTIONS 18, 19 AND 20, CHAPTER 212 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Sections 18, 19 and 20, chapter 212 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Offences against the Person," are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 359.

Passed February 1, 1860. AN ACT IN ADDITION TO TITLE XXVI, CHAPTER 176, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF ACTIONS AND PROCESS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. In actions of ejectment, and trespass and ejectment to recover possession of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, the plaintiff shall not be required to prove an actual entry under his title, but if he proves that he is entitled to such an estate as he claims in the premises whether as heir, devisee, purchaser, or otherwise, and also that he has a right of entry therein, this shall be deemed sufficient proof of his seizure as alleged in his declaration ; but no such action shall

be maintained unless the plaintiff has at the time of commencing the same, a right of entry into the premises.

CHAPTER 360.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO TITLE XXIX., CHAPTER 208, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF PARTITION OF ESTATES IN COMMON AND JOINT TENANCY, AND OF OTHER ACTIONS CONCERNING SUCH ESTATES." Passed February 1, 1860

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Partition may be made of any lands, tenements or hereditaments, between persons who hold the fee of any share or portion thereof, and the tenant for life, the tenant in reversion, or remainder, whether the remainder be vested or contingent, and whether it may open to let in after born children, to share therein, so far as to set off the share or portion of such estates as may be held in fee simple, from such share or portion thereof as may be held in reversion or remainder as aforesaid : Provided, that the tenants for years ; for life, the reversions or remainder men who are *in esse* be made parties to the action or proceeding for the partition of such estate, and the title of all the parties in interest therein be set out in the plaintiff's declaration or bill in equity.

SEC. 2. Before judgment shall be entered in any action or suit brought under the provisions of the preceding section of this act, it shall be the duty of the court before which such action or suit shall be brought, to appoint some discreet person to represent the contingent interest of those not *in esse* in the said suit. The reasonable charges of the persons so appointed shall be taxed in and made a part of the bill of costs.

CHAPTER 361.

Passed January 30, 1860. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 221 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF APPEALS FROM JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN CRIMINAL CASES."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. No appeal shall be hereafter taken from any sentence of any *magistrate*, justice of the peace, or court exercising jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, pronounced against any person or any complaint for any offence which is within the jurisdiction of such magistrate, justice, or court, to try, and determine, to the Supreme Court, but all appeals which may now be taken in such cases, may be hereafter taken to, and prosecuted in, the Court of Common Pleas as heretofore.

SEC. 2. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to affect in any way any appeal now pending in said Supreme Court, but all such appeals as have been lawfully taken to the Supreme Court, or which may now be pending in said Court, may be prosecuted to final sentence in the same way in all respects as if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 3. So much of the act to which this is an amendment as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 362.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE AND TOWN OF NORTH PROVIDENCE ALONG A PORTION OF THE WOONASQUATUCKET RIVER; AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE STRAIGHTENING OF SAID RIVER AND LINE

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The Woonasquatucket River shall be straightened from the points marked A to B, on plat No. 1, made by Stephen Randall, William H. Cook, and Samuel B. Cushing, under a resolution of the General Assembly, passed at the January session, A. D. 1858, on file in the office of Secretary of State, as the same is delineated on said plat, and marked "Proposed River;" and the excavation and work shall be done under the supervision of Samuel B. Cushing, George W. Ham, and Lewis Fairbrother, together with two other disinterested persons, one

to be appointed by the City Council of the city of Providence, and the other by the Town Council of the town of North Providence, who are hereby constituted Commissioners for that purpose.

SEC. 2. Said Commissioners shall also delineate and mark out 80 feet in width, on each side of said "Proposed River," from point marked A to point marked D, on the northerly side of said river, and from point marked A to point marked C, on the southerly side of said river, to be used as highways.

SEC. 3. The city of Providence and the town of North Providence, shall make the necessary appropriations to defray the expenditures to be incurred in straightening and excavating the said river; and place the same subject to the draft of said Commissioners; said appropriations shall be made one half by the city of Providence, and one half by the town of North Providence.

SEC. 4. As soon as said excavations shall have been completed and said river straightened, the Commissioners shall advertise that said river has been straightened and excavated, in two of the newspapers published in the city of Providence, for two weeks successively.

SEC. 5. The boundary line between the town of North Providence, and the city of Providence between the points marked A and B on said plat No. 1, as straightened and excavated, and between the points marked B and H on said plat, and between the points marked F and E on plat No. 2 of the Woonasquatucket River, and boundary line between the city of Providence and town of North Providence, as surveyed by the Commissioners appointed by the General Assembly at their January session 1858, which said plat is also on file in the office of the Secretary of State, shall, after the expiration of the advertisement, as aforesaid, be the middle of said Woonasquatucket river; and all the land lying northerly of the middle of said river, shall thereafter be included within the limits of the town of North Providence, and constitute a portion of said town; and all the land lying southerly of the middle of said river, shall thereafter be included within the limits of the city of Providence, and constitute a portion of said city.

SEC. 6. After said work shall have been completed to the satisfaction of said Commissioners, they shall, after viewing the premises, cause to be made a survey and plat

of all the lands and estates required for the straightening and excavation of said river, and for the said highways, and of all the lands and estates, which, in their opinion will be benefited thereby, and shall thereupon give notice to all parties interested therein, by publishing the same, for the space of four weeks, in two newspapers published in said city, that at a certain time and place, said Commissioners will proceed to make an estimate and assessment of the value of the property so required, and of the benefits conferred.

SEC. 7. Said Commissioners, at the time and place so appointed, shall, after hearing all such parties as may appear before them, proceed to make a just and equitable assessment and estimate of the loss and damage, if any, over and above the benefit and advantage; and of the benefit and advantage, if any, over and above the loss and damage, as the case may be, to the respective owners, lessees, parties and persons, respectively entitled unto, or interested in the lands and estates so required for the straightening and excavation of said river, and for said highways; and also a just and equitable estimate and assessment of the value of the benefit and advantage of such straightening and excavation, and of said highways, to the respective owners, lessees, parties and persons, respectively entitled unto or interested in the land and estates not required therefor, but who, in the opinion of the Commissioners, will be benefited thereby; and said Commissioners shall apportion and assess said loss and damage, and the expense of such straightening and excavation, and the damage occasioned by taking land for straightening and excavating said river, and for said highways, together with the charges and expenses of the Commissioners, upon the persons and estates so benefited, in the ratio of the benefit conferred; and said Commissioners, in their said assessment and valuation of damages and benefits, shall take into consideration the amount and value of the old river bed, by them set off, to the several parties; and said Commissioners, after making the estimates, apportionment and assessment, as aforesaid, shall make a duplicate report thereof; one copy of which shall be deposited in the City Clerk's office of the city of Providence, and the other copy in the Town Clerk's office of the town of North Providence, and shall also publish said report, for the space of one week, in two of the newspapers published in said city.

SEC. 8. Any party who shall be dissatisfied with said report, may have a trial by jury, by appealing to the Supreme Court, at the term thereof to be holden within and for the county of Providence, next after twenty days from the publication of said report; and said appeal shall be entered in said court ten days before the commencement of said term, and if the party appealing fail to increase his damages, or diminish the benefit and advantage as found by the Commissioners, he or they shall pay all costs and expenses of said appeal, and said court shall enter up judgment for the same, in favor of said Commissioners, and issue execution thereon.

SEC. 9. Said Commissioners shall pay to such parties the amount of damages as awarded to them by said Commissioners, if no appeal from their report be taken; and in case of appeal, the amount recovered on such appeal for damages; and shall also repay to said city and town the amount advanced by each and expended for such excavation with interest thereon, by drawing on the treasurers of said city and town, after the same shall be paid over to them by the Collector of Taxes, as hereinafter provided; and if upon any appeal the loss and damage shall be increased, or the benefit and advantage shall be diminished, no execution shall issue against said Commissioners, but they shall re-assess and apportion the amount necessary to make up such deficiency in the expense, together with the expense of the litigation, upon the persons and estates benefited as aforesaid, in the ratio of the benefit conferred; and so on until the amount of the assessment ascertained and determined, shall be equal to the amount of the expenses incurred.

SEC. 10. The assessors of taxes of the town of North Providence, and the board of assessors of the city of Providence, shall add the benefits and advantage over and above the loss and damage, together with the costs and expenses aforesaid, to said owners, lessees, persons and parties, as apportioned and assessed, respectively in the town and city in which the said lands and estates shall respectively lie, to the taxes assessed respectively in said town and city, against such lands and estates and the owners thereof, in the next tax assessed in said town and city respectively, after the publication of said report as aforesaid; and in the case where an appeal is taken, the tax of said appellant, to the next tax assessed in said town and city, after the en-

try of the judgment upon such appeal ; and said taxes shall be collected in the same manner as the other taxes assessed against said lands and estates and the owners thereof ; and the same shall be and remain a lien upon such lands and estates until the same are paid ; and the said taxes and assessments, when collected by the collector of taxes of said town and city, shall be by them paid over to the respective treasurers thereof.

SEC. 11. The State of Rhode Island hereby release to the respective owners of the thatch rights in the Woonasquatucket valley all its right, title, and interest in said rights in the old river bed, on both sides the said proposed river, on the northerly side thereof from A to H, and on the southerly side thereof between said A and H, all lying westerly of a line drawn from A to I, and to the middle of the old river, as delineated on said plat No. 1, excepting a strip 80 feet wide on each side of said proposed river, which is hereby reserved for a highway ; and said commissioners are authorized to mark out and delineate on said plat the several portions of the old river bed so released to each of said proprietors, and to establish the division lines between the several portions of the said river bed so released and the owners of said thatch rights, and the parties to whom the several portions of the old river bed are so released, shall have the right to fill the same.

SEC. 12. Said commissioners are hereby authorized and directed to lay out a public highway on the northerly side of said river, between the points marked A and D on said plat No. 1 ; and also to lay out a public highway upon the southerly side of said river between the points marked A and C on said plat, and to establish the grades thereof ; said public highways to be laid out each of the width of eighty feet, and without any cost or expense to the State, to be filled up by the owners of land adjoining ; and the same shall be to all intents and purposes public highways, when the report of said commissioners, of their action in relation to the lay out of said highways, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State ; provided that said town and city shall neither of them be liable to repair said highways lying within their respective limits, until the town council of said town and the city council of said city shall respectively resolve or decree that it is proper for said town or said city to repair the same.

SEC. 13. This act shall go into effect whenever the city

council of the city of Providence and the town of North Providence shall vote to accept the provisions hereof, and make the appropriations provided for in section 3 of this act.

CHAPTER 363.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 216, TITLE XXX OF THE REVISED STATUTES — “OF OFFENCES AGAINST CHASTITY, MORALITY AND DECENCY.” Passed Mar
15, 1861.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Persons within the degrees of consanguinity, within which marriage is prohibited or declared by law to be null and void, who shall intermarry or commit adultery or fornication with each other, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison not exceeding twenty years.

CHAPTER 364.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 184, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, Passed
March
“OF THE TOWN COUNCILS,”

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The Town Councils of the several towns at any regular meeting thereof, they may appoint, for such time not exceeding one year as they may determine, one or more special constables, whose duty it shall be in their respective towns, at the request of any citizen and upon tender of thirty cents for each hour of service required, to attend any public or private school, or any meeting peaceably assembled for religious worship, or for moral, literary or scientific improvement, for the purpose of preventing any interruption or disturbance of any such school or meeting.

SEC. 2. Any special constable appointed pursuant to the preceding section, duly commissioned and sworn, may, without warrant, arrest and detain in his custody, not exceeding three hours, any person or persons found in the act of wilfully interrupting or disturbing any public or private school, or any meeting peaceably assembled for religious worship, or for moral, literary or scientific improve-

ment, either within or without the place where such school or meeting is held.

SEC. 3. Special constables appointed pursuant to this chapter shall be commissioned and sworn as other constables, but they shall not be required to give bond; and they shall have power in like cases as other constables to command all necessary aid and assistance in the execution of their said office.

SEC. 4. The Town Councils may, from time to time, make and ordain all necessary ordinances and regulations to prevent indecent exposure of the person in bathing in any of the waters within their respective towns, and may impose penalties for the violation of such ordinances and regulations as provided for other cases in the sixteenth section of the chapter to which this is in addition.

CHAPTER 365.

Passed Mar 14, 1861. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE XXXIV. CHAPTER 235 OF THE REVISED STATUTES—"OF THE MILITIA."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The fifteenth section of chapter 235, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Every officer, non commissioned officer, musician and private, shall hold his uniform, arms, amunition, musical instruments and equipments free from all suits, distresses, executions, or sales for debts or taxes, and fire arms, equipments, uniforms, musical instruments and other military property belonging to any chartered military company, or to any chartered military band, and which may be necessary for the military purposes of their organization, shall be in like manner, free and exempt.

CHAPTER 366.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO CHAPTER 180 OF THE REVISED STATUTES—“OF Passed Mar 15, 1861.
RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.”

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Every Railroad Corporation, Express Company, person or persons engaged in the express business who shall have had any unclaimed article, goods or things, not perishable, in its, his or their possession for a period of one year, may proceed to sell the same at public auction, and out of the proceeds may retain the charges of transportation, storage and advertising, and expense of sale thereof ; but no sale shall be made until the expiration of four weeks from the publication of notice of such sale in a newspaper published at the place where such sale is to take place, if one is there published, if not, in the one published nearest to said place of sale, and said notice shall contain a description of such articles, goods, or things, together with the name of the person to whom addressed.

SEC. 2. When any common carrier has transported property consisting of fresh meats, fresh fish, shell fish, fruit, vegetables, or other perishable property to their place of destination, and has notified the owner or consignee of the arrival of the same, and the owner or consignee after such notice has refused or omitted to receive and take away the same, and pay the freight and proper charges thereon, said carrier may, in the exercise of a reasonable discretion, sell the same at public or private sale without advertising, and the proceeds, after deducting the amount of said freight and charges, and expense of sale, shall be paid to the owner or consignee—*provided* that if the owner or consignee cannot be found on reasonable inquiry the sale may be made without such notice.

SEC. 3. The proceeds of all property thus sold, after deducting costs of transportation, storage, advertising and expenses of sale, in case the owner or consignee does not appear within six months after said sale, shall be paid over to the General Treasurer for the use of the State, and the person making such payment, shall at the time thereof, file with the General Treasurer a particular account in writing, verified by his oath or the oath of other competent person, of the property sold, and of said costs of transportation, storage, advertising and expenses of sale.

CHAPTER 367.

Passed Mar 8, 1861. AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE NORTH BURIAL GROUND IN THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Any person may by deed or will, give, bequeath, or devise to the Commissioners for the time being, of the North Burial Ground, in the city of Providence, and their successors in office, any property or estate, real or personal, to be applied to the improvement of any Burial Lot, or the construction of a monument or other structure for a memorial to the dead in said ground, or for the purpose of constituting a fund to be held in perpetual trust ; so that the income thereof may be applied continually for the preservation and care of any such burial lot or monumental structures therein ; as in and by such deed or will may be directed or declared to be the object of the creation of such trust.

SEC. 2. In every case of such gift, bequest or devise, the property so given, bequeathed or devised, shall, upon the execution of such deed, or upon probate of the will containing the same, and the acceptance thereof by the City Council of the city of Providence hereinafter provided for, vest in the Commissioners for the time being of said North Burial Ground, and shall pass from time to time to their successors in office, as the same are appointed and qualified ; and shall not be subject to the general laws of descent or distribution ; provided, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to exempt any such estate or property so bequeathed or devised, from being taken and applied for the payment of the debts of the person so settling the same, in case the other estate or property held by any such testator at the time of his decease, shall be insufficient therefor, in the same manner as if this act had not been passed. And provided also, that no such deed or gift, devise or bequest, shall take effect until accepted by vote of the City Council of said city of Providence.

SEC. 3. If the value of any such gift, devise or bequest, or the annual income thereof, shall exceed the cost of the expenditures by said Commissioners in the faithful execution of the conditions and directions for the use and appropriation thereof, the surplus, if any, shall be applied by

said Commissioners to the general improvement and preservation of the fences, avenues, trees and shrubbery of said North Burial Ground.

SEC. 4. Said Commissioners shall keep regular accounts of the capital, income and annual disbursements of each of said trust estates and property, and shall attend to the secure investment of the same, with power to sell and re-invest from time to time in their discretion; and once in each and every year shall make a detailed statement of said accounts to the Municipal Court of said city, showing the amounts expended and the balances remaining on hand of the several trust funds. And on rendering such accounts annually, the said court shall charge the usual fees on the accounts, as in other cases; but no emolument shall be paid to said Commissioners for performing the duties contemplated by this act.

SEC. 5. This act shall be subject to all future acts of the General Assembly in amendment or repeal thereof.

CHAPTER 368.

AN ACT MAKING ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THIS STATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON THE THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY ONE. Passed May 15, 1861.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

The following sums are hereby appropriated out of any money in the General Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following named purposes, in addition to the sums appropriated in the act passed May, 1860.

For the maintenance of Courts, including the pay of clerks, except the clerks of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas in the county of Providence, jurors, justices of the peace, witnesses, officers, and all other expenses authorized by existing laws, two thousand dollars.

For the militia and military affairs, four thousand dollars.

For the Providence Reform School, two thousand dollars.

Miscellaneous, to meet appropriations made by the General Assembly, and for objects not specified in this act, five thousand and five hundred dollars.

CHAPTER 369.

Passed Mar 15, 1861. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 27 OF THE REVISED STATUTES—
“OF THE ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.”

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The votes given for Representatives in Congress, on the 3d day of April next, shall be sealed up and certified as the ballots for general officers are by law required to be, and shall within ten days after such election be returned to the Governor at the office of the Secretary of State, and the Governor shall examine and count the same in the presence of the Secretary of State, and those given in each district shall be separately counted, and the candidate having a majority of the legal votes therein, shall be declared elected, and shall be furnished by the Governor with a proper certificate thereof.

SEC. 2. If no person have such a majority, the Governor shall order a new election at such time as he shall deem most expedient, and the candidate having a plurality of the legal votes given in such election shall be declared elected, and the votes shall be sealed up and certified as the ballots for general officers are by law required to be, and shall within ten days after such election be returned to the Governor, and the Governor shall, in presence of the Secretary of State, examine and count the same and give a certificate to the person elected.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 370.

Passed Mar 15, 1861. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE 1, CHAPTER 1, OF THE REVISED STATUTES—“OF THE CONSTITUTION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.”

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The House of Representatives shall consist of one Representative for every twenty-two hundred inhabitants of every town and city, and one additional Representative for every fraction of the inhabitants of every

town and city exceeding one half of the ratio aforesaid ; but each town and city shall be entitled to at least one Representative ; and no town or city shall be entitled to send more than twelve Representatives.

SEC. 2. The several towns and cities in this State shall send to the General Assembly the following number of Representatives, that is to say : Newport, five ; Providence, twelve ; Portsmouth, one ; Warwick, four ; Westerly, two ; New Shoreham, one ; North Kingstown, one ; South Kingstown, two ; East Greenwich, one ; Jamestown, one ; Smithfield, six ; Scituate, two ; Glocester, one ; Charlestown, one ; West Greenwich, one ; Coventry, two ; Exeter, one ; Middletown, one ; Bristol, two ; Tiverton, one ; Little Compton, one ; Warren, one ; Cumberland, four ; Richmond, one ; Cranston, three ; Hopkinton, one ; Johnston, two ; North Providence, five ; Barrington, one ; Foster, one ; Burrillville, two ; Fall River, two.

SEC. 3. The third section of the act to which this is in amendment is hereby repealed.

CHAPTER 371.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO TITLE XXX, CHAPTER 212 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Every person who shall be convicted of wilfully administering to any pregnant woman, or to any woman supposed by such person to be pregnant, anything whatever, or shall employ any means whatever, with intent thereby to procure the miscarriage of such woman, unless the same is necessary to preserve her life, shall be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.

CHAPTER 372.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO TITLE XI, CHAPTER 54 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF PUBLIC PROVISION FOR THE INDIGENT INSANE."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Whenever upon the trial of any person upon an indictment the accused shall set up in defence thereto his insanity, the jury, if they acquit such person, shall state, if they find that such accused person be acquitted on the ground of insanity ; and if the going at large of the person so acquitted shall be deemed by the Court dangerous to the public peace, the Court shall certify its opinion to that effect to the Governor, and the Governor, upon the receipt of such certificate, is authorized to make provision for the maintenance and support of any person so acquitted at, and to cause such person to be removed to any insane hospital either within or without this State, during the continuance of such insanity, and shall draw his orders on the General Treasurer from time to time to defray the expenses thereof.

SEC. 2. The estate of any insane person removed to an insane hospital, pursuant to the preceding section, shall be liable for the expenses of his support and maintenance therein ; and the General Treasurer, in behalf of the State, may from time to time commence and prosecute to final judgment and execution, any proper action, suit or proceeding at law or in equity, against the estate of any such person for the collection of the same.

CHAPTER 373.

Passed Mar
14, 1861.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF TITLE XI, CHAPTER 55 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, " OF CHARITABLE DONATIONS."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Whenever any trust created for any of the purposes mentioned in the act to which this is an amendment, shall from any cause become vacant or cease to be administered, the Supreme Court may upon application of any person interested in the objects of such trust appoint

trustees to administer the same according to the directions of the founder or founders thereof, which said appointment shall vest in the trustees so to be appointed the legal estate in such trust property, so far as to entitle them to maintain an action for the recovery of the possession thereof.

SEC. 2. Whenever application is made to the Supreme Court for the appointment of trustees in accordance with the provisions of the preceding section of this act, it shall be the duty of said court to cause notice of the pendency thereof, to be given to all persons interested to appear and show cause why the appointment of such trustees shall not be made ; such notice to be published in some public newspaper printed in the town or city where such estate shall be situated, and if there is no such newspaper printed in such town or city, then in the newspaper printed nearest to the place where such estate is situated ; and upon the coming in of any party to oppose the granting of such application, issues may be framed and tried under the direction of the court ; and the prevailing party may recover his costs as in other civil cases.

CHAPTER 374.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO TITLE XXX, CHAPTER 214 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, "OF OFFENCES AGAINST PRIVATE PROPERTY." Passed Mar 14, 1861.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Whoever wilfully, mischievously, and without right, takes, or uses any boat, carriage, wagon, or vehicle of any kind, or takes, drives, rides, or uses any horse, or ox, or milks any cow the property of another, without consent of the owner, or the person having the lawful care or custody of the same, shall upon conviction be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months ; Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall apply to any case where property is taken with the intent to steal the same, or where it is taken under the claim of right or with the presumed consent of the owner or the person having the lawful custody of the same.

SEC. 2. Whosoever wilfully and maliciously or mischievously, injures or destroys the property of another, or ob-

structs the use of the property of another, or so obstructs another in the prosecution of his lawful business or pursuits in any manner or by any means not described in the statutes of this State made for the definition or punishment of crimes, shall upon conviction, be punished by fine not exceeding twenty dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding three months.

RESOLUTIONS OF A PUBLIC NATURE.

RESOLUTION on the proposed enlargement of the State House No. 1.
in Providence.

Resolved, That the joint Select Committee appointed at the May session of this General Assembly to procure a plan and estimates of expenses for an addition to the State House at Providence, be continued with instructions to report to the next General Assembly, accurate estimates of the cost of such addition as they may recommend with particular specifications, provided the same can be done without any additional appropriation and that the State Auditor be and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the General Treasurer for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, payable to the Secretary of State to defray the expenses of the plans and specifications now presented, as may be directed by said committee.

RESOLUTION appropriating five thousand dollars to the Military Companies in the State. No. 2.

Resolved, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated by the General Assembly upon the order of the State Auditor, to be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to the several Military Companies whose petitions are now before the House, under the direction of a Commission composed of members of this House and such as the Hon. Senate may join—and with power to apportion the same to the several companies above referred to—as they may deem proper and draw them orders on the State Auditor, and report their doings at the next May session of the General Assembly.

- No. 3. RESOLUTION** providing for the arrangement and better preservation of the public archives.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to complete, or cause to be completed, the arrangement and preservation of the public archives in his office, from 1842 to the present time, in the same manner as the papers for previous years have been arranged ; and that the sum of two hundred dollars be appropriated out of the General Treasury for defraying the expenses of the same, to be paid by the State Auditor on the certificate of the Secretary of State.

- No. 4. RESOLUTION** to procure rooms for the use of the State Courts in the county of Providence.

Resolved, That the sum of three hundred dollars annually be, and the same hereby is appropriated by the General Assembly, to the payment of the rent of the rooms in the city of Providence, formerly occupied by the United States Court, for the use of the State Courts holden within and for the county of Providence, to be paid by the General Treasurer upon the order of the State Auditor, out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

- No. 5. RESOLUTION** authorizing the General Treasurer to make loan to defray the current expenses of the State.

Resolved, That the General Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to contract, for a time not longer than three months, and at an interest not exceeding six per cent. for the loan of such sums of money, not exceeding in all the sum of ten thousand dollars, in addition to the loan already authorized, as may be necessary to defray the current expenses of the State.

RESOLUTION making an appropriation of twelve hundred No. 6.
dollars to the First Light Infantry Company of Providence.

Resolved, That the sum of twelve hundred dollars be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to the Providence Light Infantry Company, upon the order of the State Auditor, upon the General Treasury.

RESOLUTION to appropriate one hundred dollars for the purchase of books for the use of the Providence Reform No. 7.
School.

Resolved, That one hundred dollars be, and is hereby appropriated to the Providence Reform School, to be expended by its Trustees in the purchase of books for the school; and the State Auditor is hereby ordered to draw his order on the General Treasurer in favor of the Trustees for that amount, to be appropriated out of any money not otherwise appropriated.

RESOLUTION instructing the committee for making repairs No. 8
upon the Court House in Kent county, to report to this General Assembly.

Resolved, (The House concurring,) That the committee appointed at the January session, A. D. 1859, to carry into effect the resolution passed at the May session of the General Assembly, A. D. 1858, entitled, "Resolution for making repairs upon the Court House in Kent county," be instructed to report to this General Assembly.

RESOLUTION making appropriation for rent, fuel and lights No. 9
for a drill room.

Voted and Resolved, That the sum of one hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is appropriated for the payment of rent, fuel and lights for a drill room for the officers and non-commissioned officers

of the second Brigade of Rhode Island militia out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid upon the order of the State Auditor upon the vouchers, for such expenses.

No. 10 RESOLUTION for the payment of expenses of Peace Committee.

Resolved, That the State Auditor be directed to draw his warrant on the General Treasurer (out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated) for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, in payment of the expenses of the commissioners to the Peace Convention, lately held in the city of Washington, appointed pursuant to a joint resolution of this General Assembly.

No. 11 RESOLUTION making an appropriation for repairs on, and about the jail in Kent county.

Resolved, That Thomas Bateman and Thomas A. Reynolds be appointed a committee to cause the iron grates to the windows of the state jail in Kent county to be strengthened, and a sink drain and sewer from the cells to be made; and the State Auditor is hereby directed to draw an order on the general treasurer in favor of said committee, to defray the expense thereof for a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars; to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

No. 12. RESOLUTION authorizing the School Commissioner to procure a carpet for his office.

Resolved, That the School Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized to purchase a carpet for his office, and the State Auditor is hereby directed to draw his warrant upon the General Treasurer in payment of the same, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated.

RESOLUTION appropriating \$1,262 for use of Quarter No. 18.
Master General.

Resolved, That the sum of twelve hundred and sixty-two dollars be and the same is hereby directed to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated—for the following purposes, to wit:

For repairs on State Arsenal in Providence,	\$700 00
For repairs on armory in East Greenwich,	97 00
For repairs on armory at Apponaug (Warwick),	60 00
For repairs on armory in Providence, accepted by Providence Artillery,	30 00
The above buildings belong to the State and for their preservation and the safe keeping of the arms, &c., stand therein, the repairs should be made immediately.	
For repairs on and repainting the Field Battery and appurtenances,	75 00
For current expenses of the Quarter Master General's office,	300 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,262 00

And the State Auditor is hereby authorized to draw orders on the General Treasurer from time to time as the sum appropriated may be required, upon the requisition of the Quarter Master General—approved by the Commander in Chief.

RESOLUTION for the appointment of a joint committee to en- No. 14.
quire into the means under the control of the State for the care of the insane poor.

Resolved, That Messrs. Church of South Kingstown, Wilson and Holden on the part of the House; and Messrs Currey and Fairbrother on the part of the Senate, shall constitute a joint special committee, with power to send for persons and papers, to enquire into the means which the State possesses, within her own borders for the cure and comfortable care of her insane poor, and to report what legislation if any, be necessary, to better secure the welfare of the insane persons in the State.

No. 15. RESOLUTION requesting the Commander-in-Chief to make a report on the Militia of the State.

Resolved, That the Commander-in-Chief of the military force of this State be, and he is hereby requested, to report to this General Assembly the number, and efficiency of the force under his command ; with the condition of its arms and equipments, and what legislation, if any, is necessary to augment the said force, or to render it more effective, with the view of placing it upon a proper footing to respond to any call which may be made upon it, in any probable contingency to aid in the execution of the laws of the United States.

No. 16. RESOLUTION appointing a committee on Federal Relations.

Resolved, That Messrs. Currey, Finch, Cooke, Reynolds and Denison of the Senate, and Messrs. Sheffield, Johnson, Sanford, Dixon, Harris of Coventry, and Hubbard and Harris of Johnston, are appointed a committee to take into consideration the communication from the Commander-in-Chief of the military force of the State, and all resolutions pending in either House of the General Assembly, appertaining to Federal Relations, and to enquire, and report what legislative action is necessary to and proper to be had therein ; and that they report as soon as practicable.

No. 17. RESOLUTION for printing the Report of the R. I. Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry on the Industrial Statistics of the State.

Resolved, That one thousand copies of the Report made by the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry on the Industrial Statistics of this State, with the abstracts accompanying the same be printed ; and that an additional thousand copies be printed for the use of said Society.

RESOLUTION appointing Commissioners to the Peace Com- No. 18.
mittee to be held in Washington on 4th of February,
1861.

Whereas, The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, on the 19th day of January inst., adopted resolutions, inviting the sister States of this Union, to appoint Commissioners to meet on the 4th day of February next, in the city of Washington, to consider the practicability of agreeing on terms of adjustment of our present National troubles.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint five Commissioners on the part of this State, to meet such Commissioners as may be appointed by other States, in the city of Washington, on the 4th day of February next, to consider, and if practicable, agree upon some amicable adjustment of the present unhappy National difficulties, upon the basis and in the spirit of the Constitution of the United States.

RESOLUTION for the payment of counsel of the State, in the No. 19.
Boundary question, \$1,200.

Resolution for the payment of C. S. Bradley and T. A. Jenckes, council for the State in the case between the State of Rhode Island and Massachusetts concerning the eastern boundary of this State in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Resolved, that the State Auditor be, and he is hereby authorized, to draw his order on the General Treasurer for the sum of twelve hundred dollars for the payment of the professional services of C. S. Bradley and T. A. Jenckes for the judicial year of 1859-60 and expenses, from any moneys not otherwise appropriated in the State Treasury, as follows :

C. S. Bradley,	600 00
T. A. Jenckes,	600 00

No. 20 RESOLUTION for the payment of the Westconaug Guards.

Resolved, That the State Auditor be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to the Westconaug Guards three hundred and four dollars, being the amount due that military company for their services as a portion of the active militia for the past year.

No. 21. RESOLUTION for the payment of sundry accounts against the State, connected with the military department.

Resolved, That the following sums be allowed and paid to the several persons herein named, upon the order of the State Auditor, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Thomas J. Stead, Quarter Master General, for		
sundry accounts,	-	190 41
Thomas J. Stead, Quarter Master General, for		
sundry accounts,	-	971 83
C. D. Schubarth, repairing rifles and guns,		61 90
		<hr/>
		\$1,224 14

No. 22. RESOLUTION for the payment of sundry miscellaneous accounts against the State.

Resolved, That the following sums be allowed and paid to the several persons herein named, upon the order of the State Auditor, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated :

J. B. Simmons,	-	27 65
Postage for Sheriff,	-	1 25
Herman A. Peck, gravel for Court House yard,		
Providence,	-	22 00
Wm. C. Thurston, attending Scientific Conven-		
tion at Newport,	-	14 30
Scribner & Co., for volumes of State papers,		20 55
Thomas Greene,	-	60 90

Contingent expenses of Secretary and Governor's				
office,	-	-	-	42 59
Henry Miller, sprinkling streets,	-	-	-	16 25
Amos Palmer,	-	-	-	7 88
D. Kimball, newspapers for General Assembly,				244 29
George Freeborn, copying bonds,	-	-	-	2 00
Elias Nickerson, Sheriff, (liquor cases.)	-	-	-	30 00
Easton J. Slocum, carpets and matting,				141 12
J. B. Langley Jr., for State House, Newport,				58 75
				<hr/>
				\$689 53

RESOLUTION for the pay of officers attending upon the Gen- No. 23.
eral Assembly, January session, A. D. 1861.

Voted and Resolved, That the State Auditor be, and he is hereby directed, to pay the following named persons the following sums of money out of the appropriation, for the expenses of the General Assembly :

John F. Tobey,	-	-	-	-	\$210 00
Thomas S. Anthony,	-	-	-	-	210 00
Wm. Stevens Jr.,	-	-	-	-	210 00
Charles H. Rice,	-	-	-	-	60 00
Horatio A. Hunt,	-	-	-	-	60 00
Wm. P. Earle,	-	-	-	-	60 00
James R. H. Thompson,	-	-	-	-	60 00
Elias Nickerson,	-	-	-	-	120 00
Phineas Fairbrother,	-	-	-	-	60 00
John M. Shaw,	-	-	-	-	60 00
Elias S. Nickerson,	-	-	-	-	60 00
Ansel Carpenter,	-	-	-	-	60 00
William G. Smith,	-	-	-	-	60 00

No. 24. RESOLUTION continuing Petitions for Acts of Incorporation with order of notice.

Resolved, That all petitions and bills for acts of incorporation presented to either House of the General Assembly at its present session, and required by the Constitution to be continued until another election of members of the General Assembly shall have taken place, be, and the same are hereby continued to the next May session of the General Assembly, and that the petitioners give such public notice of the pendency thereof, as is required by law.

No. 25. JOINT RESOLUTION on adjournment.

Resolved, (The House of Representatives concurring with the Senate herein) that the two Houses of the General Assembly, when they adjourn this day, will adjourn to meet at this place at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on Tuesday the 26th of February instant, then to resume and complete business of the session.

No. 26. RESOLUTION relative to adjournment.

Resolved, (The House of Representatives concurring) that when this Legislature adjourns on Friday, March 15th, it adjourned to meet according to law.

No. 27. RESOLUTION of thanks to Governor Sprague.

Resolved, That the Senate take great pleasure in expressing their thanks to his Excellency the Governor, for the able and dignified manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of this body; and that in terminating their official intercourse with His Excellency and with one another, the Senators personally feel a cordial satisfaction in placing it on record that the agreeable harmony which throughout the year has pervaded their deliberations, is much owing to the impartial courtesy of the chair.

A C T S

OF A

LOCAL AND PRIVATE NATURE.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "PROVIDENCE NAIL COMPANY." No. 1.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Tisdale Carpenter, Charles Jackson and their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a private corporation, for manufacturing purposes, under the name of the "*Providence Nail Company*," and by that name are hereby invested with power to hold real and personal property, and with all other powers incident to such corporations.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of the company shall not exceed one hundred and ninety two thousand dollars, and the number of shares shall not exceed ninety-six.

The shares shall be considered personal property, but the original certificates of the same and all the transfers shall be executed with the formalities necessary to the validity of the transfer of real estate, by the laws of this State ; and such certificates and transfers shall be recorded in the city clerk's office of the city of Providence, in the books of said city, provided for the transfer of real estate ; and also by the treasurer of the corporation in a book provided for that purpose.

SEC. 3. There shall be an annual meeting of the stockholders on the first Wednesday in June every year, for the

choice of a Treasurer, manager and such other officers as they may deem expedient, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are elected in their stead, unless their offices are sooner vacated, by resignation, death, or a vote of the corporation ; and if the corporation fail to elect their officers on the day above named, then it shall be lawful so to do at any legal meeting to be holden within one year, notice of the same to be given in the manner prescribed for calling special meetings.

Special meetings may be called by owners of twenty-four shares, which meetings shall be notified by the treasurer, at least three days before the appointed time ; which notice may be given personally, or by letter to be left at the dwelling house of every stockholder living in the State.

At such meetings all, or any of the business of the corporation may be transacted, and at all meetings of the corporation all matters shall be decided by a majority of the stockholders present ; and any stockholder thereof may be represented and vote by proxy, each share being entitled to one vote ; and fifty shares shall be necessary to form a quorum ; provided that no assessment shall be made upon the shares without the assent by vote of at least eighty-two shares.

SEC. 4. The shares of every stockholder shall be pledged to the corporation for any assessment duly made or for any debts or liabilities arising from such assessment ; and if any stockholder shall neglect or refuse to pay the same when demanded of him by the treasurer, then it shall be lawful for the treasurer to advertise and sell by public auction the share or shares of such stockholder, or such part thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the demand, giving at least sixty days notice of the time and place of sale, in one of the daily papers printed in the city of Providence, which notice shall be published at least once a week until the time of sale ; and having satisfied the demand of the corporation the treasurer shall hold any surplus to be paid to such stockholder or his representatives ; and the treasurer shall issue certificates of stock to any purchaser of such share or shares ; and the purchaser shall succeed to all the rights, and be subject to all the obligations to which the shares by him purchased are subject by this charter, or the by-laws of the corporation.

SEC. 5. The corporation shall have a place of business

in the city of Providence ; and in all proceedings in law and equity in which the corporation shall be a party, the leaving an attested copy of any process with the treasurer, or manager at such place of business, or with any clerk of the corporation at the corporation's office, shall be deemed a sufficient service thereof ; and all executions that shall be issued against this corporation shall be levied upon the property of the corporation ; and when the property of the corporation is exhausted the stockholders who were such at the time the contract was made or the debt created, shall be liable in their own person and estate in the same manner as if the debt or contract had been made by them personally ; and each stockholder shall be considered as such until he shall have disposed of his stock and given notice thereof three weeks successively in one of the daily papers printed in the city of Providence.

SEC. 6. If any stockholder shall be compelled to pay a greater part of any debt due from the corporation than his or her proportion of such debt, according to the number of shares held by him or her, then such stockholder shall have his or her action against the corporation, and also against the stockholders thereof for the amount so paid over and above his or her proportion.

SEC. 7. The above named Tisdale Carpenter shall have power to call the first meeting of the corporation for organization under this charter, for the election of officers, and for the transaction of any other business of the company, by giving personal notice of the time and place (same as for a special meeting) to each of his associates ; and the officers so elected shall continue in office until the first annual meeting, and until others are chosen in their stead.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCORPORATE A MANUFACTURING COMPANY BY THE NAME OF THE LONSDALE COMPANY. No. 2.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. That the Act incorporating the Lonsdale Company, be, and the same is hereby so amended as that the said Corporation may increase their Capital Stock to any amount not exceeding Five Hundred Thousand Dollars in addition to their present capital allowed by their Charter,

and may divide said additional capital into such number of shares as a majority of the stockholders of said company may determine.

- No. 3.** AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The sum which may be received by said Corporation and remain under its management, may be increased to, but shall not exceed, the sum of Ten Hundred Thousand Dollars.

- No. 4.** AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PRODUCERS BANK IN WOONSOCKET.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The Capital Stock of the Producers Bank in Woonsocket may be increased from time to time hereafter under such regulations, conditions and restrictions as the stockholders thereof at a meeting especially convened for that purpose shall think proper, to any amount not exceeding Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, (provided that the said capital stock shall not be increased at any one time in an amount less than Fifty Thousand Dollars.)

SEC. 2. The said Bank shall pay to the General Treasurer two per cent. upon the amount of such increased capital stock, within thirty days after voting the increased thereof.

- No. 5.** AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WOONSOCKET COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. That the Act incorporating the Woonsocket Company be, and the same is hereby so amended as that the said Corporation may increase their capital stock to any amount not exceeding one million of dollars.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE VALLEY No. 6.
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The name of said company is hereby changed to that of "The Laureldale Chemical Works," with all the powers and privileges and subject to all the duties and liabilities which it might, or would have had, had not its name been changed.

SEC. 2. So much of said act to incorporate the Valley Manufacturing Company as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE FRANKLIN No. 7.
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Whenever an assessment shall be made upon the premium notes of the members, notice thereof shall be sent by mail, addressed to each member assessed at his last known place of residence, and shall also advertise in two newspapers published in the city of Providence, at least one month before the expiration of which period all sums so assessed shall be paid to the treasurer ; and in default of such payment, the party in default, shall, in addition to said assessment, forfeit and pay a sum equal in amount thereto ; and neglecting to pay said assessment and forfeiture sixty days more, it shall be optional with the directors to declare his policy cancelled, and thereupon he shall lose all benefit and advantage of his insurance, and all right to the property of the corporation.

SEC. 2. Nothing in this act shall be construed to impair the lien upon the property of the insured, or the remedy to enforce the same, created in the 6th section of the charter, but such lien shall extend as well to all forfeitures incurred under the foregoing section, as to the assessments.

No. 8. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE FOUNTAIN DIVISION, NO. 4, SONS OF TEMPERANCE, WOONSOCKET, R. I.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Nathan T. Verry, James F. Smith, Stephen L. Sprague, Simeon Miller, Alonzo D. Vose, John A. Cory, James A. Proctor, John B. Bachelor, Alexander Burk, Amos Grant, William Firth, Daniel C. Capron, Henry C. Mowry, John T. Chatterton, Smith Robinson, Jr., John M. Kelley, John Campbell, George J. Hill, Patrick Tiernin, John A. Cravat, John W. Weeden, Daniel W. Latham, Willis Wales, William G. Arnold, Peter B. Holmes, John H. Sherman, James Riley, Joseph L. Brown, Edward Prue, John Boyden, Michael Reddy, Seth Arnold, and such others as may hereafter be elected members of the Division and their successors, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, by the name of FOUNTAIN DIVISION, NO. 4, SONS OF TEMPERANCE, for the purpose of promoting temperance in the town of Cumberland and village of Woonsocket, and by that name may take and hold property, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and shall have all the rights and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in the Revised Statutes title XIX, of Corporations, chapter 125, and to all future acts of the General Assembly in amendment or repeal thereof.

No. 9. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE, PAWTUCKET AND CENTRAL FALLS RAILROAD COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. That Hiram H. Thomas, Charles A. Leonard, Adam Anthony, Henry Pitman, their associates, successors, and assigns, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the " PROVIDENCE, PAWTUCKET AND CENTRAL FALLS RAILROAD COMPANY," with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, liabilities and restrictions applicable to such a corporation set forth in chapters one hundred and twenty five (125), and one hundred and thirty (130), of the Revised Statutes, with power to construct, maintain and use a railway or railways, with convenient single or double tracks and turnouts, from such point or

points in Smithfield and North Providence, as shall be fixed by the town council of said towns, with the assent of said corporation, in writing expressed, and filed with said town councils; and upon and over such of the streets and highways of said towns as shall be, from time to time, fixed and determined by said town councils, with written assent of said corporation, filed as aforesaid, and also over and on such other lands in said towns, with the consent of the owner or owners thereof, as said corporation may elect to build their road or roads to the intersection of the same with the streets and highways of the city of Providence; thence upon and over such of the streets of said city, as shall be from time to time, fixed and determined by the city council, of said city, with the assent of said corporation in writing expressed and filed with the city clerk of said city, to some convenient point of terminus, to be fixed by the city council of said city of Providence; and all tracts of said railroad shall be laid at such distance from the sidewalks, in said towns and city, as the town council of said towns, and the city council of said city shall respectively, in their orders fixing the route of said railroad, determine. *Provided*, that this act shall not take effect until the town councils of said towns of Smithfield and North Providence, and the city council of said city of Providence, shall by their votes respectively, have assented thereto; and nothing in this act shall be intended or construed to allow said corporation to lay out, construct, use, or continue said road into, over or through any street or highway, in said city of Providence, unless with the assent of the city council of said city, and upon compliance with such terms and conditions, and under such rules and regulations, as said city council may impose; and **PROVIDED** that the said city council shall not grant permission to said company to lay rails upon or over or along any of the highways in said city until a majority of the electors, qualified to vote for city council, shall have voted in favor of granting said permission in manner provided in chapter 263, of the supplement to the Revised Statutes. **AND PROVIDED**, that at any time after the expiration of one year from the opening for use of said railroad, or any part thereof, in any street or highway in said city, in which the same may be located as herein before provided, the city council of said city, may, by vote, determine as to the said track, that the same, or any part thereof, be discontinued, and

thereupon the location shall be deemed revoked, and such portion of the tracks and rails of said railroad company shall forthwith be taken up and removed by them, and at the expense of said railroad company; and if the same are not taken up and removed within fifteen days after such vote shall have been passed by said city council, it shall be done by the surveyor of highways of said city; and the said streets or highways shall be repaired by him, and said railroad corporation shall be liable to, and shall pay the expenses thereof so incurred by said surveyor of highways; and if not paid when done, the same may be sued for and recovered in an action of the case in the name of the city treasurer, to and for the use of the city. And said corporation shall have power from time to time, and at all times, to fix such rates of fare as they may deem expedient, not exceeding ten cents for each passenger between any two points on said road.

SEC. 2. Notice to abutters on streets in which it may be proposed to lay the tracks, of said corporation, shall be given by the publication in one or more newspapers published in said city of Providence, fourteen days at least before the location of any such tracks, and also by posting in three public places in said towns and in said city, notice of such proposed location, fourteen days at least before the same shall be made.

SEC. 3. Whenever any estate abutting on a street or highway, upon or over which the rails of said company shall have been laid, shall be injured thereby, the said company shall be liable to pay to the owner or owners thereof the damages thereby occasioned to said estate, such damages to be ascertained, appraised and recovered in the same manner in all respects as are damages occasioned by the change of grade of a street or a highway, by the provisions of chapter 310 of the Supplement to the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 4. Said tracks or road shall be operated and used by said corporation with horse power, and with passenger cars only.

SEC. 5. The town council of said towns, and the city council of said city, shall have power at all times, to make such regulations as to the rate of speed and mode of use of the tracks, as the public convenience and safety may require.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall put all streets and high-

ways, and every portion thereof, over or through which they shall lay any rails, in as good condition as they were before the same were laid, and they shall keep and maintain in repair such portions of the streets and highways as shall be occupied by their tracks, and shall be liable for any loss or injury that any person shall sustain by reason of any carelessness, neglect, or misconduct of its agents and servants, in the management, construction, or use of said tracks or streets, and in case any damage shall be recovered against said towns or the said city, by reason of any such misconduct, defect, or want of repairs, said corporation shall be liable to pay to such towns and city respectively, any sums thus recovered against them, together with all costs, and reasonable expenditures incurred by them respectively, in the defence of any such suit or suits, in which recovery may be had, and said corporation shall not encumber any portion of the streets or highways, not occupied by said tracks.

SEC. 7. If any person shall wilfully or maliciously obstruct said corporation in the use of said tracks, or the passing of the cars or carriages of said corporation thereon, such persons, and all who shall be aiding and abetting therein, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or may be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months.

SEC. 8. If said corporation, or its agents or servants, shall wilfully or maliciously obstruct any street or highway, or the passing of any carriages over the same, said corporation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 9. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and no shares in the capital stock shall be issued for a less sum or amount, to be actually paid in on each, than the par value of the shares which shall be first issued.

SEC. 10. The government of said corporation shall be vested in a President and Board of Directors, consisting of not less than five persons, to be chosen in such way and manner and at such times and places as said corporation may elect. A majority of the directors and other officers of said company, as provided in this section, shall at all

thereupon the location shall be deemed revoked, and such portion of the tracks and rails of said railroad company shall forthwith be taken up and removed by them, and at the expense of said railroad company; and if the same are not taken up and removed within fifteen days after such vote shall have been passed by said city council, it shall be done by the surveyor of highways of said city; and the said streets or highways shall be repaired by him, and said railroad corporation shall be liable to, and shall pay the expenses thereof so incurred by said surveyor of highways; and if not paid when done, the same may be sued for and recovered in an action of the case in the name of the city treasurer, to and for the use of the city. And said corporation shall have power from time to time, and at all times, to fix such rates of fare as they may deem expedient, not exceeding ten cents for each passenger between any two points on said road.

SEC. 2. Notice to abutters on streets in which it may be proposed to lay the tracks, of said corporation, shall be given by the publication in one or more newspapers published in said city of Providence, fourteen days at least before the location of any such tracks, and also by posting in three public places in said towns and in said city, notice of such proposed location, fourteen days at least before the same shall be made.

SEC. 3. Whenever any estate abutting on a street or highway, upon or over which the rails of said company shall have been laid, shall be injured thereby, the said company shall be liable to pay to the owner or owners thereof the damages thereby occasioned to said estate, such damages to be ascertained, appraised and recovered in the same manner in all respects as are damages occasioned by the change of grade of a street or a highway, by the provisions of chapter 310 of the Supplement to the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 4. Said tracks or road shall be operated and used by said corporation with horse power, and with passenger cars only.

SEC. 5. The town council of said towns, and the city council of said city, shall have power at all times, to make such regulations as to the rate of speed and mode of use of the tracks, as the public convenience and safety may require.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall put all streets and high-

ways, and every portion thereof, over or through which they shall lay any rails, in as good condition as they were before the same were laid, and they shall keep and maintain in repair such portions of the streets and highways as shall be occupied by their tracks, and shall be liable for any loss or injury that any person shall sustain by reason of any carelessness, neglect, or misconduct of its agents and servants, in the management, construction, or use of said tracks or streets, and in case any damage shall be recovered against said towns or the said city, by reason of any such misconduct, defect, or want of repairs, said corporation shall be liable to pay to such towns and city respectively, any sums thus recovered against them, together with all costs, and reasonable expenditures incurred by them respectively, in the defence of any such suit or suits, in which recovery may be had, and said corporation shall not encumber any portion of the streets or highways, not occupied by said tracks.

SEC. 7. If any person shall wilfully or maliciously obstruct said corporation in the use of said tracks, or the passing of the cars or carriages of said corporation thereon, such persons, and all who shall be aiding and abetting therein, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or may be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months.

SEC. 8. If said corporation, or its agents or servants, shall wilfully or maliciously obstruct any street or highway, or the passing of any carriages over the same, said corporation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 9. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and no shares in the capital stock shall be issued for a less sum or amount, to be actually paid in on each, than the par value of the shares which shall be first issued.

SEC. 10. The government of said corporation shall be vested in a President and Board of Directors, consisting of not less than five persons, to be chosen in such way and manner and at such times and places as said corporation may elect. A majority of the directors and other officers of said company, as provided in this section, shall at all

times be inhabitants of this State, on either of whom process against said company may be legally served, and said company shall be held to answer in the jurisdiction where the service is made and the process is returnable.

SEC. 11. Said corporation shall have power to purchase and hold such real estate, within said towns and city, or either of them, as may be convenient or necessary for the purposes and management of said road.

SEC. 12. The said road shall be constructed and maintained in such form and manner and upon such grade as the town councils of said towns and the city council of said city respectively, may, in their votes fixing and determining the routes thereof as aforesaid, prescribe and direct; and whenever in the judgment of said corporation, it shall be necessary to alter the grade of any street so occupied by it, such alteration may be made at the expense of said corporation, provided the same shall be assented to by the town councils of the said towns, and the city council of said city respectively.

SEC. 13. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the town councils of the said towns or the city council of the said city from entering upon and taking up any of the public streets or bridges traversed by said railroad, for any purpose for which they may now lawfully take up the same.

SEC. 14. If the stock shall not have been subscribed for and twenty per cent. of the same paid in, and the company organized, in one year from the acceptance of this charter as aforesaid, by the said towns and city councils respectively, or if the stock being so subscribed and paid, and the company organized as aforesaid, the corporation fail to complete the said railroad from Providence to Central Falls within two years thereafter, in either of the before mentioned cases this act shall be void and of no effect.

SEC. 15. Said corporation shall be deemed a railroad corporation so far as to be subject to make such annual returns to the legislature as are or may be prescribed by law.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BROADWAY AND PROVIDENCE RAIL-ROAD COMPANY. No. 10.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. That Joseph C. Hartshorn, Pardon M. Stone, Lucius Weaver, Augustus E. Field, and James Boyce, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the "BROADWAY AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD COMPANY," with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, liabilities and restrictions applicable to such a corporation set forth in chapters one hundred and twenty-five (125), and one hundred and thirty (130), of the Revised Statutes, with power to construct, maintain and use a railway or railways, with convenient single or double tracks and turnouts, from such point or points in the village of Olneyville in the town of Johnston, as shall be fixed by the town council of said town, with the assent of said corporation, in writing expressed, and filed with said town council ; and upon and over such of the streets and highways of said town as shall be, from time to time, fixed and determined by said town council, written assent of said corporation, filed as aforesaid, to the intersection of the same with the streets and highways of the city of Providence ; thence upon and over such of the streets of said city, as shall be from time to time, fixed and determined by the city council of said city, with the assent of said corporation in writing expressed and filed with the city clerk of said city, to some convenient point of terminus, to be fixed by the city council of said city of Providence ; and all tracks of said railroad shall be laid at such distance from the sidewalks, in said town and city, as the town council of said town and the city council of said city shall respectively, in their orders fixing the route of said railroad, determine. *Provided*, that this act shall not take effect until the town council of said town of Johnston, and the city council of said city of Providence, shall by their votes respectively, have assented thereto ; and nothing in this act shall be intended or construed to allow said corporation to lay out, construct, use or continue said road into, over or through any street or highway, in said city of Providence, unless with the assent of the city council of said city, and upon compliance with such terms and conditions, and under such rules and regulations, as said city

council may impose AND PROVIDED that the said city council shall not grant permission to said company to lay rails upon or over or along any of the highways in said city until a majority of the electors, qualified to vote for city council, shall have voted in favor of granting said permission in manner provided in chapter 263, of the supplement to the Revised Statutes. AND PROVIDED, that at any time after the expiration of one year from the opening for use of said railroad, or any part thereof, in any street or highway in said city, in which the same may be located as herein before provided, the city council of said city, may, by vote, determine as to the said track, that the same, or any part thereof, be discontinued, and thereupon the location shall be deemed revoked, and such portion of the tracks and rails of said railroad company shall forthwith be taken up and removed by them, and at the expense of said railroad company ; and if the same are not taken up and removed within fifteen days after such vote shall have been passed by said city council, it shall be done by the surveyor of highways of said city ; and the said streets or highways shall be repaired by him, and said railroad corporation shall be liable to, and shall pay the expenses thereof so incurred by said surveyor of highways, and if not paid when done, the same may be sued for and recovered in an action of the case in the name of the city treasurer, to and for the use of the city. And said corporation shall have power from time to time, and at all times, to fix such rates of fare as they may deem expedient, not exceeding five cents for each passenger between any two points on said road.

SEC. 2. Notice to abutters on streets in which it may be proposed to lay the tracks of said corporation, shall be given by the publication in one or more newspapers published in said city of Providence, fourteen days at least before the location of any such tracks, and also by posting in three public places in said town and in said city, notice of such proposed location, fourteen days at least before the same shall be made.

SEC. 3. Whenever any estate abutting on a street or highway, upon or over which the rails of said company shall have been laid, shall be injured thereby, the said company shall be liable to pay to the owner or owners thereof the damages thereby occasioned to said estate, such damages to be ascertained, appraised and recovered in the same

manner in all respects as are damages occasioned by the change of grade of a street or a highway, by the provisions of chapter 310 of the Supplement to the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 4. Said tracks or road shall be operated and used by said corporation with horse power, and with passenger cars only.

SEC. 5. The town council of said town, and the city council of said city, shall have power at all times, to make such regulations as to the rate of speed and mode of use of the tracks, as the public convenience and safety may require.

SEC. 6. Said corporation shall put all streets and highways, and every portion thereof, over or through which they shall lay any rails, in as good condition as they were before the same were laid, and they shall keep and maintain in repair such portions of the streets and highways as shall be occupied by their tracks, and shall be liable for any loss or injury that any person shall sustain by reason of any carelessness, neglect, or misconduct of its agents and servants, in the management, construction, or use of said tracks or streets, and in case any damage shall be recovered against said town or the said city, by reason of any such misconduct, defect, or want of repairs, said corporation shall be liable to pay such town and city respectively, any sums thus recovered against them, together with all costs, and reasonable expenditures incurred by them respectively, in the defence of any such suit or suits, in which recovery may be had, and said corporation shall not encumber any portion of the streets or highways, not occupied by said tracks.

SEC. 7. If any person shall wilfully or maliciously obstruct said corporation in the use of said tracks, or the passing of the cars or carriages of said corporation thereon, such persons, and all who shall be aiding and abetting therein, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or may be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months.

SEC. 8. If said corporation, or its agents or servants, shall wilfully or maliciously obstruct any street or highway, or the passing of any carriages over the same, said corporation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 9. The capital stock of said corporation shall not

exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and no shares in the capital stock shall be issued for a less sum or amount, to be actually paid in on each, than the par value of the shares which shall be first issued.

SEC. 10. The government of said corporation shall be vested in a President and Board of Directors, consisting of not less than five persons, to be chosen in such way and manner, and at such times and place as said corporation may elect. A majority of the directors and other officers of said company, as provided in this section, shall at all times be inhabitants of this State, on either of whom process against said company may be legally served, and said company shall be held to answer in the jurisdiction where the service is made and the process is returnable.

SEC. 11. Said corporation shall have power to purchase and hold such real estate, within said town and city, or either of them, as may be convenient or necessary for the purposes and management of said road.

SEC. 12. The said road shall be constructed and maintained in such form and manner and upon such grade as the town council of said town and the city council of said city respectively, may, in their votes fixing and determining the routes thereof as aforesaid, prescribe and direct, and whenever in the judgment of said corporation, it shall be necessary to alter the grade of any street so occupied by it, such alteration may be made at the expense of said corporation, provided the same shall be assented to by the town council of the said town and the city council of said city respectively.

SEC. 13. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the town council of said town, or the city council of the said city, from entering upon and taking up any of the public streets or bridges traversed by said railroad, for any purpose for which they may now lawfully take up the same.

SEC. 14. If the stock shall not have been subscribed for and twenty per cent. of the same paid in, and the company organized, in one year from the acceptance of this charter as aforesaid, by the said town and city councils respectively, or if the stock being so subscribed and paid, and the company organized as aforesaid, the corporation fail to complete the said railroad within two years thereafter, in

either of the before mentioned cases this act shall be void and of no effect.

SEC. 15. Said corporation shall be deemed a railroad corporation so far as to be subject to make such annual returns to the legislature as are or may be prescribed by law.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE AND OLNEYVILLE RAIL- No. 11.
ROAD COMPANY.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. That Lewis A. Phillips, George K. Phillips, Edmund Davis, Alfred Anthony, William M. Bailey, Charles L. Stephenson, William W. Wheildon, John N. Francis, Martin C. Stokes, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the "OLNEYVILLE AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD COMPANY," with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, liabilities and restrictions applicable to such a corporation set forth in chapters one hundred and twenty five (125), and one hundred and thirty (130), of the Revised Statutes, with power to construct, maintain and use a railway or railways, with convenient single or double tracks and turnouts, from such point or points in the village of Olneyville in the town of Johnston, as shall be fixed by the town council of said town, with the assent of said corporation, in writing expressed, and filed with said town council; and upon and over such of the streets and highways of said town as shall be, from time to time, fixed and determined by said town council, with written assent of said corporation, filed as aforesaid, to the intersection of the same with the streets and highways of the city of Providence; thence upon and over such of the streets of said city, as shall be from time to time, fixed and determined by the city council of said city, with the assent of said corporation in writing expressed and filed with the city clerk of said city, to some convenient point of terminus, to be fixed by the city council of said city of Providence; and all tracks of said railroad shall be laid at such distance from the sidewalks, in said town and city, as the town council of said town and the city council of said city shall respectively, in their orders fixing the route of said railroad, determine. *Provided,*

dollars, or may be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months.

SEC. 8. If said corporation, or its agents or servants, shall wilfully or maliciously obstruct any street or highway, or the passing of any carriages over the same, said corporation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 9. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and no shares in the capital stock shall be issued for a less sum or amount, to be actually paid in on each, than the par value of the shares which shall be first issued.

SEC. 10. The government of said corporation shall be vested in a President and Board of Directors, consisting of not less than five persons, to be chosen in such way and manner and at such times and place as said corporation may elect. A majority of the directors and other officers of said company, as provided in this section, shall at all times be inhabitants of this State, on either of whom process against said company may be legally served, and said company shall be held to answer in the jurisdiction where the service is made and the process is returnable.

SEC. 11. Said corporation shall have power to purchase and hold such real estate, within said town and city, or either of them, as may be convenient or necessary for the purposes and management of said road.

SEC. 12. The said road shall be constructed and maintained in such form and manner and upon such grade as the town council of said town and the city council of said city respectively, may, in their votes fixing and determining the routes thereof as aforesaid, prescribe and direct, and whenever in the judgment of said corporation, it shall be necessary to alter the grade of any street so occupied by it, such alteration may be made at the expense of said corporation, provided the same shall be assented to by the town council of the said town and the city council of said city respectively.

SEC. 13. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the town council of the said town or the city council of the said city, from entering upon and taking up any of the public streets or bridges traversed by said railroad, for

any purpose for which they may now lawfully take up the same.

SEC. 14. If the stock shall not have been subscribed for and twenty per cent. of the same paid in, and the company organized, in one year from the acceptance of this charter as aforesaid, by the said town and city councils respectively, or if the stock being so subscribed and paid, and the company organized as aforesaid, the corporation fail to complete the said railroad within two years thereafter, in either of the before mentioned cases this act shall be void and of no effect.

SEC. 15. Said corporation shall be deemed a railroad corporation so far as to be subject to make such annual returns to the legislature as are or may be prescribed by law.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND CATHOLIC ORPHAN *No. 12.*
ASYLUM.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Francis P. McFarland, William O'Reilley, Patrick Lamb, Peter Browne, John Quinn, Patrick G. Delaney, B. D. Coit, E. J. Cooney, Thomas Cosgrove, John B. Hennessey, Richard McNeely, Richard Davis, Patrick Power, Edward Barr, Thomas Walsh, Owen O'Reilley, with their associates and successors, be, and they hereby are created a body corporate and politic by the name of "The Rhode Island Catholic Orphan Asylum," for the purpose of providing for the support of indigent children, who for the want of parental care are in a suffering and dangerous condition; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities provided by the provisions of chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. The property which the said corporation may take and hold for the uses and objects for which they are incorporated, shall not exceed seventy-five thousand dollars, which shall be exempted from taxation.

No. 13. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE FIRST BAPTIST SOCIETY IN SOUTH PROVIDENCE, IN CRANSTON.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Henry Blundell, Willard Barber, S. L. Spencer, P. A. Phillips, T. P. Cole, Emanuel Suesman, William Bullock, Elisha J. Allen, E. K. Fuller, James T. Munroe, Charles T. Clarke, Charles W. Clewly, G. W. Gardner, James Gremont, John Anderton, Abraham Collinson, Edward H. Grafton, and Joseph Grafton, with such others as may hereafter become members of the corporation, are hereby created a body corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name of the *First Baptist Society in South Providence*, in Cranston, for the purpose of establishing and supporting public worship according to the order of the churches, in fellowship with the Warren Baptist Association ; and by that name shall have power to receive and hold, grant, sell and dispose of any real and personal estate, not exceeding in value twelve thousand dollars; and to make such constitution and by-laws, not contrary to the laws of this State, as they may deem expedient ; and shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes, as far as the same are applicable to incorporated religious societies.

No. 14. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE SECOND SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST SOCIETY IN HOPKINTON.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Elisha B. Palmer, Christopher Brown, Benjamin P. Langworthy, Josiah Langworthy, Joseph Spicer, Reuben Brown, Elijah Champlain, Benjamin Greene, James P. S. Brown, George H. Spicer, Sanford Langworthy, Benjamin F. Chester, Charles H. Langworthy, Charles B. Greene, William H. Brown, Albert H. Spicer, George E. Greene, and others, their associates and successors, be, and they hereby are created a body corporate and politic by the name of the *Second Seventh-day Baptist Society in Hopkinton*, for the purpose of establishing, promoting and maintaining the worship of Almighty God, in

any church or place of worship in Hopkinton, according to the religious rites and ordinances of the Seventh-day Baptist denomination, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities provided for in chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. The said corporation may take, hold and enjoy, real and personal estate not exceeding ten thousand dollars in value, and the same may sell, convey and lease at pleasure, and may generally, have and enjoy all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities of other like corporations in this State.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE RHODE ISLAND UNIVERSALIST CON-
VENTION, No. 15.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. John Boyden, Latimer W. Ballou, Cyrus H. Fay, Charles E. Carpenter, John G. Adams, William S. Johnson, David Ryder, Olney Arnold and Andrew M. Rhodes, their associates and successors, are hereby made a body corporate, by the name of the *Rhode Island Universalist Convention*, for the purpose of promoting the diffusion of the knowledge of Christianity by means of publications and missionary labors; and said corporation may hold real and personal estate to the value of Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, liabilities and restrictions, set forth in chapter one hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes, and all acts of the General Assembly in amendment of and in addition thereto.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE CERTAIN PERSONS BY THE NAME OF THE
"FIRST GENERAL, SIX PRINCIPLE BAPTIST CHURCH OF RICHMOND." No. 16.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SEC. 1. That Gilbert Tillinghast, Benj. J. T. Reynolds, Thomas B. Kenyon, Jesse Protter, John T. Sheldon, Whitman K. Kenyon, Sprague Kenyon, Wanton Lillibridge, and their associates in the present association, known as the

First General, Six Principle Baptist Church of Richmond, together with such other persons as may hereafter become members of the corporation, be, and they are hereby created a body corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name of the "First General Six Principle Baptist Church of Richmond," for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the worship of Almighty God in any place of worship, if owned or occupied by said corporation; and by this name shall have power to receive and hold to their successors and assigns property to an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, and shall have all the rights and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes.

No. 17. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE BROAD STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SEC. 1. Joseph W. Davis, John F. Pitts, Benjamin Harrington, James A. Mumford, Asa C. Newton, Jeremiah S. Barrett, Thomas G. Butler, Henry G. Luther, Edward Burr, William C. Helme, Samuel S. Bowen, John P. Dunham, George S. Thompson, and such others as are or may be hereafter admitted members of the Broad Street Christian Church, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Broad Street Christian Church, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the worship of Almighty God, in any place of worship owned or occupied by said church in the city of Providence; and shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in the 125 chapter of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. Said church may receive, hold, transmit and convey property, real or personal, to an amount not exceeding thirty thousand dollars.

**No. 18. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE CERTAIN PERSONS BY THE NAME OF THE
"CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN THE TOWN OF PORTSMOUTH."**

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SEC. 1. That William Miller, Samuel Clarke, John Manchester, 2d., Johnathan W. Coggeshall, Edmund Ar-

nold, Nathan D. Main, Edmund S. Sisson, Joseph Anhtony, Peleg T. Potter and their associates in the present association known as the Christian Church in Portsmouth, together with such other persons as may hereafter become members of the corporation, be, and are hereby created a body corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name of the "*Christian Church in the town of Portsmouth,*" for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the worship of Almighty God, in any place of worship owned or occupied by said corporation ; and by this name shall have power to receive and hold to them, their successors and assigns, property to an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars ; and shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities set forth in chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE FATHER MATTHEW BENEVOLENT TO- No. 19.
TAL ABSTINENCE AND AID SOCIETY IN WOONSOCKET.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Michael Reddy, Patrick Hanlin, John Cahill, Lawrence Hosey, their associates and successors, be, and they hereby are created a body corporate and politic, by the name of the "*Father Matthew Benevolent Total Abstinence and Aid Society,*" for the purpose of promoting the cause of temperance, and the affording of mutual aid to the members of the said society when in distress ; with all the rights and duties, and subject to all the duties and liabilities provided by chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. The said corporation may take, hold and enjoy real and personal estate, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and the same may sell and dispose of at pleasure, and they may generally, do all things which may lawfully be done by corporations of like character.

No. 20. AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE SOUTH CHRISTIAN CHURCH, A VOLUNTARY RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATION IN BRISTOL, TO TAKE AND HOLD REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. That the South Christian Church, a voluntary religious association in Bristol, connected with the South Christian Society in said Bristol, be, and they hereby are made able and capable in law of taking, investing, and otherwise controlling and enjoying real and personal estate, not exceeding ten thousand dollars in value, for religious, charitable, and educational purposes.

SEC. 2. The said church and the officers thereof, shall manage, control, and dispose of all property which they may take by gift or devise, according to the terms and in the manner prescribed by the doner or devisor.

(1. AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE "FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH," OF SOUTH KINGSTON.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. Samuel Rodman, Sylvester Robinson, Nathaniel C. Peckham, Isaac P. Rodman, James P. Peckham, John G. Perry, Joseph B. Congdon, and their associates, together with such others as may hereafter be connected with them, they and their successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, by the name of the "First Baptist Church of South Kingstown," for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a meeting house for the public worship of Almighty God, in Wakefield, and for the purpose of supporting and promulgating the Christian religion according to the rites and usages of the churches constituting the Narragansett Baptist Association ; and by that name shall be able and capable in law, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded ; to defend and be defended against, in all courts and places, and before all proper judges and magistrates whomsoever ; to take, secure, and hold all moneys and other property, by voluntary subscription, donation, or otherwise ; also, all legacies, devices, and bequests of real and personal estate ; and also, to have, hold, possess, and acquire lands, tene-

ments, and hereditaments, goods, chattels, and property of every description, not exceeding in amount, in all, the sum of thirty thousand dollars. And all, and singular, the estate and property aforesaid, to lease, grant, convey, or dispose of in such manner as they shall judge expedient, at their will and pleasure; to have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter, and renew at pleasure; and at any of their meetings, to enact and pass such rules, regulations, and by-laws, for the government of said corporation, and the management of the property and affairs thereof, as they may think proper and necessary; provided, the same be not repugnant to this act of incorporation, the laws of this State and of the United States.

SEC. 2. The corporation shall hold an annual meeting on the first Monday in January, in each and every year, and such other meetings, at other times, as they may deem expedient, to be called and notified in such way and manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws, and at any of such meetings, ten of the members of the corporation shall be necessary to form a quorum.

SEC. 3. The corporation, at their annual meeting, shall elect out of their own body a president, treasurer, and secretary, and such other officers as they may deem necessary, who shall hold their respective offices one year therefrom, or until others are elected in their stead.

SEC. 4. If the corporation shall fail at any time to hold any of their annual meetings, or to elect all or any of their officers thereat, such failure shall not in any way impair or invalidate this act, but said corporation may elect their said officers, and transact other business of said annual meeting, called and notified in the manner prescribed by the corporation, within one year from the day appointed for the annual meeting.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the secretary to record, in a book kept for that purpose, all the proceedings of the corporation. The records shall be at all times open to the inspection of any member of the corporation.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to hold the funds of the corporation, and apply the same in such manner and under such regulations as the corporation may direct; to keep a regular account of all moneys received and expended, and make a regular statement thereof, in a report to the corporation, at their annual meeting, and at such other times as he may be required.

SEC. 7. Samuel Rodman, Sylvester Robinson, and Nathaniel C. Peckham, are authorized to call a meeting of the corporators, for the purpose of organizing said corporation, and for the purpose of choosing officers; and the officers then chosen, shall continue in their respective offices until the first Monday in January next, or until others are chosen in their stead, as provided in the fourth section of this act.

No. 22. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE REDWOOD LIBRARY IN NEWPORT, AND OF THE SEVERAL ACTS IN AMENDMENT THEREOF."

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. That in addition to the officers which the corporation of the Redwood Library and Atheneum may now elect by law, the said corporation may annually elect a Vice President, who shall be ex-officio a director, and not exceeding eight additional directors.

SEC. 2. The officers of the said corporation shall hold their respective offices until their successors are elected and accept their trusts.

SEC. 3. The power heretofore conferred upon the corporation to adjudicate upon the forfeiture of shares in certain cases is hereby conferred upon the board of directors.

SEC. 4. So much of the acts to which this is an amendment as are inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

No. 23. AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COLONY OF RHODE ISLAND, AT ITS FEBRUARY SESSION A. D. 1741, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO CHARTER A MILITARY COMPANY BY THE NAME OF THE ARTILERY COMPANY OF THE TOWN OF NEWPORT," AND OF THE SEVERAL ACTS IN AMENDMENT THEREOF.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The Artillery company in Newport, in addition to the officers provided to be elected by their charter, may elect an adjutant, surgeon, an assistant surgeon, a commissary and paymaster each with the rank and commission of Lieutenant.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE HERCULES No. 24.
FIRE ENGINE COMPANY IN NEWPORT.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The second section of the act to which this is an amendment, is hereby so amended that the said Company may consist of not exceeding eighty members instead of forty, as heretofore.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE EXTINGUISHING OF FIRES IN THE No. 25.
TOWNS OF BRISTOL AND WARREN.

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :

SECTION 1. The Town Councils of the Towns of Bristol and Warren respectively, are hereby authorized to make and establish such ordinances, rules and regulations for the election, and in relation to the duties of Firewards, Firemen, Engineers, and other officers of the Fire Department, the extinguishing of fires, and the preservation of property exposed to fire, in said Towns, as they shall from time to time deem expedient ; provided such ordinances, rules and regulations shall not be repugnant to the laws of this State.

SEC. 2. The Firewards, Firemen, Engineers, and other officers of said Fire Department, who shall be elected by said Town Councils, shall be exempt from performing military duty and from serving as jurors.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall go into effect immediately after its passage.

RESOLUTIONS OF A PRIVATE NATURE.

- No. 1.** Upon the petition of Alfred Sisson praying for a remission of costs :

Voted and resolved, That the sum of twenty-three dollars and fifty cents be, and the same is hereby appropriated and paid over to Alfred Sisson, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon the order of the State Auditor.

- No. 2.** Upon the petition of Luther C. Warner of the city of Providence and Phebe A. Warner his wife, praying, for reasons therein stated, that they may be authorized to adopt as their own child, Walter Townley, a minor, son of Charles F. Townley and Amelia Townley his wife, both late of the city of New York, deceased :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same hereby is granted, and that the said Luther C. Warner and Phebe A., his wife, be, and hereby are authorized to adopt the said Walter Townley as their own child ; and that the said parties reciprocally be, and hereby are vested with all the rights, including the rights of inheritance of estates, real and personal, and subject to all the duties and obligations, in the same manner as if the said Walter Townley had been born the lawful child of the said Luther C. Warner and Phebe A. Warner ; and that the name of the said Walter Townley be, and the same hereby is changed to that of Walter Townley Warner.

- No. 3.** Upon the petition of Leonard Harrison Quin for change of name to Leonard Harrison Hayward :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner be

granted, and that he be forever hereafter known by the name of Leonard Harrison Hayward, and receive the same benefits and be subject to the same liabilities as if his name had never been changed.

Upon the petition of Edward B. Jenks and Clarissa D. No. 4.
Jenks, of North Providence, praying for reasons therein stated, for leave to adopt Mabel Jenks as their own child :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby granted ; and that the said Edward B. and Clarissa D. Jenks, be, and they are hereby authorized to adopt the said Mabel Jenks as their own child, and that the said parties respectively, shall be vested with all the rights, and subject to all the duties and obligations, including the rights of inheritance of estate and property, real and personal, as if the said Mabel had been born the lawful child of the said Edward B. and Clarissa D. Jenks.

Upon the petition of Marietta Arlin for change of name No. 5.
of her child Flora Euphenia Doe :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby granted ; and that the name of the said Flora Euphenia Doe be, and hereby is changed to the name of Flora Euphenia Arlin ; and by that name she shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities, that she would have had and been subject to, had not her name been changed.

Upon the petition of Thomas C. and Mary Collamore, No. 6.
for leave to adopt Alice Reed as their own child :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be, and the same hereby is granted ; that the said Thomas C. and Mary Collamore be, and they are hereby authorized, to adopt the said Alice Reed as their child, and that the said parties reciprocally shall be, and they hereby are, vested with all the rights and subjected to all the duties and obligations, including all the right of inheritance of

estate, real and personal, as if the said Alice Reed had been born the lawful child of the said petitioners ; and that the name of the said Alice Reed be, and same is hereby changed to Alice Reed Collamore ; and that by the latter name the said Alice Reed Collamore shall be entitled to all the privileges and subject to all the liabilities to which she would have been entitled and subjected had not her name been changed.

- No. 7. Upon the petition of Susan Peck, of Providence, praying, for certain reasons therein stated, that the name of her nephew, Joseph Henry Peck, may be changed to the name which his father bore while living :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be and the same is hereby granted, and the said Joseph Henry Peck shall be hereafter known and called by the name of Henry Clay Peck, and by the name of Henry Clay Peck shall be entitled to the same privileges, and be subject to the same duties, and remain under the same obligations, as if his name had not been changed.

- No. 8. Upon the petition of Archibald Dalrymple, praying, for reasons therein stated, that he may be discharged from liability by him incurred, by entering into two several recognizances with one Susan Cloyes, as surety for her appearance before the Court of Magistrates, in the city of Providence, to answer to certain complaints there pending against her :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petition be granted ; and that the Attorney General be, and he hereby is, instructed to discontinue the suits now pending against said Dalrymple in the Court of Common Pleas, in Providence county, on said recognizances, on his paying all costs and expenses thus far incurred by the State in the prosecution of the said Susan Cloyes, and in suing said recognizances—and on his further paying into the State treasury the sum of two hundred dollars, on or before the first day of May next.

RESOLUTION authorizing Jesse B. Tucker, of Foster, to No. 9. peddle.

Resolved, That the General Treasurer of this State be, and is hereby directed to issue to Jesse B. Tucker, of Foster, R. I., a license to peddle merchandise, (watches, jewelry, silver and German silver ware, excepted), for the term of one year, without costs to said Tucker. The license not transferable.

RESOLUTION authorizing Beriah Potter, of Coventry, to No. 10. peddle.

Resolved, That the General Treasurer of this State be, and he is hereby directed to issue to Beriah Potter, of Coventry, a license to peddle any merchandise, except watches, jewelry, gold or silver ware, or articles manufactured of German silver, for the term of one year; the said Potter paying the sum of forty dollars for the privilege of peddling such merchandize; to be limited to a district within six miles circuit from his residence in Coventry.

Upon the petition of Albert Sweet and Hannah Sweet, No. 11. his wife, of Richmond, praying, for reasons therein stated, for leave to adopt child:

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of said petitioners be, and the same is hereby granted; that the said Albert Sweet and Hannah Sweet, his wife, be, and they are hereby authorized to adopt the said Alice Ann Terry, as their own child; and that she shall hereafter be called and known by the name of Alice Ann Sweet; and that said parties, reciprocally, shall be vested with all the rights, and be subject to all the duties and obligations, including the rights of inheritance of estate, real and personal, as if said Alice Ann Terry had been born the lawful child of she said Albert and Hannah Sweet.

No. 12. RESOLUTION granting leave to Leon Cassier to peddle goods.

Upon the petition of Leon Cassier, praying, for reasons therein stated, that he may have leave to peddle one year without license :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer of the said petitioner be, and the same is hereby granted ; and that the General Treasurer be, and he is hereby directed, to issue to Leon Cassier a license for hawking and peddling goods, wares and merchandise, in this State, for the term of one year, upon said Cassier's paying to said treasurer the sum of one dollar for said license. Provided, however, that said Cassier shall not be authorized to sell any gold or silver ware, watches, jewelry, or German silver ware.

No. 13. RESOLUTION granting leave to Thomas Boardman, of Warwick, to peddle.

Resolved, That the treasurer of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue to Thomas Boardman of Warwick, R. I., a license to peddle merchandize, (jewelry, silver and German silver ware excepted), for the term of one year, he, the said Boardman paying fifty dollars for said license, and the license not transferable.

No. 14. Resolved, That the treasurer of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue to James B. Waite of Warwick, R. I., a license to peddle merchandize, (jewelry, silver and German silver ware excepted), for the term of one year, without costs to said Waite, and the license shall not be transferable.

No. 15. RESOLUTION authorizing Gideon Greene, of Conventy to peddle.

Resolved, That the General Treasurer be, and he hereby is directed to issue to Gideon Greene, of the town of Coventry, a license to peddle any merchandize, *except watches, jewelry, gold or silver ware, or articles manufactured of Ger-*

man silver, for the term of one year, the said Greene paying the sum of forty dollars for the privilege of peddling such merchandize, to be limited to a district, "within six miles circuit from his residence in Conventry."

RESOLUTION to present the Manton Library, Glocester, with No. 16.
the Colonial Records.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to present to the Manton Harmony Library, (in Glocester), one copy of each Volume of the Colonial Records.

Upon the petition of Oliver Johnson, a committee appointed by the Grand Lodge of ancient, free and accepted Masons, of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, praying for reasons therein stated, that the Charter of said Grand Lodge, heretofore surrendered by them and accepted by the General Assembly, be returned to said Grand Lodge : No. 17.

It is voted and resolved, by this General Assembly, that the prayer of said petition be, and the same is hereby granted ; and that the Secretary of State be, and hereby is ordered to return said Charter to the said Grand Lodge, and that said Grand Lodge by virtue of this resolution, have and possess all the rights and privileges granted to them by the terms of said Charter, in the same manner and to the same extent as they had and enjoyed before said Charter was surrendered by them and accepted by the General Assembly.

It is further voted and resolved, that so much of the resolution in relation to Masonic Charters passed at the May Session of the General Assembly, A. D. 1834, as relates to said Grand Lodge, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

RESOLUTION for the payment of Seventy-Three Dollars and No. 18.
Sixty-Five Cents to Samuel L. Blaisdell, for fees and expenses.

Resolved, That the sum of seventy-three dollars and

sixty-five cents be allowed and and paid to Samuel L. Blaisdell for fees and expenses, out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon the order of the State Auditor.

No. 19. RESOLUTION relative to the partition of the estate of Naman Rogers, of Charlestown.

Resolved, That the State Auditor is hereby directed to draw his Warrant upon the State Treasurer, for twenty-seven dollars, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, in full for services and expenses incurred by John Congdon and Daniel F. Larkin, in the partition of the real estate of Naman Rogers, late of Charlestown ; in accordance with a resolution passed at the January Session, 1860.

No. 20. Upon the petition of John A. Thornton of Smithfield, praying for reasons therein stated for restoration of privileges forfeited by reason of his conviction of the crime of robbery :

Voted and resolved, That the said John A. Thornton, be, and he hereby is, restored to all his rights and privileges as fully as if said conviction had never occurred.

No. 21. Upon the petition of Ezekiel Gardner, praying for a full pardon from the effect of his conviction and sentence before the May term of the Supreme Court, A. D. 1840, and his restoration to all of his rights and privileges, except that of voting :

Voted and resolved, That the Senate do hereby advise and consent to the granting of the prayer of said Ezekiel Gardner's petition, as recommended by His Excellency the Governor, and his restoration to all his civil rights and privileges, except that of being entitled to vote.

Upon the petition of Ezekiel Gardner, praying to be re-*No. 22.*
stored to his right of voting, lost in consequence of his con-
viction before the Supreme Court in Washington county, at
its May term, A. D. 1840 :

Voted and resolved, That the prayer thereof be granted,
and that said Gardner is hereby restored to his right to vote,
and shall be entitled to vote whenever he shall have the
other qualifications required by the Constitution and laws of
this State.

Upon the petition of Edward D. Studley, to restore him *No. 23.*
to his civil and political rights, having been convicted of
an assault with intent to kill :

Voted and resolved, That the said Edward D. Studley
be, and hereby is, restored to the rights of being admitted
to vote whenever he shall have the qualifications of a voter,
as required by the Constitution and laws of the State.

Upon the petition of John McElroy, praying to be re-*No. 24.*
leased from imprisonment in the State Prison.

Voted and resolved, That the Senate do hereby advise and
consent to the pardon of the said John McElroy, from his
said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency, the
acting Governor.

Upon the petition of Jeremiah McGill, praying to be re-*No. 25.*
leased from imprisonment in the State Prison :

Voted and resolved, That the Senate do hereby advise and
consent to the pardon of the said Jeremiah McGill from his
said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency,
the Governor, to take effect on the day and year before
mentioned.

No. 26. Upon the petition of Francis Kerr, praying to be released from imprisonment in the Washington county jail :

Voted and resolved, That the Senate do hereby advise and consent to the pardon of the said Francis Kerr from his said imprisonment, as recommended by His Excellency, the Governor.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &C.

It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :

SECTION 1. Oliver Johnson, William Field, Nathan P. Towne, Gardner T. Swarts, Ariel Ballou, Cyrus Fisher, John Eldred, Samuel Lewis, Cyrus B. Manchester, Joseph Belcher, William B. Snell, and Samuel Green, and such others as may be hereafter associated with them, are hereby made a body corporate, by the name of the "Grand Royal Arch Chapter, of the State of Rhode Island," for the purpose of aiding poor Masonic bretheren, their widows and orphans, and such other charitable uses and purposes as are usual among free and accepted Masons; and may take and hold real and personal estate to the value of ten thousand dollars, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, liabilities and restrictions set forth in chapter one hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes, and all acts of the General Assembly in addition thereto or in amendment thereof.

No. 28.

RESOLUTION of adjournment.

Voted and Resolved, That all business pending before this General Assembly, unfinished, be referred to the next session ; and that this General Assembly be, and the same is hereby adjourned to meet according to law.

PETITIONS FOR ACTS OF INCORPORATION.

And for other objects, presented at the January session of No. 29. the General Assembly, and continued for notice to the May session, in conformity with chapter 3, section 8, of the Revised Statutes.

The petition of William D. Ely and another, for an act to incorporate the Allendale Company.

The petition of Alfred Reed and others, for an act to incorporate the Oriental Mills, in North Providence.

The petition of William W. Brown and others, for an act to incorporate the Providence India Rubber Company.

The petition of Stephen Harris and others, for an act to incorporate the Rhode Island Air Light Company.

The petition of Francis Wayland, Alexander Duncan and others, for an act to incorporate the Pawners Bank, in Providence.

The petition of Henry L. Kendall and Nicholas Sheldon, for an act to incorporate the Continental Manufacturing Company.

The petition of Asa Pierce and others, for an act to incorporate the Providence Western Land Company.

The petition of Nicholas Sheldon and others, for an act to incorporate the Artizans Company.

The petition of John J. Reynolds and others, for an act to incorporate a Railroad from a point on the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad, within two miles of Wickford Depot.

The petition of Albert Gallup and others, for an act to incorporate the Providence Water Power Company.

The petition of Byron Sprague and others, for an act to incorporate the Sprague Cotton Gin Manufacturing Company, in Providence.

The petition of Edward Pearce and others, for an act to incorporate the Cyclopean Company.

The petition of Libeus Gaskell and others, for an act to incorporate the Producers Savings Institution, in Woonsocket.

The petition of Stephen M. Mason and others, for an act to incorporate the Woonsocket and Woonasquatucket Branch Railroad Company.

The petition of William C. Rhodes and others, in relation to the Pawtuxet Turnpike.

REPORTS MADE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Annual report of J. B. Chapin, commissioner of public schools.

Annual report of the insurance companies, with the returns of the insurance companies doing business in the State.

Annual statement of the condition of the banks and institutions for savings, on the 16th March, 1860, prepared by W. R. Watson, State Auditor.

Annual report of the State Auditor, W. R. Watson.

Report on the industrial statistics of the state of Rhode Island from the materials collected by the R. I. Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, in accordance with a resolution of the General Assembly, at its January session, 1860.

Report of the Rhode Island Peace commissioners, who were appointed to attend the convention at Washington, on the 4th February, 1861.

Report of the Secretary of State on the better preservation and arrangement of the public archives.

Report of the joint select committee on the enlargement of the State house in Providence.

Communication from the counsel of the State upon the boundary line between Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

Report of the Railroad Commissioners.

Communication from the Quarter Master General.

The twenty-third annual report of the New York, Providence and Boston railroad company.

Report of the Secretary of State, accompanying the registration returns.

Communication from the Governor, on the appointment of commissioners to the peace convention in Washington.

Report of the warden of the State Prison.

Report of the committee on the militia on the cost of arming the militia of the state.

Annual report of the Quarter Master General, Thomas J. Stead, with accompanying documents.

Report of the Committee on the Indian Tribe.

Report of the Railroad Commissioners.

A P P E N D I X .

ROLL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

At the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, begun and holden at Providence, on the 14th day of January, (being the second Monday) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of Independence the eighty-fifth :—

PRESENT.

His Excellency, WILLIAM SPRAGUE, Governor,

AND EX-OFFICIO PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

His Honor, J. RUSSELL BULLOCK, Lieutenant Governor.

SENATORS FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport	-	-	-	BENJAMIN FINCH,
Providence	-	-	-	SAMUEL CURREY,
Portsmouth	-	-	-	BENJAMIN HALL,
Warwick	-	-	-	HENRY BUTLER,
Westerly	-	-	-	CHARLES H. DENISON,
New Shoreham	-	-	-	LUTHER DICKENS,
North Kingstown	-	-	-	GEORGE A. DAVIS,
South Kingstown	-	-	-	ISAAC P. RODMAN,
East Greenwich	-	-	-	THOMAS A. REYNOLDS,
Jamestown	-	-	-	JOHN CONGDON,
Smithfield	-	-	-	WILLIAM S. SLATER,
Scituate	-	-	-	ABNER W. PECKHAM,
Glocester	-	-	-	DANIEL EVANS,
Charlestown	-	-	-	JOHN W. MONEY,
West Greenwich	-	-	-	EDWIN W. HOPKINS,
Coventry	-	-	-	THOMAS A. WHITMAN,
Exeter	-	-	-	STEPHEN B. WEEDEN,
Middletown	-	-	-	PELEG T. SHERMAN,
Bristol	-	-	-	W. H. S. BAYLEY,

Tiverton	-	-	GIDEON H. DURFEE,
Little Compton	-	-	NATHANIEL CHURCH,
Warren	-	-	GEORGE L. COOKE,
Cumberland	-	-	EDWARD HARRIS,
Richmond	-	-	CLARKE H. SHELDON,
Cranston	-	-	JOSEPH W. SWEET,
Hopkinton	-	-	SAMUEL M. RICHMOND,
Johnston	-	-	ALBERT WATERMAN,
North Providence	-	-	LEWIS FAIRBROTHER,
Barrington	-	-	ALLEN BROWN,
Foster	-	-	JOSHUA PAINE,
Burrillville	-	-	MARTIN A. SMITH,
Fall River	-	-	WEAVER OSBORN,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Secretary of the Senate, *ex-officio*.

JOHN F. TOBEY, of Providence, *Clerk*.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Newport.

William P. Sheffield,
Seth Bateman,
John Eldred,
John A. Hazard,
Pardon W. Stevens.

Providence.

Daniel Angell,
David S. Carr,
George B. Holmes,
Robert Manchester, jr.,
Allen C. Mathewson,
William Sanford,
William C. Snow,
Martin C. Stokes,
Orray Taft,
Luther C. Warner,
George F. Wilson.

Portsmouth.

William M. Manchester.

Warwick.

Thomas E. Anthony,
William D. Davis,
Henry Dyer,
James J. Smith.

Westerly.

Nathan F. Dixon.

West Greenwich.

Vernon Weaver.

Coventry.

Benjamin F. Carpenter,
David S. Harris.

Exeter.

Samuel Barber, 2d.

Middletown.

James Chace.

Bristol.

Samuel W. Church,
Henry W. Diman.

Tiverton.

Joseph Osborn.

Little Compton.

Oliver C. Brownell.

Warren.

George G. Hazard,

Rodolphus B. Johnson.

Cumberland.

William Carpenter,

Edwin Jenckes,

Rodman Lewis,

Jason Newell.

New Shoreham.

Ambrose N. Rose.

North Kingstown.

William H. Allen,

Syria H. Vaughn.

South Kingstown.

Isaac M. Church,

George W. Sheldon.

East Greenwich.

Charles J. Place.

Jamestown.

Welcome Weeden.

Smithfield.

James A. Barnes,

Bradbury C. Hill,

Jabez W. Mowry,

William Newell,

Simon S. Steere,

Albert C. Vose.

Scituate.

Welcome Matteson,

Henry S. Olney.

CÆSAR A. UPDIKE, Speaker.

THOMAS S. ANTHONY,

WILLIAM STEVENS, JR. }

Clerks.

Glocester.

Gaius W. Hubbard,

Lafayette Reynolds.

Charlestown.

Thomas A. Pierce.

Richmond.

Albert S. Potter.

Cranston.

Sidney B. Smith,

William L. Thornton.

Hopkinton.

Thomas M. Clark.

Johnston.

Caleb A. Harris,

Samuel A. Irons.

North Providence.

William M. Bailey,

Lucius B. Darling,

Christopher Holden,

Sumner Fifield.

Barrington.

Benjamin Martin.

Foster.

Ethan A. Jenckes.

Burrillville.

Lyman Copeland,

Sylvester Sayles.

Fall River.

James C. Stafford.

PROCEEDINGS IN GRAND COMMITTEE.

Wednesday, January 23, 1861.

The two Houses of the General Assembly convened in Grand Committee for the purpose of electing Justices of the Peace and Public Notaries.

His Excellency the Governor in the chair.

The calling of the roll was dispensed with, as it was evident a quorum of both houses was present.

The following officers were then elected :

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Mathew C. Chappel,	Washington county.
Barnabas B. Hammond,	Providence county.
William H. Townsend,	“ “

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

William H. Townsend,	Providence,
Samuel Howard,	“
Charles W. Smith,	“

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Providence, January 18th, 1861. }

To the Hon. House of Representatives :

Gentlemen :—

In compliance with a Resolution of the House of Representatives, calling upon me to inform that body what steps, if any, have been taken to protect the property of the United States, at Fort Adams, I herewith transmit a

copy of the letter written by the Secretary of State, at my request, to the Honorable Secretary of War, which embraces all the facts connected with the matter; also the letter from the Secretary of War, in reply to the same.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. SPRAGUE.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Providence, January 12th, 1861. }

Hon. Joseph Holt, Secretary of War :

Sir :—

The Governor of this State, has to-day, been informed by Colonel Tew, commanding a company of artillery at Newport, in this State, that Capt. Cullum, of the U. S. Engineers, requested the Mayor of that city, on the 10th instant, to detail six armed men from his command to protect Fort Adams from threatened plunder of ammunition, and that the same authority infers from a conversation between the Mayor and Capt. Cullum, that the department will need a company to occupy this fortification.

Governor Sprague requests me to say that he would not correctly represent the sentiment of the people of this State, did he hesitate to assure the department, that they are anxious to do their utmost to assist the government in its execution of the laws, and that this government will receive, with much satisfaction, the wishes of the War Department, in view of any assistance Rhode Island can give in this matter.

Orders will be given to Col. Tew, to supply the men wanted, and to place his command at the disposal of the Mayor of Newport, for the defence of U. S. property, and for the occupancy of Fort Adams, when desired so to do by any competent authority.

With high respect,

I have the honor to remain

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Secretary of State.

APPENDIX.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
January 16th, 1861. }

Sir :—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th instant, stating that the Governor of Rhode Island, upon the application of Captain George W. Cullum, Engineers, has directed “a detail of six armed men to protect Fort Adams from a threatened plunder of ammunition ;” and, also, that orders will be given “to place a company of artillery at the disposal of the Mayor of Newport, for the defence of the United States property and the occupancy of Fort Adams, whenever desired to do so by any competent United States authority.”

For this prompt and loyal conduct and for his patriotic offer—which I trust there will be no occasion to accept,—I beg that you will return to the Governor the thanks of this Department and of the President.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOLT,
Secretary of War, *ad interim*.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Providence, January 22d, 1861. }

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives :

Gentlemen :—

I herewith present to the General Assembly a communication from the counsel for the State of Rhode Island, in the suit in equity against the State of Massachusetts, in the Supreme Court of the United States, on the subject of the adjustment of the new Boundary Line, agreed upon.

I also submit an act prepared by the counsel, relating to the Boundary Line, in order that the action of this State may conform to that of the State of Massachusetts.

WM. SPRAGUE.

REPORT FROM THE COUNSEL OF THE STATE UPON
THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN RHODE ISLAND
AND MASSACHUSETTS.

To His Excellency WILLIAM SPRAGUE, Governor of the
State of Rhode Island, &c.

The undersigned counsel for the State of Rhode Island,
in the suit in equity against said State, on behalf of the
State of Massachusetts, in the Supreme Court of the United
States, respectfully

REPORT:

That since their last communication, the Governor and
Counsel of Massachusetts, acting under the authority of
the Legislature of Massachusetts, have accepted the con-
ventional line agreed upon as the boundary between said
States, by the Counsel of the two States, and which was
ratified by the General Assembly of this State at their
January Session, in A. D. 1860. The Counsel for the
State of Massachusetts are now ready to unite with the
undersigned in an application to the Supreme Court for the
establishment of said line by a proper decree. But the
Counsel for the State of Rhode Island are embarrassed by
the terms of the fourth Section of the Act of the January
Session, A. D. 1860, by which the operation of that act is
suspended until the Legislature of said Commonwealth or
other competent authority thereof, should make certain pro-
visions therein specified. By the terms of the order in
Council in Massachusetts, the subjects which are by the
terms of the 4th section of one act, considered proper for
protection by legislation, are required to be provided for by
the terms of the decree to be entered in the Supreme Court.

The substance of the adjournment agreed upon is, that
the conventional line be established as the true boundary
line between the States, and if the decree embodies that
agreement, it must of necessity protect and save the rights
of all parties, between the present jurisdictional line and
the conventional line, and on both sides of the latter line.

The undersigned therefore respectfully suggest to Your
Excellency and to the General Assembly through you, that
the act of the January Session, A. D. 1860, be so far
modified in its provisions, that it shall take effect forthwith,

and that the subjects required by the 4th section of that act to be protected by special and preliminary legislation, be required to be protected in the decree of the Supreme Court, in the manner provided by the order in Council of the State of Massachusetts.

It is not improbable that further legislation may be required from the Legislatures of both States, but such Legislation is not necessary for the purpose of establishing the line agreed upon.

We herewith submit a copy of the order in Council of the State of Massachusetts.

C. S. BRADLEY,
T. A. JENCKES,

January 22d, 1861.

REPORT FROM THE COUNSEL OF THE STATE, ON
THE BOUNDARY CONTROVERSY.

To His Excellency WILLIAM SPRAGUE, Governor, &c.

The undersigned respectfully report, That since their last communication to Your Excellency, respecting the Boundary controversy between the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of Rhode Island, the said Commonwealth filed in the Supreme Court of the United States, their supplemental bill in equity, setting forth the recent proceedings in regard to said controversy, including the authority given by the General Court of Massachusetts to her legal Counselors in this behalf, under the advice and direction of the Governor and Council of said Commonwealth, to agree upon a conventional boundary line, and the termination of the controversy by such agreement.

The undersigned pursuant to the instructions contained in the acts of the General Assembly filed the answer of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, assenting to the adjustment of the controversy by the adoption of such conventional line.

The United States being represented before said Court, by their Attorney General, under the authority of a special Act of Congress, assented to the said compact and agreement between the two States.

A decree was entered by said Court, directing the Sur-

veyers appointed for said cause, to run out and define the new line, and to report their proceedings, on or before the first Monday of August next, and also directing all parties who might object to the said line, to file their objections and the grounds thereof, on or before the second Monday of October next, in the office of the Clerk of said Court.

Copies of the Supplemental bill, of the Answer and of the Decree of the Court, are herewith transmitted to Your Excellency.

We have reason therefore to anticipate the final settlement of this controversy at the next term of the Supreme Court, by the adoption of a new boundary line, and an exchange of territory, which the Commonwealth of Massachusetts authorized her Counsel to make, and which the General Assembly of this State have twice approved.

Respectfully submitted, by

C. S. BRADLEY,
T. A. JENCKES.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
WITH A HISTORY OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE
GASPEE.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode
Island.

Gentlemen :—

I beg leave to lay before you “ A History of the Destruction of His Britannic Majesty’s Schooner Gaspee, in Narragansett Bay, on the 10th of June, 1772 ; accompanied by the correspondence connected therewith ; the action of the General Assembly of Rhode Island thereon, and the official journal of the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry appointed by George the Third, on the same.”

In preparing the Colonial Records of the State, I have reached the period when the destruction of the Gaspee took place, one of the most memorable events in our annals. As the volume in which this narrative will be contained, will not be completed for some months, and consequently not furnished to the members of the present General Assembly, I have felt desirous that they should possess

a copy of this portion of it. With this view, while the type was set for the Records, I caused 125 copies of the Gaspee narrative to be printed in a separate pamphlet with a title page. It is this which I have the honor now to present you.

I have taken great pains to make the history of the Gaspee affair as complete as possible, by adding to the documents in the Secretary's office, many letters and other papers of interest, which do not consequently appear in the excellent Documentary History on the subject compiled and published by Judge Staples. For several of these I am indebted to the kindness of the Hon. George Bancroft; and for others to the Historical Documents in the State of New York. In one of the latter, reference is made to a letter from Lord Dartmouth, then Colonial Secretary, to Governor Wanton of Rhode Island, relative to the Royal Commission of enquiry into the Gaspee affair, which is not on file in the Secretary's office. As this was evidently a letter of great historic value, I caused search to be made for it, both among the archives of Massachusetts and New York, without success. It appeared that the letter had been published in one of the Boston newspapers, which had given great offence to the ministry. An examination of the various Boston papers of the latter part of the year 1772, was next made, when the letter was found, and a copy made of it for the State Archives.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Secretary of State.

Providence, March 7th, 1861.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE STATE HOUSE IN PROVIDENCE.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives :

January Session, 1861.

Your committee, appointed at the last session, "to procure a plan and estimate of expenses for an addition to the State House at Providence, providing for the safe keeping and preservation of the public archives and court records,

and more convenient accommodation for the business of the General Assembly, and State officers and the courts :”
Respectfully

REPORT :

That they have procured two plans of enlargement, both of which may now be seen at the Secretary's office, and to which they invite attention and examination. The enlargement proposed by either plan is a new building, to be erected about fourteen feet west of the present State House, the central part of the space between the new and the old building to be occupied by connecting stairways for both. According to one of the plans the new building would be of the same dimensions with the old one, and the entire probable cost about \$20,000. According to the other plan, the new building, while of the same length with the old one, would be eight feet wider, thereby furnishing greatly superior accommodations for the two houses of the General Assembly, besides other desirable objects, and the probable cost would be about \$37,000.

According to the design the basement of either building would be entirely fire-proof, furnishing convenient offices for the Secretary of State and the clerks of the courts, and for the safe keeping of the public archives and court records and for other purposes. The two stories of the new building above the basement would be mainly for the accommodation of the two houses of the General Assembly, and lobbies and galleries for spectators, leaving the present State House for the use of the courts, and public offices and committee rooms, and libraries.

In the present depressed condition of the business of the State, your committee do not recommend immediate action towards the construction of a building according to either of the plans presented ; but they cannot refrain from calling attention to the circumstances, that for want of enlarged accommodations for the General Assembly, the State officers and the courts, the State is annually paying for rents a sum of money equal to the interest on a large proportion of what would be the cost of the enlargement according to either of the plans presented, besides leaving its most valuable public records continually exposed to imminent peril of destruction by fire. They therefore ask that they may be

continued in order to complete the estimates of costs, to be presented, with specifications, to the next General Assembly.

SAMUEL CURREY,
GEO. LEWIS COOKE,
On the part of the Senate.
JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Secretary of State.

W. M. BAILEY,
ALLEN C. MATHEWSON,
ROBERT MANCHESTER, JR.,
On the part of the House.

REPORT OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, at its January session, A. D. 1861.

The Railroad Commissioners appointed by your honorable body in May last, respectfully beg leave to present the following

REPORT:

Immediately after their appointment a meeting was held for organization, at which John Gould of Middletown, was chosen Chairman, and George H. Whitney of Providence, Secretary. The Superintendents of all the Railroads in the State were duly notified of the same.

In June last the Board made a careful examination of the rails, bridges, sleepers, &c., of all the railroads within the State, and found them in good condition and to all appearances entirely safe for the passage of all trains.

Their attention was early called to the bridge on the Worcester R. R., at Valley Falls, and they carefully examined the same at different times. The bridge has also been examined by Mr. D. L. Harris of Springfield, whose extensive knowledge of the erection and strength of bridges, entitles his opinion to their fullest confidence. He says in a letter to the Superintendent of the road, "I have carefully examined the bridge, and was on it when one of your heaviest locomotives passed over it several times at high speed. I am satisfied that the structure is per-

fectly safe for the passage of any, and all trains, for at least two years without further repairs.”

The Directors of the road, however, assure the Board that the old bridge will be removed and a new one erected in its place early the coming season.

They regret to state that there have been since their appointment four accidents, resulting in death. Three on the Hartford R. R., and one on the Worcester R. R. After a careful examination of the facts connected with them, they are of the opinion that neither the officers nor the employees of the roads, were to blame in either case.

Regular quarterly meetings have been held, and notices of time and place of holding the same, given through the Providence daily papers.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN GOULD,
GEORGE G. HAZARD,
DANIEL C. HISCOX,
ISAAC PECK,
GEO. H. WHITNEY.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE ACCOMPANYING THE REGISTRATION RETURNS.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
Providence, December, 1, 1861. }

To the Honorable General Assembly:

Gentlemen :

In accordance with chapter 76 of the Revised Statutes, which provides for a registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths within the State ; and which further requires that the Secretary of State shall receive the returns of such registration, and cause an abstract of the same to be made and published, he begs leave to submit the accompanying report.

The law before mentioned, provides that the Rhode Island Medical Society, may, through a committee, appointed for

the purpose, assist the Secretary in carrying out the details contemplated, which can only be successfully accomplished by members of the medical profession.

With the approbation of this committee, the immediate care of preparing the abstract, or annual report of the births, marriages and deaths in the State, has been confided to Edward A. Crane, M. D., of Providence, who prepared the preliminary tables in this report, and contributed the observations which follow. These are the results of a careful analysis of the tables, and contain facts of great interest on the subjects to which they severally refer.

While the Secretary feels pleasure in stating that the returns are, as a whole, more complete than they have ever been before, particularly as they regard the "age," "place of birth," and "cause of death," he feels it his duty to speak of the careless and very imperfect manner in which a few of the towns have made them.

The returns from the city of Providence, are models of accuracy and completeness, and are probably superior to those obtained in any other city in this country. Newport, Bristol, Warren, Fall River, Cranston, Cumberland, and North Providence, also make excellent, and apparently very complete returns. In several other towns, the blanks are well filled out, although the returns are evidently not complete.

In regard to the towns which have made poor returns, it is difficult to say which are the most incomplete, as portions of them are, in some cases excellent, while in others they are plainly defective.

Smithfield, for instance, makes an admirable return of births, and probably the most defective return of deaths. Westerly reports the deaths well, though evidently incomplete. Exeter reports but five deaths during the year. Other towns have also failed to report the true number of deaths. But if any town is entitled to a bad pre-eminence for deficient returns, it is Scituate, which, with a population of 4,275 reports only sixteen births, and but forty-four deaths; the cause of death being specified in nine cases only.

It would be doing injustice to the Town Clerks, to attribute to them, in all cases, the incomplete returns sent in by them. The undertakers and clergy, have too often been the cause of the delays in making the returns, as well as their incompleteness; still, it is evident, that to many of the Town Clerks must be attributed the deficiencies referred

to. The cities and large towns, it will be seen, are most correct and complete ; hence it is evident, that a little more interest and promptness on the part of certain Town Clerks, will remedy the difficulty complained of.

Respectfully submitted, by

JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Secretary of State.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR, RELATIVE TO THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS TO THE PEACE CONVENTION AT WASHINGTON.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Providence, February 1st, 1861. }

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives :

Gentlemen :—

In pursuance of the Joint Resolution, adopted by the General Assembly on the 30th ultimo, authorizing the Governor to appoint Commissioners to represent this State, in the city of Washington, at a Convention there to meet on the 4th instant. I submit the names of the following gentlemen, who have been by me appointed, and have accepted said appointment.

HON. SAMUEL AMES, of Providence.

ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq., of Providence.

HON. WILLIAM W. HOPPIN, of Providence.

GEORGE H. BROWNE, Esq., of Glocester.

HON. SAMUEL G. ARNOLD, of Middletown.

WM. SPRAGUE.

REPORT OF THE RHODE ISLAND PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island :

The undersigned Commissioners on the part of this State, appointed upon the request of the State of Virginia, to meet Commissioners from the other States to confer upon the best mode of adjusting the unhappy differences which now disturb the peace of the country, respectfully beg leave to

REPORT :

That on the 4th day of February last, at Washington, the day and place named for the opening of the Conference, they met Commissioners from other States and remained with them in conference until the 27th day of February, at which time twenty-one States were represented, when having agreed by a majority of States to submit to Congress, to be by Congress submitted to conventions in the several States, the annexed article in amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the Convention finally adjourned.

This article, it will be seen, applies the old line of 36 degrees and 30 minutes of North latitude to all the present territory of the United States, prohibiting slavery North of that line, whilst it recognizes and secures its existence South of that line during the territorial government, and provides for the formation of new States out of such territory with or without slavery, as their Constitutions may direct.

As this partition of territory was not disadvantageous, at least to the free States, as it disposed of the agitation consequent upon a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon a celebrated case, and followed a precedent which had given peace to the country upon this most dangerous subject of controversy for upwards of thirty years, your Commissioners gave their assent to it as the best practical solution of all difficulties growing out of the territorial question.

New territory is no farther dealt with by this article than to require, except in certain specified cases, a majority of all the Senators from each side of said line, to concur in its

acquisition, whether made by act of Congress or by treaty, thus giving to each class of States, a check upon the cupidity of the others.

The other sections of the article were designed in general so to define and limit the rights, powers and duties of both Congress and the States, with regard to the subject of slavery, as to prevent further controversy and to enable and induce those most opposed in opinion and interest, by the practice of mutual forbearance to live in peace and amity under the same Federal Government. It is believed that in no essential particular will this article change the present actual state of things ; its value consisting in the security therein which it gives to all, and in the settlement made by it of present and probable subjects of controversy.

In a great practical matter of this sort, your Commissioners deem these results of far more importance than strict adherence to any theory, however plausible in the abstract, and especially than to any party declaration of principles of a sectional cast, however vehemently argued, or numerously adopted on either side. To deal well and wisely with the actual and real, and whilst consulting the past and looking to the probable future for guidance, to base his action on what is, comprises the whole duty of a statesman ; leaving to political philosophers to dream of what might have been, or in the abstract of what ought to be. Reform, it is true, in this way comes slowly, but it comes without the disturbance of material interests, without agitation of human passions, and without the violent outbreaks which these occasion—hindering and obstructing its progress in that grand and orderly procession of moral causes and effects which expresses and marks the providence and government of God.

It was apparent to all that, whatever may have been the motive and origin of the present alarming movement in the extreme Southern States, the instrument successfully used to promote it was the agitation of their people upon the safety of the institution of negro slavery in the States and Territories ; and various conflicting opinions with regard to the best course to be pursued to allay this agitation were elicited in the course of this long conference. Extremists were not wanting on the one hand, who seemed inclined to construe the anomaly of slavery of the negro race, found in the Constitution of a free people, into a general rule ; and who proposed or voted for propositions which they

knew could not be accepted, that their assertion might aid in the remaining States the cause of secession. Extremists were not wanting on the other hand, who were opposed to doing anything upon the subject of slavery, especially at present, lest such action should compromise the incoming administration, and the Republican party, and even the character of the government itself. Without suspecting the purity of the motives of either of these extremists, who beyond doubt represented the views of large and respectable bodies of men in their different sections, your Commissioners found themselves equally unable to agree with either.

They could not ignore the fact that seven States had separated themselves from the others and set up a federal government of their own ; and that these were ceaselessly agitating the people of the remaining Southern States by inflammatory speeches, and writings skillfully addressed to their interests and sympathies, to induce them to join in this new movement. They could not doubt the assurances given to them by able and patriotic men from the States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, that these attempts upon the loyalty of the people of their States had met at last with partial success ; nor, indeed, blind themselves to the evidences of this found in the speeches and votes of individual Commissioners from these very States. Above all, they could not be insensible to the touching appeals of men, venerable in years, distinguished in public service, and whose reputation for ability and patriotism was national, to give them something in the shape of a constitutional security with which to allay the startled fears of their constituents, beat back the attacks of *their* enemies and *ours*, and even bring again to their duty thousands of men in the States of the extreme South, who had been led astray by the popular fears and impulse of the hour, and who, with the loyal but overborne, might well look to them for support, since no other had been afforded them in the reign of terror under which they were suffering. In the circumstances in which the country was placed, it seemed to your Commissioners that true policy ran in the course of generous impulse ; that in this matter we were dealing not with treason, but with the most devoted loyalty which invoked our aid against it ; that the concessions we made, if concessions indeed they were, were made to our friends that they might be strong enough to triumph over *their* enemies and *ours*, because the enemies of the country.

If, as is true, in this view of their duty your Commissioners stood in the main alone amongst the Commissioners from the Northern States, and ranged themselves by the side of the Central States of the Union, upon whom the weight of the civil strife must come if come it must, they need not assure you that no dastardly fears, no feelings of base compliance, dictated the position thus taken by them. Such motives to action neither became them nor those whom they represented. It was because of generous faith and earnest sympathy, of ties which no distance of time or space, and no difference of institutions can weaken; which in our fathers' days and our own led our heroes to *hazard all for all*, and at Guilford Court House, and Eutaw, and at Erie, with desperate valor to snatch victory for our common country out of the very lap of defeat; it was because our little State, with a warm heart and a ready hand, has never failed in counsel or deed to stand with the whole country in all dangers and in extremest disasters, that your Commissioners conceived that they best represented her by averting danger from those with whom they knew she would hasten to share it. If it be true that the time has arrived when our sympathy for an alien and a subject race has extinguished all sympathy for our own, and has hidden from us the ties of a common origin, common interests and of a common glory, then indeed are we separated from our brethren, and the curse of slavery has fallen upon us as well as upon them. Your Commissioners found nothing in themselves to justify them in attributing such sentiments to the people of the State; and unitedly recommend the adoption by you of the amendment to the Constitution proposed by the Conference of Commissioners, as best fitted to give security and ensure peace to the country.

Among the measures strenuously enforced by some of the Commissioners, in lieu of that adopted by a majority, was the calling of a general convention. To this measure your Commissioners oppose their most earnest and determined resistance. As a measure of peace, if for no other reason, because of the long delay which it implied, it would be utterly fruitless. But the possible danger of exposing a Constitution, framed and adopted in the earlier and more conservative days of the Republic, to be torn in pieces in these times of lawless irreverence and change, is too great for any wise man willingly to encounter. The very equality of the States in the Senate, which was won by the revolu-

tionary sacrifices and valor of the smaller States, now almost forgotten, would, in the judgment of your Commissioners, be thereby greatly endangered; and your Commissioners earnestly represent to your Honorable body that under no circumstances should this State consent to a measure which might lead to her own extinction. The Constitution of a great country, adopted, as this was, on account of diversity of interests and views, with great difficulty, should be sacred. It may and should from time to time be amended to suit a change of circumstances, but never exposed to the danger of being upturned. It is the symbol of our strength, because the ligament of our Union. It has collected about it the reverence of three generations of our people. It is the only rallying point now for the loyalty of the remaining States; the only hope of the restoration of the States which have left us; and, in its main features, it should be, as it was designed to be, perpetual. At no time should a general convention be invited to invade it; and, of all times, this, in the judgment of your Commissioners, would be the most dangerous.

Finally, it will be found upon an inspection of the journal of the late Conference of Commissioners, that the undersigned voted against many propositions in themselves just and expressive of *their* sentiments and *yours*, because inopportune and useless; and against others, because introduced for the very purpose of sowing dissension among the Commissioners and to prevent an agreement by majority upon anything. In this they must ask your candid construction of their conduct, looking to the crisis, the occasion, the purpose and effect of the matter upon which they were called to act; and their unwillingness to hazard an agreement upon that deemed by them necessary, by tacking to it that, which, however true, was at least useless, and might in the result be dangerous.

All which is respectfully submitted by

SAMUEL AMES, for self, and

ALEXANDER DUNCAN,

G. H. BROWNE,

WILLIAM W. HOPPIN,

SAMUEL G. ARNOLD.

} Commissioners.

Providence, March 4, 1861.

STATE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

JANUARY, 1861.

To the Honorable General Assembly :

In conformity with the requirements of law, the State Auditor hereby respectfully reports, that he has carefully examined the books and accounts of the General Treasurer, for the six months of the present fiscal year, from April 30th to Oct. 31st, 1860, and found his books in good order and accurately kept, his accounts correctly stated, and the charges therein supported by proper vouchers.

The following are the Public Funds of the State :

PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND.

1 Bond of the City of Newport,	-	\$2,800 00
2000 Shs. of Globe Bank stock, Prov.,		101,008 19
332 " " Mechanics Bk. " "		16,600 00
1666 " " Bk. of N America " "		59,289 57
30 " " Arcade Bank " "		1,534 25
813 " " Bk. of Commerce " "		42,935 24
366 " " American Bank " "		18,932 87
		<hr/>
		\$243,100 12

TOURO JEWISH SYNAGOGUE FUND.

30 Shs. of Manufacturers Bk. stock, Prov.,		\$3,277 25
32 " " Merchants " " "		1,788 27
20 " " Weybossett " " "		1,095 14
10 " " Roger Williams " " "		841 50
24 " " Commercial " " "		1,301 00
200 " " Blackstone Canal Bk. " " "		5,160 97
21 " " Newport Bank " Newport,		1,291 85
18 " " Lime Rock " " Prov.,		926 40
34 " " Arcade " " "		1,806 53
		<hr/>
		\$17,488 91

The undersigned would further state, that he has, during the first half of the present fiscal year, viz : from the 30th of April to the 31st of October, 1860, draw and audited

orders upon the General Treasurer to the amount of sixty-eight thousand one hundred and thirty-eight dollars and ninety-nine cents. These orders have been issued under, and charged to the different heads of appropriation, in the following amounts :

Salaries, - - - - -	\$9,762 77
Pay of Members of the General Assembly,	1,020 32
Expenses of the General Assembly, -	574 44

JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

Attorney General,	\$1,373 00	
Jurors,	6,225 70	
Witnesses, (higher Courts,)	4,625 71	
Clerks,	1,240 83	
Officers, (higher Courts,)	3,903 86	
Incidental expenses of same,	391 26	
Justices of the Peace,	321 02	
Witnesses (in Justice's Courts,)	385 61	
Officers for services in crim. cases,	2,342 95	
	<hr/>	\$20,809 94
Paid to Jailors,		1,035 11
“ “ Orders of Governor,		20 00
“ for Public Printing,		746 90
“ “ Repairs of Court House and Jails,		70 62
“ to Railroad Commissioners,		395 85
“ for Public Schools,		10,000 00
“ “ Normal School,		437 50
“ to Providence Reform School,		5,219 57
“ for Support of Insane and other dependent persons,		6,305 00
“ Militia and Military Affairs,		883 67
Indian Tribe,		100 00
Pawtucket Bridge (appropriated,)		1,219 22
Expenses of Bank Returns,		569 50
*Miscellaneous,		8,968 58
		<hr/>
		\$68,138 99

*The following constitute the Miscellaneous accounts :

Paid Professors Caswell & Hill, for weights and measures,	- - -	\$1,065 87
---	-------	------------

Paid Samuel Curry, professional services, allowed by Assembly, - - -	100 00
“ Samuel Perry, Com. for building Wash. county jail, allowed by Assembly, - - -	26 00
“ Cook & Danielson for publishing School Master, (appro.), - - -	300 00
“ Akerman & Co., for Bookbinding, Old Records, k. (appro.), - - -	586 75
“ Wm. Lindsey, Woonsocket Guard's appropriation, - - -	322 00
“ Thos. J. Stead and N. Dixon, appro. for Westerly Armory, - - -	2,000 00
“ John R. Bartlett, Commissioner of Foreign & Domestic Insurance Companies, - - -	200 00
“ Samuel A. Parker, same, - - -	200 00
“ Wm. R. Watson, same, - - -	200 00
“ Shubael Hutchins and H. Anthony, special Bank Commissioners, - - -	125 00
“ John R. Bartlett, appro. for indexes to Reports of Committees, - - -	150 00
“ Orders for expenses of cattle disease, - - -	438 96
“ Wm. Foster for support of Indian School, - - -	150 00
“ “ “ as Commissioner of same, - - -	10 00
“ A. R. Tourtellott, appro. for boilers at States Prison, - - -	951 47
“ Wm. Douglass for 6 months services as Chaplain at State Prison, - - -	100 00
“ Rhode Island Society appropriation, - - -	500 00
“ Henry A. Bartlett, bill allowed by General Assembly, - - -	125 00
“ Rents for Public Offices, - - -	285 30
“ James Donnelly for care of Court House and Secretary's office, - - -	222 00
“ Cleveland & Bro., for articles furnished Sheriff office, Prov. county, - - -	48 94
“ G. T. Swarts for burial of State Prison convicts, - - -	8 00
“ John R. Bartlett for engrossing acts of Assembly, - - -	19 50
“ Peck & Salsbury for coal, - - -	40 12
“ Wm. E. Peck, allowed by Gen. Assembly, - - -	25 00
“ Arthur Kimball, “ “ “ “ - - -	15 00
“ Wm. C. Thurston for taking care of room of Court of Justices, Newport, - - -	27 50

Paid Henry Staples & Co., for wrapping paper for Commissioner of public schools,	10 95
“ John A. Creighton for taking care of room of Magst. Ct. Prov., and Clerks office,	54 66
“ Kinsley & Cos., express for books to Secretary's office, - - - -	8 05
“ For stationery for public offices, -	71 19
“ M. Steadman for articles furnished Sheriff of Newport county, - - -	11 50
“ Owen McCanna for care of Pub. offices,	44 00
“ Thos. Rogers' bill, allowed by General Assembly, - - -	15 60
“ Thos. Wightman, sheriffs, for attending annual Indian meeting, “ - -	5 00
“ Wm. E. Steere's bill, for matting Court House, Prov., - - -	24 90
“ John Gould, for attending Magistrates Court, Prov. - - - -	35 00
“ Postmasters Gallup and Atlanson for Public postage, - - - -	56 11
“ John Howland and James E. Hudson for work at Court House, - - -	4 54
“ For books for State Library ordered by Secretary of State, - - -	17 50
“ Caswell & Allin's bill allowed by General Assembly, - - - -	9 00
“ Geo. Freeborn's bill, allowed by General Assembly, - - - -	3 50
“ C.E. Whitaker's bill for articles furnished Sheriff of Prov. county, - -	17 54
“ Elias Nickerson for sundry articles furnished and expenses paid, - -	21 27
“ Geo. H. Whitney for Record books and official blanks for Magst. Cts. Providence and Woonsocket, - - -	77 69
“ John W. Sherman for wood and coal, Newport, - - - -	50 87
“ Jas. S. Mason for running State line,	14 00
“ J. L. Blaisdell, Jailer, for costs refunded,	15 35
“ H. Maxfield, Sheriff, for distributing Commissions, - - - -	6 00
“ John Ball, for gas for Newport Court House and jail, - - -	29 76

Paid Bristol Gas Co. for gas for Bristol Court	
House and jail, - - - -	11 02
“ Providence Gas Co. for gas for Providence Court House and jail, -	19 55
“ For stove and charcoal for Clerk’s office of Magistrates Court Prov., - -	10 00
“ Geo. F. H. Greene for work on Court House yard, - - - -	42 34
“ sundry other small bills amounting to	39 38
	<hr/>
	\$8,968 58

In order that the Honorable members of the General Assembly might possess the latest and fullest information in relation to the condition of the State finances, I have obtained from the General Treasurer his statement of the receipts and expenditures from April 30th, 1860, to JANUARY 17th, 1861, which is as follows :

RECEIPTS.

State Tax, - - - - -	\$65,023 13
Banks for tax on capital stock, - - -	68,973 08
“ “ “ “ surplus profits, - - -	885 49
“ “ “ “ increase of capital - - -	16,219 20
“ “ expenses of monthly returns, bal. of	598 63
Institutions for Savings, - - - - -	11,893 47
State Insurance Companies - - - - -	4,200 00
Foreign “ “ - - - - -	1,418 84
Auctioneers, - - - - -	693 60
Justices of the Peace, - - - - -	293 76
Town Councils - - - - -	843 99
Peddlers’ Licenses, - - - - -	2,300 00
Supreme Court, - - - - -	3,187 40
Court of Common Pleas, - - - - -	2,106 50
“ Magistrates, Providence, - - -	993 09
“ Justices, Newport, - - - - -	231 59
“ Magistrates, Woonsocket, - - -	56 61
Interest on School Fund, - - - - -	11,222 33
Permanent School Fund, - - - - -	2000 00
Money hired, - - - - -	10,000 00
Jailers, - - - - -	1,680 61
Civil Commissions, - - - - -	430 00

APPENDIX.

Colonial Records,	-	-	-	-	-	162 00
Revised Statutes,	-	-	-	-	-	100 00
Unclaimed balances,	-	-	-	-	-	1 40
						<hr/>
						\$205,514 72

PAYMENTS.

Salaries,	-	-	-	-	-	14,504 52
Pay of Members of the General Assembly,	-					1,074 50
Expenses of the General Assembly, including						
pay of officers,	-	-	-	-	-	671 99
Supreme Court,	-	-	-	-	-	11,690 85
Court of Common Pleas,	-	-	-	-	-	11,434 00
“ Magistrates, Providence,	-	-				1,338 26
“ Justices, Newport,	-	-				270 45
“ Magistrates, Woonsocket,	-	-				52 55
Orders of the Governor,	-	-	-	-	-	20 00
Printing laws, schedules, and all printing						
ordered by the General Assembly,	-	-				1,875 51
Appropriation for public schools,	-	-				48,211 76
Money hired,	-	-	-	-	-	45,455 58
Unclaimed balances,	-	-	-	-	-	1 40
Accounts allowed by the Gen. Assembly,	-					36,858 72
Over drafts at Bank and interest on,	-					4,703 63
Balance in the treasury Jan. 17th, 1861,	-					27,351 00
						<hr/>
						\$205,514 72

All of which is respectfully submitted by

WILLIAM R. WATSON,

State Auditor.

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ACTS AND RESOLVES
OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

OF THE
State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations,

PASSED AT THE SPECIAL SESSION,

APRIL, 1861.



State of Rhode Island, &c.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, APRIL, 1861.

PROVIDENCE:
A. CRAWFORD GREENE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
1861.

The General Assembly convened at Providence on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of April, 1861, in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor hereto annexed, and adjourned on Thursday the eighteenth of April following, to meet again at Newport, according to law, on to last Tuesday in May, 1861.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, WILLIAM SPRAGUE, Governor of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States hath issued his proclamation, calling forth the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000, in order to suppress combination of men in the several States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, now, and for some time past, opposing and obstructing the execution of the laws of the United States in said States, and in numbers too great to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the marshals by law ;

And whereas, this is deemed by me an extraordinary occasion, on which it is proper to convene the General Assembly at a time not provided by law ;

Now therefore, I, WILLIAM SPRAGUE, Governor of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution of said State, do issue this, my proclamation, convening the General Assembly of this State to meet at the State House in Providence, on Wednesday, the 17th day of April, at 11 o'clock ; And do hereby call upon the members of both houses thereof, to assemble themselves in their respective houses, at the time and place aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of the State, at Providence, this 15th day of April, A. D. 1861.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE.

By His Excellency :

JOHN R. BARTLETT, Secretary of State.

ACTS AND RESOLVES

PASSED AT A

SPECIAL SESSION HELD IN PROVIDENCE,

APRIL, 1861.

~~~~~  
[The Chapters of Public Acts are numbered continuously from the Revised Statutes.]

## CHAPTER 375.

AN ACT FOR THE FURNISHING THE QUOTA OF THIS STATE OF THE DETACHMENT OF THE MILITIA REQUIRED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND IN ADDITION TO TITLE XXXIV. OF THE REVISED STATUTES—" OF THE MILITIA."

WHEREAS the President of the United States, has by proclamation dated April 15, A. D. 1861, called forth the militia of several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, and has assigned one regiment as the quota of this State :

*It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows :*

SECTION 1. The commander-in-chief is hereby authorized to raise, by detailing from the chartered companies of this State, or by voluntary enlistment, or by draft, so many regiments, battalions, or companies of troops for service within or without this State, and to arm and equip the same, as in his opinion the public service may require, or as have been, or shall be called for by requisition from the President of the United States ; the same to be organized as prescribed by the act of Congress, entitled " An Act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States," approved May 8, A. D. 1792.

SEC. 2. The Governor shall appoint the regimental officers ; the colonel shall enlist a Band, subject to the approval of the Governor.

SEC. 3. As soon as the troops so raised are formed into companies, each company shall elect one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, one fifer, by the major vote of such company ; the commissioned officers of said company to be approved and commissioned by the Governor, and their relative rank shall be determined by lot.

SEC. 4. The non-commissioned staff, and the non-commissioned officers of companies, shall receive warrants from the colonel, and vacancies shall be filled, if of a company officer, by an election by the company ; if of a field officer, by the Governor ; if of an officer of the regimental staff, by the colonel.

SEC. 5. All commissions issued in pursuance of this act shall remain in force from the time the engagements are taken thereon, and as long as the persons holding the same shall remain in the service of the United States ; and if any officer of the militia of this State now in commission shall accept a commission under this act, he shall at the end of his service be restored to the same position and rank held by him when he accepted such position.

SEC. 6. All officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, raised in pursuance of this act, shall receive the same pay, allowances and emoluments as are now allowed to those of the same grade in the army of the United States, from the date of their commissions or enrollments to the time they shall be mustered into the service of the United States, during which period they shall be subject to the orders of the commander-in-chief ; and in addition to said pay, the non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians shall receive as bounty the sum of twelve dollars per month during their service, which shall be paid monthly in advance upon their orders by the Paymaster General.

SEC. 7. The troops which may be raised under this act shall be armed, clothed, equipped, provisioned and furnished as may be necessary and proper for service at the expense of this State, until mustered into the service of the United States ; and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw on the General Treasurer for all sums necessary to defray the expenses incurred under this act ; and the General Treasurer is hereby directed to pay the same out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.



SEC. 8. This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

---

### CHAPTER 376.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO TITLE XXXIV., CHAPTER 285, OF THE REVISED STATUTES—"OF ARMS EQUIPMENTS, MILITARY BOOKS AND PROPERTY;" AND OF TITLE XXVI., CHAPTER 181—OF ATTACHMENTS."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly, as follows:*

SECTION 1. That the body of every officer, non-commissioned officer and private, who has enlisted, or shall enlist into the regiment required of this State by the proclamation of the President of the United States, bearing date April 15th, A. D. 1861, shall be exempt from arrest on any civil process, and his property shall be exempted from attachment on any writ or process whatever, for and during the period of his said enlistment, and for thirty days after the expiration thereof.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after the passage thereof.

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### CHAPTER 377.

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT FOR THE FURNISHING OF THE QUOTA OF THIS STATE OF THE DETACHMENT OF THE MILITIA REQUIRED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND IN ADDITION TO TITLE XXXIV. OF THE REVISED STATUTES "OF THE MILITIA." [CHAP. 375.]

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:*

SECTION 1. In addition to the officers authorized by the act to which this is in addition, there shall be a second Surgeon's Mate in the Staff of each Regiment, to be appointed by the Governor, and one second Lieutenant to each company. Such officers shall be commissioned, and shall be entitled to the pay and allowances provided by said Act, for Surgeon's Mate and Lieutenant.

SECTION 2. The Governor is authorized to commission such officers for any company of Artillery as he may deem necessary, who shall be entitled to the pay and al-

lowances of officers of like grade, provided by the act to which this is in addition.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

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## CHAPTER 378.

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF CHAPTER 233 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA, AND HOW OFFICERED."

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SEC. 1. The word "two" in the fourth line of the ninth section of chapter 233 of the Revised Statutes is hereby so amendment that the same shall read "one or more"

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately on the passage thereof.

---

AN ACT TO REVIVE THE CHARTER OF THE PROVIDENCE CITY GUARDS.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The Charter heretofore granted to said Company is hereby revived, and shall be in full force from the passage of this act.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

---

AN ACT TO REVIVE THE CHARTER OF THE PROVIDENCE HORSE GUARDS.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The Charter heretofore granted to said Company, at the October session of the General Assembly, 1842, is hereby revived, and shall be in full force from the passage of this act, and the members of said company are hereby authorized to hold a meeting for the election of officers, and transaction of any other business, at the State Arsenal, in the city of Providence, on Monday, the twenty-second day of April, 1861, which offi-

cers shall hold their offices until the next annual meeting under the charter aforesaid, and until others are appointed in their places ; and all officers hereafter elected by said company, shall hold their respective offices for the term for which they are elected, and until others are appointed in their places.

---

AN ACT TO REVIVE THE CHARTER OF THE WICKFORD PIONEERS.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. The charter heretofore granted to said Company is hereby revived, and shall be in full force from the passage of this act.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

---

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PROVIDENCE NAIL COMPANY.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION. 1. Tisdale Carpenter, Charles Jackson, their associates, successors and assigns, are hereby created a body corporate, for manufacturing purposes, by the name of the "Providence Nail Company," to be located or have a place of business in the City of Providence, and in that name may hold real and personal property to an amount not exceeding one hundred and ninety two thousand dollars, and shall be subject to all the liabilities and entitled to all the privileges contained in Chapter one hundred and twenty-five (125) and one hundred and twenty-eight (128), of the Revised Statutes, and of an act, in addition thereto, or in amendment thereof.

SECTION 2. The capital stock shall not exceed one hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars, and the number of shares shall not exceed ninety-six. The shares shall be considered personal property, but the original certificates and all transfers thereof, shall be executed with the formalities and legal requisites necessary for the transfer of real estate. Such certificates and transfers shall be recorded in the office of the City Clerk of the

City of Providence, in the records of deeds of real estate, and by the Treasurer of the Corporation, in a book kept for that purpose.

---

AN ACT REVIVING THE CHARTER OF THE NARRAGANSETT GUARDS.

*It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows :*

SECTION 1. That the charter of the Narragansett Guards heretofore granted by the General Assembly as an independent military company, under the name of the "Wakefield Cadets," the name of which said company was afterwards, by an amendment to said charter, changed to that of "Narragansett Guards," is hereby revived, with all the rights and privileges which formerly pertained to said Narragansett Guards, under said charter and amendment.

SECTION 2. Said company shall meet for the choice of officers at the Court House, in South Kingstown, on Monday, the 22d day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M.

# RESOLUTIONS.

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RESOLUTION directing the General Treasurer to hire Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

*Resolved*, That the General Treasurer be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to hire, from time to time, an amount of money not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, upon the credit of the State, at an interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, under the advice and consent of a commission consisting of Orray Taft and Shubael Hutchins of Providence, and Benjamin Finch of Newport, with full power to renew said loan from time to time, as the same falls due ; said money to be expended in enlisting, arming, equipping, and mustering into the service of the United States, such of the military force of this State as has been, or shall be called for by requisition of the President of the United States, and in paying said force, according to the provision of an act entitled “ An act in addition to Title XXXIV. of the Revised Statutes—Of the Militia.”

---

RESOLUTION directing the General Treasurer to keep a separate account of the expenses incurred on account the Military.

*Resolved*, That the General Treasurer be, and he hereby, is directed to open and keep a separate account of all expenditures of money made by this State in executing any requisition which has been, or hereafter shall be made by the President of the United States for all or any part of the military force of this State, to enter into the service of the United States.

**RESOLUTION of thanks to Messrs. A. & W. Sprague.**

*Resolved*, (if the House concur), That the thanks of this General Assembly be, and they are hereby, tendered to the firm of A. & W. Sprague, for the very liberal offer of a loan of one hundred thousand dollars to this State, in the present emergency, and the Secretary of State is hereby directed to transmit to said firm a copy of this resolution.

---

Upon the petition of James F. Thurston, of Newport, praying for reasons therein stated, that he may be restored to all of his civil rights and privileges, including the right of voting :

*It is voted and resolved*, That the said James F. Thurston be, and he hereby is, restored to all of his civil rights and privileges, including the right of voting, in the same way and with the same effect as if he had never been convicted of any offence whereby he had forfeited the same.

---

*Voted and resolved*, That the State Auditor be, and he is hereby directed, to pay the following named persons the following sums of money, out of the appropriation for the expenses of the General Assembly :

|                       |   |   |   |   |         |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|---------|
| John F. Tobey,        | - | - | - | - | \$20 00 |
| Thomas S. Anthony,    | - | - | - | - | 20 00   |
| William Stevens, Jr., | - | - | - | - | 20 00   |
| Charles H. Rice,      | - | - | - | - | 3 00    |
| Elias Nickerson,      | - | - | - | - | 6 00    |
| Phineas Fairbrother,  | - | - | - | - | 3 00    |
| John M. Shaw,         | - | - | - | - | 3 00    |
| Elias S. Nickerson,   | - | - | - | - | 3 00    |
| Ansel Carpenter,      | - | - | - | - | 3 00    |
| William G. Smith,     | - | - | - | - | 3 00    |
| Roger W. Potter,      | - | - | - | - | 3 00    |
| F. N. Goff,           | - | - | - | - | 3 00    |
| William Bachelor,     | - | - | - | - | 1 50    |
| Henry A. Bartlett,    | - | - | - | - | 3 00    |

**RESOLUTION of thanks to His Excellency, Gov. SPRAGUE.**

*Resolved*, That the action of His Excellency, the Governor, in tendering to the President of the United States the service of one thousand infantry, and a battalion of artillery for the protection of the Capital, and his subsequent proceedings to carry out to the fullest extent the necessary means for rendering this service effectual, meets with the most cordial approval of this General Assembly, and the thanks of the General Assembly be, and they are hereby, tendered to His Excellency for his prompt and efficient action.

---

**RESOLUTION of thanks to the Banking Institutions.**

*Resolved* (if the House concur), That the thanks of this General Assembly be, and they are hereby tendered to the several Banking Institutions of this State, for their prompt and liberal offers of loans to the State, for furnishing and equipping the Volunteers who may respond to the Proclamation of the President of the United States.

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**RESOLUTION directing Flags and Flag Staffs placed on the State House.**

*Resolved*, That the Sheriffs of the several Counties of this State be, and they hereby are directed to procure Staffs and Federal Flags, the same to be placed on the State House in the several Counties of the State, and the State Auditor is hereby authorized to draw upon the General Treasurer for the sum sufficient to defray the expenses of the same.

---

**RESOLUTION relative to the election of Military Officers.**

*Resolved*, That the several Military Companies of this State be, and they hereby, are authorized to hold their next annual election of officers wherever they may be upon duty at that time if without this State, with the same effect as if they were within the State. The officers

then chosen to enter upon the duties of their respective offices whenever the said companies shall return to this State, and then to hold their respective offices until the next annual election.

---

*Resolved*, That the Paymaster General be, and he hereby, is directed to pay to the order of each of the Commission Officers of the Regiment of troops which have been raised, and is about to depart in answer to the requisition of the President of the United States, a sum of money equal to one month's pay, according to the laws of the United States.

---

*Resolution*, That the State Auditor be, and he is hereby authorized to draw his order on the General Treasurer for the sum of Twelve Dollars, for the payment of the claim of Joseph S. Pitman against the State, from any moneys not otherwise appropriated in the State Treasury.

---

*Resolved*, the House of Representatives concurring herein, that the Secretary be, and he is hereby, directed to cause to be published in the schedule of the present session, the act passed at the last January session, entitled, "An act to incorporate the Providence Nail Company," omitted from the January schedule by mistake; and that he indorse upon the margin of pages 147, 148 and 149 of the office record of said January schedule, the words, "published by mistake: J. R. Bartlett, Secretary."\*

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#### RESOLUTION of adjournment.

*Voted and Resolved*, That all business pending before the General Assembly, unfinished, be referred to the next session; and that this General Assembly be, and the same is hereby adjourned to meet according to law.

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\*The act referred to is the act to incorporate the "Providence Nail Company," the wrong one having been printed. The act which was passed was the one printed in this schedule, p. 217.



## APPENDIX.

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### ROLL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

At the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, begun and holden at Providence, in pursuance to the Proclamation of the Governor, on the 17th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of Independence the eighty-fifth :

#### PRESENT.

His Excellency, WILLIAM SPRAGUE, Governor,

AND EX-OFFICIO PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

His Honor, J. RUSSELL BULLOCK, Lieutenant Governor.

#### SENATORS FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

|                 |   |   |   |                     |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---------------------|
| Newport         | - | - | - | BENJAMIN FINCH,     |
| Providence      | - | - | - | SAMUEL CURREY,      |
| Portsmouth      | - | - | - | BENJAMIN HALL,      |
| Warwick         | - | - | - | HENRY BUTLER,       |
| Westerly        | - | - | - | CHARLES H. DENISON, |
| New Shoreham    | - | - | - | LUTHER DICKENS,     |
| North Kingstown | - | - | - | GEORGE A. DAVIS,    |
| South Kingstown | - | - | - | ISAAC P. RODMAN,    |
| East Greenwich  | - | - | - | THOMAS A. REYNOLDS, |
| Jamestown       | - | - | - | JOHN CONGDON,       |
| Smithfield      | - | - | - | WILLIAM S. SLATER,  |
| Scituate        | - | - | - | ABNER W. PECKHAM,   |
| Glocester       | - | - | - | DANIEL EVANS,       |
| Charlestown     | - | - | - | JOHN W. MONEY,      |
| West Greenwich  | - | - | - | EDWIN W. HOPKINS,   |
| Coventry        | - | - | - | THOMAS A. WHITMAN,  |
| Exeter          | - | - | - | STEPHEN B. WEEDEN,  |
| Middletown      | - | - | - | PELEG T. SHERMAN,   |
| Bristol         | - | - | - | W. H. S. BAYLEY,    |

|                  |   |   |                     |
|------------------|---|---|---------------------|
| Tiverton         | - | - | GIDEON H. DURFFE,   |
| Little Compton   | - | - | NATHANIEL CHURCH,   |
| Warren           | - | - | GEORGE L. COOKE,    |
| Cumberland       | - | - | EDWARD HARRIS,      |
| Richmond         | - | - | CLARK H. SHELDON,   |
| Cranston         | - | - | JOSEPH W. SWEET,    |
| Hopkinton        | - | - | SAMUEL M. RICHMOND, |
| Johnston         | - | - | ALBERT WATERMAN,    |
| North Providence | - | - | LEWIS FAIRBROTHER,  |
| Barrington       | - | - | ALLEN BROWN,        |
| Foster           | - | - | JOSHUA PAINE,       |
| Burrillville     | - | - | MARTIN A. SMITH,    |
| Fall River       | - | - | WEAVER OSBORN,      |

JOHN R. BARTLETT,

Secretary of the Senate, *ex-officio*.

JOHN F. TOBEY, of Providence, *Clerk*.

## REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

### *Newport.*

William P. Sheffield,  
Seth Bateman,  
John Eldred,  
John A. Hazard,  
Pardon W. Stevens.

### *Providence.*

Daniel Angell,  
David S. Carr,  
George B. Holmes,  
Robert Manchester, jr.,  
Allen C. Mathewson,  
William Sanford,  
William C. Snow,  
Martin C. Stokes,  
Orray Taft,  
Luther C. Warner,  
George F. Wilson.

### *Portsmouth.*

William M. Manchester.

### *Warwick.*

Thomas E. Anthony,  
William D. Davis,  
Henry Dyer.  
James J. Smith.

### *Westerly.*

Nathan F. Dixon.

### *West Greenwich.*

Vernon Weaver.

### *Coventry.*

Benjamin F. Carpenter,  
David S. Harris.

### *Exeter.*

Samuel Barber, 2d.

### *Middletown.*

James Chace.

### *Bristol.*

Samuel W. Church,  
Henry W. Diman.

*Tiverton.*

Joseph Osborn.

*Little Compton.*

Oliver C. Brownell.

*Warren.*George G. Hazard,  
Rodolphus B. Johnson.*Cumberland.*William Carpenter,  
Edwin Jenckes,  
Rodman Lewis,  
Jason Newell.*New Shoreham.*

Ambrose N. Rose.

*North Kingstown.*William H. Allen,  
Syria H. Vaughn,*South Kingstown.*Isaac M. Church,  
George W. Sheldon.*East Greenwich.*

Charles J. Place.

*Jamestown.*

Welcome Weeden.

*Smithfield.*James A. Barnes,  
Bradbury C. Hill,  
Jabez W. Mowry,  
William Newell,  
Simon S. Steere,  
Albert C. Vose.*Scituate.*

Welcome Matteson.

Henry S. Olney.

CÆSAR A. UPDIKE, Speaker.

|                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| THOMAS S. ANTHONY,   | } Clerks. |
| WILLIAM STEVENS, JR. |           |

*Glocester.*Gaius W. Hubbard,  
Lafayette Reynolds.*Charlestown.*

Thomas A. Pierce.

*Richmond.*

Albert S. Potter.

*Cranston.*Sidney B. Smith,  
William L. Thornton.*Hopkinton.*

Thomas M. Clark.

*Johnston.*Caleb A. Harris,  
Samuel A. Irons.*North Providence.*William M. Bailey,  
Lucius B. Darling,  
Christopher Holden,  
Sumner Fifield.*Barrington.*

Benjamin Martin.

*Foster.*

Ethan A. Jenckes.

*Burrillville.*Lyman Copeland,  
Sylvester Sayles.*Fall River.*

James C. Stafford.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives :

In conformity with an act passed at the late January Session, of the General Assembly of this State, relative to the election of Representatives, to represent this State in the Congress of the United States ; and requiring the Governor to count and examine the ballots given at the late election for said Representatives :—I do hereby make declaration that I have performed said duty in the presence of the Secretary of State :—That by said examination it appears that William P. Sheffield, of Newport, of the Eastern District, and George H. Browne, of Gloucester, of the Western District, are elected Representatives to the next Congress of the United States, being the 37th.

WM. SPRAGUE.

Providence, April 18, 1861.

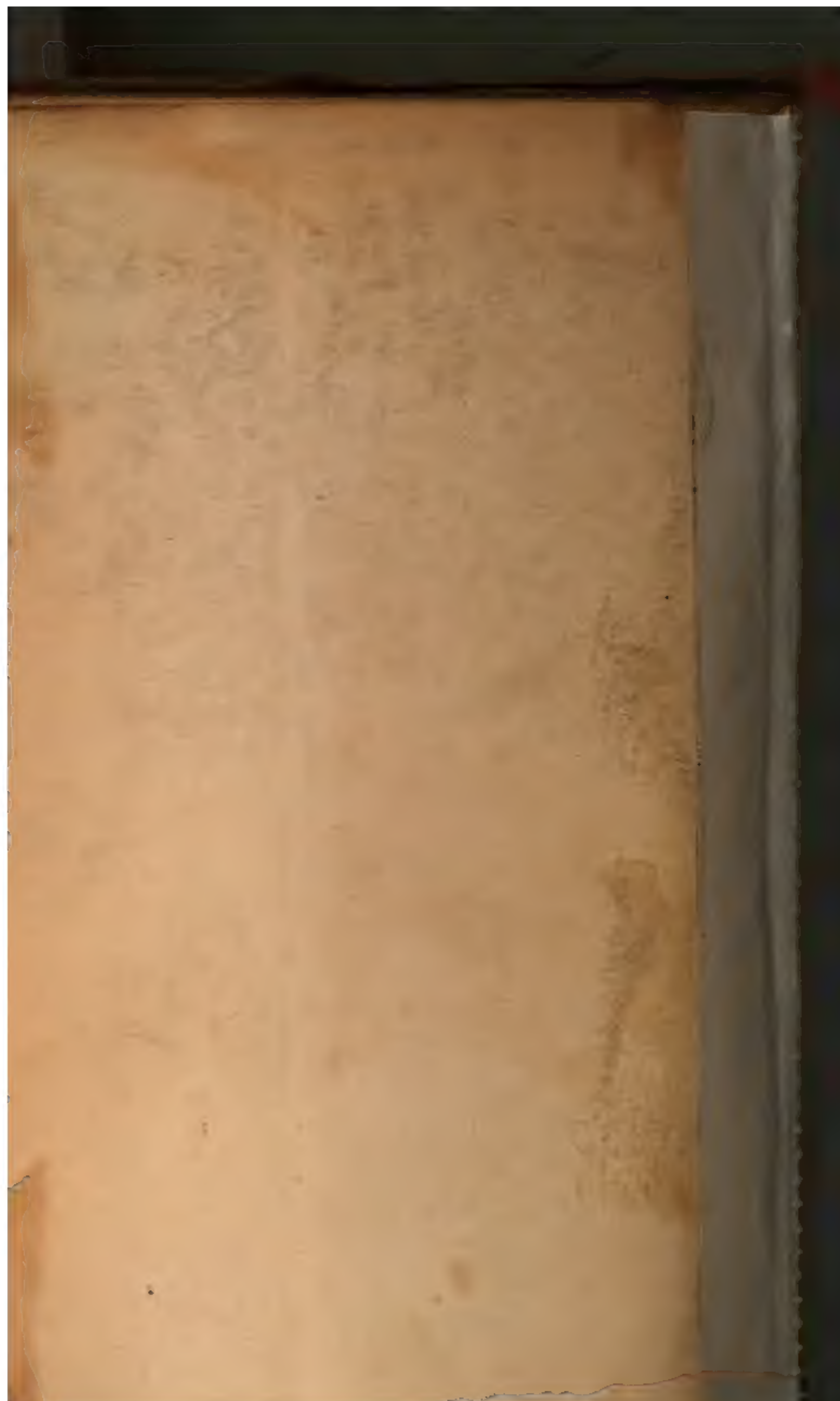
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